Featuring Industrials and Public Utilities

THE FINANCIAL POST

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UNSCIENTIFIC TAXES BURDEN FOR BUSINESS

Need to Consult Experts is More and More Evident

OUR TRADE INCOME

Agricultural Profits Reduced by New Decline in Prices—Margin for the Farmer too Small for Prosperity

Whatever the merits and demerits of the sales tax as a method of raising national revenue, business is pretty well convinced that this tax, like other taxes which have been imposed at Ottawa since the war, has been inaugurated and administered with scant consideration for the industrial and commercial welfare of the country. In the confusion which was created by the original sales tax and which is now being duplicated—if not indeed aggravated—there is evident a discouraging lack of knowledge of the consequences of burdensome and aggravating levies in retarding business operations, drying up the sources of revenue and handicapping the development of the country's resources. Under these circumstances business men regard with satisfaction the appointment of Hon. J. A. Robb, permanently it is now indicated, as minister of finance; he has a knowledge of business conditions which should be valuable in the arrangement of the tax program. If the present confusion, which can evidently be traced to a failure to confer with the bigger business interests of the country, leads to reorganization of taxation by the department of finance and also of the department of trade and commerce, where an equally unsatisfactory state of affairs exists, something worth while may be gained from the experience.

Time and again THE FINANCIAL POST has urged the necessity for the appointment of a board of practical business and economic experts to act in an advisory capacity to the minister of finance in the framing of the tariff and other taxes under the national budget. The experience with the sales taxes is again proving the necessity for such a body. In suggesting a turnover tax as an alternative for the sales tax Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, advocates "a commission to properly investigate tax problems, to keep the public advised and educated on matters of taxation and work out a system best adapted for application in this country."

Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and financiers, business as a whole, recognize the necessity for raising revenue to meet war obligations and run the country. But they feel that there should be some effort made to impose taxes which will not upset industry and commerce to the extent which is now being experienced.

Our Trade Income

Apart from the taxation confusion and the British political mix-up which complicates the situation regarding Imperial preference for the dominions, the business developments are generally satisfactory. The total trade for eight months ending November shows an increase of $175,000,000 but it is noted that the increase in imports was $105,000,000 as compared with $70,000,000 of exports. For the twelve months ending with November total trade was about $1,900,000,000 of which exports were $100,000,000 greater than imports.

Grain shipments are highly satisfactory with November setting a new high monthly record, at 64,000,000 bushels. The total quantity of wheat exported during the 12 months ending with November 30 last was 226,106,325 bushels, valued at $250,205,601, as compared with 203,162,329 bushels, valued at $237,290,873, for a similar period ending November, 1922.

The lower value of the crop this year is a discouraging feature in regard to the purchasing power of the farmers and is offsetting to a considerable extent the hoped for benefits of the big crop.

Canadian Wages Are High on World Basis

OTTAWA.—Real wages the world over, are now being compared from month to month in the Labor Gazette. Thirteen capital cities in Europe and North America are taken with the real wages current in London forming the basis.

Averaging the real wages in building, engineering, furniture and printing trades in these thirteen cities, it is seen that, in comparison with 100 in London, the worker earned, in real wages, 180 in Ottawa and 217 in New York. Berlin with 57 and Vienna with 55 showed the lowest level of purchasing power, while the best showing for a European city was Amsterdam with 103. Stockholm and Christiania showed fairly high wage values, the figures being 87 and 92. Paris and Brussels pay 68 and 70, respectively.

Flavelle Refers to the Whispers of Death

Addressing the Bankers' Educational Association in Toronto, Sir Joseph Flavelle referred to the "Whisper of Death" as the kind of thing made possible because of what he regards as the present unsound financial basis of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Joseph still urges his earlier proposals that the finances of the system should be reorganized, that money lost "as though it had been thrown into the sea" be forgotten, that capital charges be adjusted to the value of the system without regard to cost and that an opportunity to show the results of increased business and efficient operation be given. Otherwise, he said, an enormous bookkeeping deficit would continue to accumulate which would discourage the people and break the morale of the operatives and executive officers.

ROBB EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IN DEPT. OF FINANCE

Success in Other Departments Warrants Appointment

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The selecting of Hon. J. A. Robb as acting minister of finance has met with apparently nothing but unqualified approval. It is considered to be only a matter of time until the appointment becomes of a permanent nature, for even should Mr. Fielding recover quickly, it is considered improbable that he would risk another serious breakdown by tackling so heavy a job as that of finance minister.

Mr. Robb was naturally called on, for he is one of those handy men who seem to make good in any department they are put. He was a decided success in the Department of Trade and Commerce, and those most vitally concerned with immigration were well satisfied with the way he shaped up in that department. As there is nothing that succeeds like success, it was but natural that the prime minister should select one of his most successful ministers for the important portfolio of finance.

Politically, the change has been made without friction. Montreal has been expecting the portfolio, and it is apparently going virtually to a Montrealer. No one in the Cabinet disputes the selection, for there is no other so well qualified for the duties. In many respects the Department of Trade and Commerce resembles that of finance, and it is an interesting fact that two of Canada's ministers of finance afterwards went to the department of trade and commerce: Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir George Foster. Both departments have to do with the negotiating of trade treaties, with the question of duties and the promoting of trade generally.

From what is known of the West, it is thought probable that out there Mr. Robb will be better received than almost any other available easterner would be. Through the administration of the Grain Act and kindred matters, and the Wheat Board legislation, he has a good grasp of the Western mind, and a naturally sympathy with its aspirations.

HOPING TO AVOID LOSS ON "BAY" BONDS

Proceedings Against Bay Sulphite Company Latest Development

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—After much negotiation between the variety of interests concerned, Bay Sulphite's affairs took a definite turn when a petition of bankruptcy was presented against the company. The bankruptcy petition was granted on behalf of contractors who have claims for cutting wood for the Chandler mill of the Bay Sulphite Company.

Bay Sulphite's present condition is the result of the failure of Becker and Company, British paper merchants, who had a large interest in the company, although control is in Canadian hands, and who had contracted directly or indirectly for most of the company's output. Sir Frederick Becker is chairman of Bal Sulphite. The Becker failure came at an inopportune time, for there is a very weak market for sulphite pulp; prices are low and demand is small. Bay Sulphite has been producing at capacity, having a record month in October, and has managed to sell practically all of its product at a price that returned some profit to the company.

The position of the bondholders has not been fully explained, but it is hoped that there will be no loss to them. The company's assets are large and substantial. There have been offers for the property, one, it is understood, from Price Brothers and Company, who are believed to be after the whole Saguenay group of enterprises, including also the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, which manufactures groundwood pulp. This offer was not accepted, although a deal may yet be negotiated.

PROMISES TO GET VOTES DEFERRING TAX REDUCTIONS

Hope for Curtailed Expenditures Lies With Senate

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The promises of expenditures that have been made in the by-elections in the Maritime Provinces do not give much hope of important reduction in expenditure by Parliament. Candidates know that the Government should economize, but when they get into a warm election they seem to conclude that their chances of election will be improved by promises of expenditure.

In the Kent County election one party has been blaming the other because the government has not taken over the Kent Northern railway. The other party has replied that the Kent Northern does not serve the purposes of the district anyway and that a new 18-mile line should be built. An attempt is also being made to induce the government to take over another unprofitable short line in Nova Scotia. The idea in these matters is not to save the country money, but to have it spend more.

The Senate is the only legislative body from which much in the way of cuts in taxation and expenditure can be expected, the reason being that its members do not have to seek re-election. This means that they do not have to make promises of bridges, wharves and new railway lines. In addition, the average senator being probably a little better off than the average member of the House of Commons, knows better what the pressure of taxation means.

That the average law-making body in this country is anything but a check on expenditure is also evident from the fact that the provincial legislatures spend as freely as parliament. The belief that their constituents like free-spending is one of the chief reasons for this.

It is useless to predict what the House will do next session, in view of the strong outcry against expenditure and taxation; but it is generally found that the nearer election day comes, the greater is the inclination to spend. Of course the Senate may get its back up, but that remains to be seen.

Belgo Has Added To Its Timber Limits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is learned that the Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. has been adding to its timber limits by the purchase of several blocks of woodlands in Northern Quebec. The company had already owned 15,000 acres of freehold timber limits, and controlled about 1,800 sq. miles of leasehold limits containing about 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The additional purchases have added from six to ten years to the life of the company's limits, and the life of the limits has been further increased by the purchase of about 30,000 cords of pulpwood during the present year, which has relieved the company of the necessity of cutting that much wood from its own limits.

Planned to Fly Red Flag Over White House

WASHINGTON.—Intercepted Soviet instructions from Russia to the Workers' Party of America, outlining detailed plans for a proletarian revolution in the United States to "raise the reg flag over the White House," were made public by the State Department in support of Secretary Hughes' refusal to enter into any negotiations with Soviet Russia.

The department's announcement said that the Department of Justice "has assured the State Department of the authenticity of these instructions."

Foreign Agent Organizes More Anti-Capitalism at University

The foreign campaign against Canadianism and capitalism in the colleges, and particularly in Toronto University, keeps up. It was inaugurated by John Rothschild and his group of young German, Polish and Russian students—some of whose vicious moral ideas were admittedly contrary to those taught in all decent Canadian homes. Scott Nearing, who had been in German pay during the war, was another of the crowd.

This year's session was opened recently by Paul Blanchard in one of the rooms at Hart House. He succeeded in forming an organizing committee of eighteen university students. He works for the League of Industrial Democracy—one of the many subsidiaries of a foreign organization with headquarters in New York operating particularly against Great Britain, the United States and France. It was originally known as the Intercollegiate Socialist League, and was under the direction of a notorious personage known as Mrs. Florence Nightingale Kelly, Mrs. Kelly's real name is Mrs. Wischnewetzky. The league devotees hold their annual seances at a place called Camp Tamiment, 117 miles from New York, which is a subsidiary of the Rand School for Social Science, in which Scott Nearing was a leading light. The school was raided by the United States government about five years ago, because of its immoral teachings. The league has been specifically condemned by Samuel Gompers, president, American Federation of Labor, and pointed to as one of the revolutionary organizations intended to bring American labor unions into disrepute in the interests of foreign manufacturers. Mrs. Woods, who spoke here recently, and in all parts of Ontario, and was attacked by J. A. McCausland, M.P.P., was also exposed by Gompers.

When speaking at Hart House, Toronto University, Blanchard told the students, among other things, of the appalling conditions prevailing among the employees of the steel companies in Canada—stories that are absolutely false. As the students had no one to give them the facts, they undoubtedly believed his statements. It might be well if Robert Hobson, president of the Steel Corporation of Canada, were to invite the Toronto University authorities to send a delegation of students to Hamilton to see conditions for themselves and realize how false is the information about Canadian industry being spread throughout the country. If not corrected, hundreds of young men and women will go into all parts of Canada to begin their careers with an entirely false impression of what the Canadian manufacturers are doing.

Last summer several of this year's Toronto University graduates were sounded as to their opinions on industrial questions, and all but one were, conscientiously, under wrong impressions. As two of them were going into the Church, where they will wield great influence, where they can create discontent based on false premises, it is evident there is need for more supervision of the teachings in some of the colleges.

Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, University Governor, Startled by Exposures

The curtain has just been slightly drawn in a civil case before Mr. Justice Kelly. One of the many Soviet subsidiaries "bored into" a Canadian loyalist association; got possession of their buildings and real estate and turned the Canadians out. They appealed to W. A. Dowler, K.C., who brought an action for recovery. He brought out just enough evidence to make his case, but that little caused Mr. Justice Kelly to say in part:

"That there has been revealed in the course of this trial a condition of things, which I venture to think has never been presented in any court in this province, certainly not within my knowledge—a condition that shows that there have been doings on the part of certain persons in this province of a kind which I hesitate to adequately characterize. No matter what may be the legal effect of what these defendants have done, I cannot but think that the occurrences which brought about this action were the result of intrigue and design. Whether they have succeeded in carrying through these designs in such a manner as to keep within their legal rights remains to be determined; and that will be determined without feeling and impartially.

"I confess that to one, sitting as I have sat during the course of this trial, it has been no little strain to have suppressed one's feelings when one considers the probable effect of the conduct and actions of the defendants and of those with whom they have been associated in a promulgation of their objectionable and dangerous doctrines. Canadian born as I am, and loving my country and solicitous for its welfare, I feel that the conduct of these to whom I have referred is intended to injure or destroy the birthright of our Canadian people. Of that I may have more to say at another time.

"It has been suggested during the argument that if these defendants had done wrong the criminal courts should have been appealed to. That may be so; but it is not for me to pass upon now. I am dealing here only with the civil aspect of the matter.

"It may be that I may consider it my duty to draw the attention of the criminal authorities to what the record of this trial reveals, but in the disposal of this civil action I shall not be affected by any such considerations. I deem myself quite capable of disposing of it on its merits, dispassionately, calmly and impartially. I do not know if any of these defendants are, or have been, in court during the trial. They have not appeared in the witness box, but if they, or those associated with them, are here, I wish them to hear the warning of one who is charged with the duty of administering justice and to that extent maintaining law and order in this province: that they take heed and desist from a course, which evidently aims at the overthrow of constituted authority. I reserve judgment and I shall, before announcing my decision, review every aspect of this remarkable case, realizing that it is of extreme importance that right shall be done, not only as between the parties under these unusual circumstances, but also in the public interest."

Prof. Nearing Says the Montreal Worker Should Seize Industries

MONTREAL.—Professor Scott Nearing, who spoke last year in Toronto under the patronage of Professor Dale of the university, has just delivered two lectures here under the auspices of the so-called Labor College. His promoters, the Soviet Bureau, New York—which is the old Central German War Council which carried on espionage in the United States and Canada—were unable to find any co-operation in McGill or Laval Universities.

He is now arguing most plausibly for a League of Industries, towards which the first step is for the Canadian workers to seize and operate without profit the industries of the Dominion.

(Continued on page 6)

The Awakening of the C.M.A.

At the sales tax meeting of the C. M. A. in Toronto, last week, before a vitally interested crowd of 400 to 500 manufacturers, Melville P. White, chairman, Toronto branch, had some candid things to say about the unpopularity of the manufacturers, the reasons therefor, and the policy which should be adopted to improve public relations.

"Last Sunday," said Mr. White, "a manufacturer from Oshawa asked me what we were doing to make this association popular. I told him that we had a membership between 4,000 and 5,000.

"'I do not mean members,' he replied, 'I mean what are you doing to make the manufacturers popular with the public?'"

"Undoubtedly the manufacturers are unpopular in many quarters," Mr. White admitted. "They are unpopular with labor factions; they are unpopular with a large section of the press, and with retailers and other classes."

He declared that this was all due to the manufacturers being misunderstood. He advocated that they should come out boldly on public issues. That they should state their case so that there would be no room for misunderstanding by the public, and that it would then be appreciated that what the manufacturers wanted was not what was good for themseves alone but what was for the benefit of all classes and for the good of Canada as a whole.

He said the manufacturers should be prepared to put all their cards on the table face up. They had nothing to fear. There were some manufacturers who were selfish and self-interested, just as there were those who were self-seeking in any other class, but the great majority were public-spirited citizens working for the general good and not ashamed to let the public know what they were doing, and what they wanted.

These remarks drew a lot of applause.

Mr. White realizes a situation which, to judge from recent remarks, is also appreciated by the president and the vice-president of the Canadian organization, and to which THE FINANCIAL POST has been directing attention for a long time in the hope of arousing the C. M. A. to the necessity for an intelligent, business-like policy, in representing the manufacturers of the country before the public.

C.P.R. May Not Appoint Successor to Shaughnessy

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Who will succeed Lord Shaughnessy as chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? That question is being asked.

As a matter of fact, it is not anticipated that anyone will be elected to fill the post. The C. P. R. did not have a chairman of the board before Lord Shaughnessy gave up the presidency in favor of E. W. Beatty. After his long years of service, Shaughnessy felt that it was time for a younger man to assume the direction of the company's affairs, and Mr. Beatty became president. Shaughnessy became chairman of the board, not by any means an honorary title, for he was active to the end in the affairs of the line, but actual control of the company reverted to Mr. Beatty.

Now that Shaughnessy is gone, the circumstance that made it advisable to create a separate office of chairman of the board has also gone,

BROMPTON

Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., is known to have had a much better year than in 1922, when about 5 per cent. was earned on the common stock.

A TURNOVER TAX NOW SUGGESTED AS THE WAY OUT

Discontent Over the New Sales Taxes is Growing

GOOD FOR BUSINESS

That is Argument Advanced Before Meeting of Toronto Manufacturers — How it Would Work

A modification of the suggestions made for a more workable sales or turnover tax than that coming into effect January 1st, is being considered by some of Toronto's leading business men. It is for a tax to be applied to all manufactured goods with the amount of the cost of the raw materials deducted. In other words it would be a percentage of the increased value during the processing by the manufacturer. The chief recommendations advanced for such a tax are that it would prevent pyramiding, that it would simplify collection by applying the levy at the completion of manufacture and that it would embody the sound principle of merely taking a small portion of the increased value. Of course there would be difficulties, it is admitted, in defining raw materials and in adjusting import duties of materials coming into the country, but it is argued that these would not be great compared with the present complexities. The idea seems worth considering seriously if a change in the tax program is to be made.

As the date for the enforcement of the new 6 per cent. sales tax approaches, the dissatisfaction and confusion regarding this new levy increases rather than diminishes. Ottawa is being stormed by delegations and inundated with protests and demands for explanations and rulings. A meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to discuss the matter and hear an outline of the turnover tax idea aroused so much interest that the place of meeting had to be changed to accommodate the crowd attending. All this makes it more and more apparent that there should be appointed some permanent body of experts to advise the department of finance regarding taxation, particularly business taxation, in the framing of the national budget. Ever since the war created demands for largely increased revenue the country has experienced a series of changing taxation experiments which have been highly disturbing to business and have thereby to a large extent defeated their purpose by curbing trade and drying up the sources of revenue and entailing such expenditures as to greatly reduce the amount collected before it reaches the national treasury. The issue is a particularly live one in view of the reductions proposed in taxation in the United States, which will tend to give further advantages to American manufacturers and business generally, as compared with Canada.

With so much dissatisfaction re-

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SOME CONFUSION AS TO REBATES OF TAX AFTER JAN. 1

Certified Invoices Are Not Necessary in Making a Claim

REFUND ON EXPORTS

May be Small But There is Also the Possibility of a Refund on Customs Also

The question of rebates on goods on which the tax has been paid in 1923, and for which tax the owner of goods is not liable in 1924, is causing some confusion. This applies particularly to the need of certified invoices of goods and certified copies of sellers' invoices.

Manufacturers will not be obliged to submit invoices to Ottawa. They will just make a summary of the claim, and a formal refund claim.

A new form, No. 17, has been provided for this.

Where certified invoices have to be submitted in connection with a claim is in the case of paragraph 5-B of the regulations, and that provision refers to sales made on and after January 1 by unlicensed wholesalers or jobbers of materials to licensed manufacturers for remanufacture. On and after January 1 when an unlicensed wholesaler or jobber buys goods he will have to pay the 6 per cent. on his purchase price; consequently if he sells those goods to a licensed manufacturer for resale, a refund is coming to him or to the manufacturer who pays his sales tax on the purchase price. And it is in reference to that where certified invoices have to be filed. In that connection the Statute provides that "when goods are sold by a licensed manufacturer or producer, or by a licensed wholesaler or jobber to a wholesaler or jobber not licensed under this Act, the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of the goods sold, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the consumption or sales tax." The object is that the wholesaler or jobber not licensed, who must pay this sales tax, may afterwards sell this goods to a licensed manufacturer for remanufacture, and the notation of invoice was designed by the authorities at Ottawa as an aid to checking, because the same section goes on to say that "when goods are sold by a wholesaler or jobber not licensed under this Act to a licensed manufacturer or producer the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of the goods sold, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the consumption or sales tax."

To Get a Refund

The whole object is to enable the licensed manufacturer who buys goods from an unlicensed wholesaler or jobber to get the refund himself, or to enable the wholesaler or jobber to claim the refund.

It has been contended there is so much red tape that it is sometimes more trouble to get the refund than it is worth, but as a general rule it pays to apply for the refund, because coupled up with it, as a rule, is a rebate of customs—if materials are dutiable, and are advanced in manufacture in Canada and exported, one gets a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duties as well as the sales tax. Under the present law, where the sales tax is a comparatively small sum, it might not pay.

The question has been raised as to whether a quotation to a retailer or consumer from a manufacturer should include the sales tax?

In this regard the new law makes it obligatory for the manufacturer to charge the sales tax as a separate item on the invoice when he sells to unlicensed wholesalers or jobbers; but when a manufacturer sells under the new law to retailers or consumers that law is absolutely silent as to how he shall invoice his goods. In this respect, this new law differs from all preceding sales tax laws in Canada. The 1920 sales tax law, which was our first one, specified that the purchaser shall pay the tax. So also did the 1921 law. The 1922 law states the amount of sales tax should always be stated on the invoice. The minister of customs, in drafting these regulations, has provided on page 9, paragraph 11-a, that "Licensed manufacturers and licensed wholesalers when selling to retailers or consumers shall not show the tax as a separate item on the invoice."

The question of cash discounts and how to take them and not pay tax on them arises. In this case, if goods are sold to a retailer or consumer, and before he takes the cash discount, the manufacturer pays the sales tax, then on the next monthly return takes a credit to the amount of the overpaid tax.

Fishery Experiment in Prairie Provinces

Of late years the suckers and other coarse fish in Lake Winnipegosis have increased out of all proportion to the whitefish and other commercial species.

This year the Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook the netting of these fish and disposed of them so far as facilities available would permit, by placing them in other lakes, the character of whose waters precluded stocking with the finer species. In all 281 adult fish and 5,530,000 eggs were planted in the lakes, the species being pike, suckers and pickerel. The following lakes were stocked: Lenore, Burton, Stony, Crystal, Boyds, Grays, near Roblin and the other near Binscarth, Manitoba.

More than 550 young catfish have been transferred from Selkirk, Manitoba, to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, for the Saskatchewan river and 400 to Quill lake, Saskatchewan.

Crude Oil Production Declining in States

NEW YORK.—Crude oil production in the United States showed a net decline of 76,850 barrels daily in week ended December 8, when average daily production was 2,006,150 barrels, compared with 2,083,000 in week ended December 1. Imports increased from 226,429 barrels a day to 346,286. Total new supply of crude oil last week averaged 2,352,436 barrels daily, and in preceding week 2,309,429.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE BELOW EXPECTATION

Some Improvement in United Kingdom, but Tariff Affects American Shipments

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—Exports of cattle to the United Kingdom this year have not been up to expectations, but they have been a good deal heavier than they would have been had the embargo not been at least partially lifted. During the 10 months ending November the shipments were 53,831 head, as compared with 17,251 for the same period last year. On the other hand, only 82,355 have gone to the United States, as compared with 176,724 last year.

The demand from the United States has been disappointingly slack, which shows the desirability of having as wide an export market as possible. During November, shipments of cattle to the United Kingdom were 5,175, as against 905 for the same month in 1922; to the United States they were 19,477, as against 34,857. A heavy run of native and Western range cattle, which have been in very poor condition, is given as the cause of the depressed state of the American market.

Exports of bacon during November were well up, being 9,517,700 lbs., as against 8,211,900 for the same month last year. During the 11 months this year they have been 90,947,800 lbs., as against 87,199,100 for the same months in 1922.

ALBERTA OIL SANDS CAN BE EXPLOITED

Germans Have Successful Method of Extracting Oil Commercially

Alberta may be able to adopt methods in use in Strasbourg, in Alsace and Hanover, Germany, for the treatment of oil sands, which abound in the northern part of the province.

Dr. Chas. Camsell, deputy minister of the Federal mines department, says that in these European fields all possible oil had been exhausted by pumping, shafts have been sunk to a depth of 600 feet, galleries driven, and oil allowed to seep into them. This seepage is then collected in a central pump and pumped above ground. It takes from one to three years to drain a gallery, and even then about forty per cent. of the original oil remains in the sand. At Hanover this sand is mined like coal and the residual oil recovered by washing with hot water, the total recovery amounting to 99 per cent.

Production of these localities is about 70 to 100 tons a day and the operation is very profitable. Costs are said to be well within the average price for oil obtained from the Ontario fields in 1922. Wages, however, both in Germany and France, amount to about $1 per day in Canadian money.

The oil from the Hanover field is a very heavy black substance, having a specific gravity greater than in the Athabasca field.

There are large deposits of tar sands in Northern Alberta, impregnated with heavy petroleum, but a commercially satisfactory way of extracting it has not yet been found. Alberta sands occur at depths of 150 to 250 feet, while those in Germany now being utilized are at depths four times as great.

GOVERNMENT RED TAPE RESULTS IN BUSINESS LOSSES

Export Trade Lose Because of Law Affecting Labels

Government red tape and the passing of regulations affecting business without fully discussing them with business men have been responsible for a great deal of annoyance to trade and loss of business, both domestic and export.

Here is a case in point which has come to the attention of Canadian Grocer: The Canadian branch of a large United States food manufacturing firm has been doing a big business with England, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Up to the present this business has been done through the Canadian branch, because it has helped to reduce production costs in Canada so as to be able to sell to the Canadian trade and Canadian consumer at lower prices. This firm has always made it a point to pack their Canadian-made products in cartons made and printed in Canada, sealed with Canadian glue, and the contents, as far as possible, made from Canadian raw materials. They believe it is only fair to have this distribution of money go through Canadian hands exclusively.

But when it comes to export trade to the Old Country they find it necessary, from a competitive standpoint, to purchase cartons in the United States because they are able to secure them at around $1 per thousand less. They put the name of their English company on these cartons—"The London ——— Company, London, England," and underneath they have been adding the words "Made in Canada." The department of customs at Ottawa now insist that they must have printed underneath this again: "Cartons made in the U. S. A."

"What would an Englishman reading these three lines, 'The London ...... Company, London, England, Made in Canada, Cartons made in U. S. A.' think?" he asked. He would naturally come to the conclusion that somebody was trying to put something over on him, and an Englishman does not want to have that happen more than once. I have taken the matter up with the powers that be in Ottawa and they tell me the statutes must be literally followed and that it is a regulation that will require an act of parliament to change, and there the matter rests."

This manufacturer has consulted the lithographers in Canada, and the Typothetae, and neither cares who prints or makes cartons that are sold for export. The company have reached the decision that if the words "Printed in the U. S. A." must appear on the carton they will have to discontinue exporting the goods from Canada and export them from their plant in the United States. They have been selling between 100 and 200 cars of their products in the Old Country and in other overseas markets in a year, and the benefit from this business has been coming mostly to Canada. Under the change everything will be produced in the United States, where there are no such restrictions. In fact it is pointed that in view of their larger market in the States their production is 30 or 40 times what it is in Canada, and they will actually be able to save a great deal of money. It was only due to the fact that they wanted to keep up Canadian production so as to keep down prices as much as possible that they have been exporting their goods from their Canadian plant.

The Grain Movement

OTTAWA.—Preliminary figures showing the receipts at the head of the lakes also Vancouver, B.C. for the period from September 1st, 1923 to December 7th, 1923,

	Fort William and Port Arthur	Vancouver
Wheat	179,646,252	7,772,122
Oats	19,084,772	93,161
Barley	8,177,330	......
Flax	2,698,766	......
Rye	3,293,102	89,606
Total	212,900,232	7,954,989
Same period 1922	197,044,843	4,568,278
Increase over last year	15,855,389	3,386,711

What Canada Sells—and Buys

What does Canada sell to the various countries of the world? And what does she buy? Poring through government blue books to find this information is a ponderous job for the busy importer or exporter, and to make that unnecessary is the purpose of this series of records of the imports and exports of Canada as regards the important nations we trade with.

All imports and exports are shown where the amount exceeds $100,000, and round figures only are given. The record is based upon the 1923 trade figures. Manufacturers and others interested in foreign commerce are urged to save these compilations, which will run for twelve weeks and cover the principal countries of the world.

France

France ships to Canada many lines of goods, the total Canadian imports from that country amounting to $12,200,000 or 1.5 per cent. of our total imports. The principal imports were:

Silk goods	$1,800,000
Woollen goods	1,300,000
Cotton goods	1,000,000
Nuts	700,000
Fur skins	700,000
Brandy	600,000
Wines	600,000
Fertilizers	300,000
Smoking pipes	300,000
Drugs	300,000
Perfumes	300,000
Cigarette papers	200,000
Gloves	200,000
Pottery and chinaware	100,000

Our exports to France were valued at $14,100,000 or 1.5 per cent. of the total. The chief items were:

Wheat	$4,300,000
Sugar	1,900,000
Salmon	1,800,000
Farm implements	1,600,000
Sulphite pulp	800,000
Groundwood pulp	700,000
Canned lobster	700,000
Asbestos	300,000
Rubber tires	200,000
Oats	200,000
Coal tar and pitch	200,000

Italy

From Italy, Canada purchased goods to the value of $1,600,000 or .2 per cent. of the total. The principal items were:

Lemons	$ 500,000
Licorice	100,000
Felt hats	200,000
Olive oil	100,000
Nuts	100,000

We sold to Italy $12,000,000 of commodities or 1.3 per cent. of the total, there being two predominating items:

Wheat	$10,500,000
Dried cod	600,000

Switzerland

Our imports from Switzerland were valued at $7,700,000 or 0.9 per cent. of the total and included:

Silk goods	$4,500,000
Cotton goods, laces, etc.	1,400,000
Clocks and watches	600,000
Dyes	200,000
Plaited goods	200,000
Gloves (fabric)	200,000

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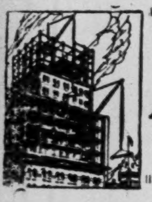

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LOCAL JEALOUSIES GAINING STRENGTH IN POWER SCHEME

Broad Needs of Canada Not Being Considered in St. Lawrence Matter

NEED FOR POLICY

Ottawa Government Called Upon for Definition of Provincial and Federal Rights—Answer to Washington

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Recent developments seem to indicate that there is a grave danger that the question of power and navigation development of the St. Lawrence River may degenerate into a matter of sectional warfare. If this proves to be the case and cross-currents of local jealousies are brought to bear politically upon the government at Ottawa, there is little possibility of the sound and fair arrangement being arrived at in the matter. Canada has seen the effect of political playing with sectional jealousies in the question of railway freight rates. The entire railway freight tariff in Canada is a bundle of discriminations, and East and West are scowling at each other and calling bad names as a result.

As was forecast in these columns long ago, the problem of the St. Lawrence has shifted its centre of importance. The question of a ship channel that will bring ocean-going vessels to Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, is relegated to second place and the question of power development is now paramount. With the prospect of at least two million horsepower being developed on the St. Lawrence within a few years from the time actual development work commences, and the prospects of much larger amounts of power being developed at a later date, the potential wealth producing value of the river is emphasized. Canada has considerably over half of the power on the river as its own, and as no one considers that Canada will absorb such a quantity of power in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence River within the next few years it is apparent that if power is developed that a large proportion of it will have to be exported to the United States. New England and New York state manufacturers are crying out for the power now, although at first the project of developing the St. Lawrence was opposed by them as likely to provide some opposition for the Erie Barge Canal. But Canada has no policy on the question of exporting power. Even at the present time power export is permitted only under year to year licenses and some developments that would otherwise go ahead are held up because no assurance can be given that power can be exported for a long term of years, say, the term of years that would be covered by bonds that would have to be issued to finance the new development. This is not necessarily a criticism of Ottawa; there are many who contend that Canada should not permit the export of power, but rather by conserving that great resource enforce the establishment of industrial plants in this country.

Just now Montreal is inclined to be a bit suspicious of Toronto, because the Queen City is anxious that the St. Lawrence development go ahead. Toronto is decidedly suspicious of Montreal, because there are interests in Montreal who are opposed to the rapid development of the project. Then there is a conflict of interest between private and public ownership. Ontario insists that the power on the Canadian side be developed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Quebec is against the development of power by public ownership, knowing the ultimate cost. The Dominion government instead of viewing the development from a broad standpoint of what will be in the best interests of Canada, not only to-day, but in the future, is side-stepping the question and allowing the sectional jealousies to develop.

The Ottawa Citizen and the Toronto Globe place the blame for the delay upon one man in Montreal, labelled by the Globe as a "super-obstructionist," who, along with other Montreal interests, is doing his best to prevent Canada and the United States from even considering the problem of canal deepening and power development.

Such editorial tactics on the part of two leading newspapers can hardly be sincere, but are the evidences of the petty jealousies that are developing.

Too many people have already formed definite opinions as to the feasibility of the whole scheme both from the channel and power standpoint without any investigation whatever. Their opinions have been based largely upon their place of residence.

What is needed is less of this prejudgment of the matter and a willingness on the part of the Canadian government to study the problem on a broader basis, regardless of political consequences and the influences of single communities. Whether the ship channel is built or not, and whether power is developed, or the water allowed to run on for another fifty years without the harness of a dam, someone's pet corns are likely to be trod upon. But it is essential that the pressing demands of the United States for word of Ottawa's policy should be answered at an early date, and that the relations of Quebec, Ontario and the Canadian government to the matter and the rights of each should be definitely established for future guidance.

OPEN STORAGE PLANT

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—In all probability a cold storage plant will be opened here shortly by Messrs. Gordon Ironsides and Fares. A building has been purchased and it is intended to equip the plant with modern machinery at an estimated cost of $10,000.

No Forms Established for Law Soon to be in Force

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Unless confusion and delay after the turn of the year is to be avoided, quick action will be necessary at Ottawa in putting the new copyright act into workable shape. The act was passed in 1921 and comes into force on January 1. Yet no rules or forms have as yet been established.

The act provides that applications for copyright must be made upon the regulation form. Application for these forms brings the reply from the copyright branch that no rules or forms have yet been established.

IMPROPER BOOK-KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

Losses Sustained and Public Credit Seriously Undermined

NEW YORK.—That instances of improper bookkeeping and unsound financial or engineering methods with respect to publicly-owned properties both in the United States and Canada, have been observed during the year is a declaration made in the annual report of the Committee of Public Service Securities of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. "Too often," the report continues, "has such a procedure resulted in serious financial loss after those responsible therefor have gone out of office and cannot be held properly accountable. It seems to your committee essential that voters of communities which are in the utility business should be more actively educated to a point where public opinion will require proper accounting and sound methods of engineering, finance and operation. Where legislation is proposed to provide for public operation it is essential, in the public interest, to see that provision be made for the purchase of existing properties at fair values in order to avoid the evils attendant on competitive plants long recognized as distinctly undesirable from all points of view."

The report declares that "when administered with the broader powers and in a judicial manner, state-wide regulation of public utilities has been conclusively proved, in the opinion of your committee, to afford the best guarantee which investors can have for the maintenance of that integrity of investment necessary for a ready flow of money into the business. Where such conditions do not exist we find lack of development of the business, or higher costs of money, or both—conditions which adversely affect the cost of service to the consumer."

A NEW RECORD IN MARKETING WHEAT

Canada Shipped Over Sixty-Four Million Bushels During Month of November

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—During November more wheat was exported from Canada than during any other month in the history of the country. Shipments totalled 64,196,000 bushels, the next highest being November, 1912, with 55,315,000 bushels. In November, 1915, the total was 43,119,000 bushels, and in December, 1922, it was 40,699,000 bushels, these being the largest figures for exports of wheat by months.

As an indication of how large these exports are, it may be said that those for November last alone were more than 50 per cent. greater than the total for the whole of the fiscal year 1919. Owing to the higher wheat prices that prevailed in 1921, the less than 42,000,000 bushels then exported were worth $32,780,000 more than the 64,196,000 bushels shipped out last month, which were valued at only $63,395,000.

If the rate at which flour was exported during November by the Canadian mills could be maintained throughout the current crop year, such exports would probably surpass those of the United States. During that month, 1,357,310 barrels were shipped out, or 142,000 more than during the same month in 1922. The United States exports for the first nine months of the year were less than 11,000,000 barrels. For the three months ending November Canada's were at the rate of approximately 990,000 a month.

CANADA LEADS

Supplies Fifty Per Cent. of Automobiles Imported Into England

At present there are competing on the British market 108 makes of passenger cars and 77 foreign makes, France leading among the latter with 38, and the United States taking second place with 19, says a United States official commerce report. American automobiles — two-thirds from Canada—made up 75 per cent. of British imports in this field during the first nine months of 1923; France supplied 20 per cent. (See under automotive products.)

FISH CURING EXPANDING AT B.C.

VICTORIA, B.C.—In spite of the Fordney tariff and former strong competition from the United States Alaska herring fisheries, there are splendid prospects that the winter catch of herring in the Nanaimo and the Barker Sound districts of Vancouver Island will prove highly lucrative according to a report issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Many of the curing plants on the Island have enlarged to three times their original capacity, and, in addition, there has been an important revival in the curing of a better quality of fish in the Scotch style for the United States market.

OTTAWA IS DOING LITTLE TO DISPEL TAX CONFUSION

Important Rulings Are Still Being Delayed at Capital

EFFECT ON PRICES

Feeling That New Levies Will Mean Advances to Consumers as Tax is Passed On—How it Works Out

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—Though but 10 days remain before the new sales tax comes into effect, there is still much confusion relating to it. And the worst feature is that this is not being removed very fast. Several important changes in the regulations have been expected, and though it is probable that these will be made before the end of the year, they have not come yet.

Much interest is being manifested in the probable effect of the new tax on prices and revenue. Insofar as revenue is concerned, it is impossible to make a calculation that might be considered even approximately accurate. Of the approximately $4,000,000,000 of manufactured goods produced in Canada within the year, it is impossible, from any statistics available, to determine how much of this is in the form of finished goods that will bear the tax. Estimates, of course, have been made on the supposition that 50 per cent. of the manufactured articles are finished products. This would show approximately $120,000,000, which is the amount that the sales tax is expected to yield during the current fiscal year.

In Textile Industry

In many of the most important industries, a portion of their goods is taxable and a portion free. Of this the cotton industry is a good example. About 50 per cent. of its output goes to wholesalers for distribution through the retail trade and is subject to the 6 per cent. sales tax. The other half goes to manufacturers of wearing apparel and is tax free. As these conditions exist in a number of other industries, it is quite evident that to estimate the probable revenue is out of the question.

In respect to prices, a difference of opinion is also to be found. The general opinion seems to be that prices, on the whole, will not be affected, as the advance from 4½ to 6 per cent. on sales to retailers or wholesalers will be offset by the savings effected owing to the fact that raw materials used by manufacturers will, under the new system, be free of tax, whereas at present, goods may have gone from hand to hand several times, carrying the 2½ or 3¾ per cent. tax on each transfer.

Passing It On

Another factor, however, enters into consideration. When the tax was lower, all, or a part of it, was absorbed by the traders through whose hands the commodities passed. The 6 per cent. tax, however, cannot be absorbed by any trader. No doubt in certain lines, in which there is a fixed retail price, manufacturers and retailers have been compelled to absorb the tax. The Retail Merchants' Association have represented that, under the present system, many retailers have failed to take the tax into consideration, and have continued to mark their goods at their regular mark-up, based on the invoice cost. Of course, it is a mistake for retailers to do this, but some of them have been afraid that their competitors might not take the tax into consideration. Others through ignorance of sound training methods have ignored the tax.

Now that the tax becomes 6 per cent., after the 1st of the year, retailers will be compelled to take it into consideration, and in advancing their prices may probably do so to a greater extent than the amount of the actual tax, for our decimal system of currency lends itself to even prices. So that even though the total amount collected through the increased tax may not exceed that now collected, there is a possibility that prices may be advanced to a slightly greater extent than would be indicated by the revenue returns.

Looking for Automobile Industry to Pass Peak

NEW YORK.—The automobile companies are preparing for another record-breaking year. Whether this will follow is not altogether clear. There is, of course, a replacement business in this industry which alone is of enormous proportions, but whether the number of new buyers expected will materialize is open to serious doubt, in the opinion of Hayden Stone Co. "It is a moot question whether the annual automobile bill of the country has not reached unhealthy proportions, when it is apparently easier to sell automobiles than clothes. No doubt the early months of the year, at least, will see a large demand from this source, but we are frankly doubtful if it will continue throughout the twelve months."

SELLING CANADA TO WORLD

A wealth of information on Canada's natural resources, developed industries and commercial growth has been assembled in "Canada—Natural Resources and Commerce,"—a small, compact volume issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior. This is not a government bluebook but an attractive publication compiled especially for the business man. It gives a condensed but thorough survey of Canada's varied resources and of the broad features they impart to the commerce of the Dominion by their limitations as well as by their diversity and abundance. It gives, in short, a bird's-eye view of Canada's physical assets, developed and latent.

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News and Views for Investors

DOMINION POWER

Dominion Power and Transmission has taken up with Hamilton City Council the matter of its franchise for the Hamilton Street Railway which expires in a few years. The suggestons are either the city purchase tne line, or service at cost or a new franchise upon terms approved by the electors.

BANK SHARES WEAK

Bank shares seem to figure in more Christmas selling than any other group. There has been a pronounced weakness in the group of late. Six stocks showed a decline, four of them fractional while Molsons down 3 and Montreal down 5 points, led in the decline. The one gain recorded was a fractional one.

DOMINION STORES

Dominion Stores shares are to be listed in Toronto and Boston. Trading it is said will start about the first of the new year. There are 25,000 shares of no par value common; $279,500 in 8 per cent. class "A" preference stock, outstanding. They are widely distributed. Dominion Stores are now operating approximately 270 stores in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

STEEL OF CANADA

Steel of Canada has been selling well of late and came in for a slight market advance to 76. The improvement in business enjoyed by this company latterly, coupled with its strong liquid position, appears to make the 7 per cent. divided rate assured. It is believed that when the annual report appears it will show profits more than sufficient to cover the full common dividend. The preferred stock is steady at par.

BELL TELEPHONE

The stock of Bell Telephone continues to display strength, selling consistently around 127. This investment issue appears to have conditions in its favor. The company's earnings are once more on a solid basis, whereas three years back high operating costs had cut into profits. Technically the stock is strong, as at 127 it is selling 48 points below the high level reached before the war.

ALGOMA STEEL

Algoma Steel rail mill will start operating on double turn on January 14. It is not yet decided what rails will be rolled, as negotiations are still pending with the different railways, but it is likely that the first rolling will be for Canadian National Railway Eastern lines. The Merchant mills will probably start operating on the same date. Two blast furnaces in addition to the one now running will be blown in, and additional coke ovens will be operated as well as both open hearth plants.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

Famous Players Corp. secured 27 Allan theatres from the liquidator for $350,000, paying $150,000 in cash and the balance in preferred stock. Famous Players now have 64 houses. Allans did not hold control of certain of the theatres, but Famous Players secured such control with the additional expenditure of $57,073. They sold the Vancouver interests for $25,000 leaving a net expenditure of $392,073 for the properties. Of this, cash payments aggregated $242,000, and payment in first preference stock, $150,000.

CUBAN-CANADIAN

The present sugar situation is interesting as affecting the outlook for Cuban Canadian Sugar Company. Cuban-Canadian commenced grinding operations this week with the prospect of producing approximately 190,000 bags. Last year the company produced 165,000 bags, and at an average realization price of slightly under five cents per pound, realized a net profit of $370,000 after bond interest and liberal provision for depreciation and other reserves. With no carry-over from last year's crop and the latest estimated total, Cuban production of 3,700,000 bags, as against 3,600,000 last year, coupled with the lowness of refiners stocks both here and in Europe, the probabilities are decidedly in favor of continued strength of the raw sugar market, as a result of which Cuban Canadian and similar companies may reasonably be expected even to better the showing made by them last year.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric, of the United States, which has recently purchased control of Canadian General Electric and Canadian Allis-Chalmers, is much in the limelight on United States exchanges owing to rumors of a 4 to 1 stock split, and the placing of the new stock on a $3 dividend basis. The present dividend is $13. Canadian interests figure in the rumors. It is stated that the plan is to double the output of the Canadian company and connecting the Allis-Chalmers plants to the manufacture of electrical equipment. Including the stock purchase it is said the United States company will spend $15,000,000 in Canada, including plant rehabilitation and working capital provision. Immediately the deal is consummated, a Boston report says, a careful readjustment of the affairs of C. G. E. subsidiaries, including reorganization along General Electric lines, will take place. Numerous economies in production and marketing are hinted at.

D. U. R. BUYING

Detroit United Railway shares have been in heavy demand at Montreal during the week and the market price rose seven points from 59½ to 66½ on a total of 1,709 shares. Evidently the buying is on the part of insiders, for favorable news, if any, in regard the position of the company is yet to come out. Since the taking over of the D. U. R. city lines by the City of Detroit, the company has operated a net work of interurban lines running out of that city. These lines have been doing fairly well though feeling somewhat the keen competition in freight traffic from motor trucks.

PORT HOPE SANITARY

Port Hope Sanitary preferred shareholders may receive an offer from the company to convert their holdings into common stock. Six per cent. was paid on the common in 1921, but no disbursement was made for the current year. Earnings for 1922 are reported to be well in excess of the previous year, and even after the retiring of the preferred, accepted for this purpose, would permit of a substantial dividend of the common. The market for the common is around 50 and for the preferred close to par, so that the common would have to be put on a permanent dividend basis or else preferred shareholders would have to be given a greater number of common shares to make the switch attractive.

GENERAL MOTORS

Production of General Motors of Canada is producing $40,000,000 yearly. The capital invested is $25,000,000, a large part of which was brought into Canada from the United States. There are about 1,000 stockholders residing in Canada who own a total of 485,000 shares of General Motors Corporation stock. There are 1,420,000 shares held in Canada and Great Britain. The products of the Canadian company include Buick, McLaughlin-Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, Oldsmobile passenger cars and G. M. C. trucks. In 1923 the shipments from the Oshawa plant were 50,000 cars, of which 55 per cent. were exported. A booklet sent shareholders traces the development of the company from its formation by Robert McLaughlin up to its entry into the overseas field in 1921.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Canadian Industrial Alcohol, whose stock is traded in on the unlisted division of the Montreal Stock Exchange has shown a substantial improvement since it was listed on December 22, 1922.

The company controls a large plant at Corbyville, Ont., for the production of industrial alcohol and controls the Consolidated Distilleries, Ltd., which concern operates the Corby Co., at Corbyville, which has been in the business for some sixty years. It also controls the St. Hyacinthe Distilleries Co., situated at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, which company has a very large output.

The earnings of the Company are said to be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. and the shareholders will, no doubt, share in the company's prosperity and it is only reasonable to assume, says Financial Service, that the directors will see their way clear to increase the dividend to six per cent. at an early date.

ASBESTOS PREFERRED

In considering the question of earnings of Asbestos Corporation, the point is often lost sight of that the company derives a very large revenue from its investments According to the last published statement. the "Investments" totalled $2,208,486, made up of $1,354,861 in Dominion government bonds and $853,624 in the company's own bonds and other securities; these securities together with bank interest produced a revenue for the year of $152,192, or over 63 per cent. of the amount required to pay the present dividend disbursement on the preferred of $240,000. Under its by-laws it is unable to pay its dividends unless earned in the particular year for which they are paid, but there should be no difficulty in the company being able to do this as far as the preferred issue is concerned. During the period since the company's incorporation in 1912, earnings have totalled $7,731,984, an average of $702,908, including earnings from investments, per year. Last year profits from operations were $727,093, so that it is only reasonable to assume that the company will have no difficulty in earning the additional amount of about $88,000 over and above the return from investments, together with $150,000 required for bond interest, or a total of $238,000 from operations, and continue to be able to pay its preferred dividend from year to year.

PROSPECTORS' CLASSES

Dr. W. L. Goodwin will open his first prospectors' class this season at Coniston. His winter tour will take him to other centres of mining activity in the province, in and around which the majority of the prospectors gather for the winter months.

VOLUME OF TRADING SMALLER BUT FEW SIGNS OF WEAKNESS

No Pronounced Decline in Stocks on the Canadian Exchanges

OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Better Business Predicted and Market is Expected to Respond—Stocks in Strong Hands

Group	Num.	Gain	Loss	Unch.
Paper.	9	1	3	5
Industrials ..	21	4	6	11
Specialities ..	9	2	1	6
Tractions . ..	8	2	4	2
Utilities	8	2	2	4
Steel	6	3	1	2
Textiles	8	0	1	7
Milling	5	2	2	1
Banks	11	1	6	4
	85	15	26	44

The above table clearly indicates that no pronounced weakness has made its appearance in the Canadian stock markets as Christmas draws nearer. Stocks are seemingly in strong hands. Then the trend of the New York market has created a feeling of optimism. The buoyancy that has prevailed for some weeks has eased a little. That is about the only Christmassy change. The lists have by no means been neglected, but trading has lacked volume.

Paper and textiles and specialties have been the most neglected groups the past week. Industrials and banks lead in the loss column. While Christmas time usually brings a fair volume of investment purchases as Christmas gifts, there has not been much of this going on as yet. Strictly investment issues like bank stocks, Consumers' Gas and others have been weak. The trend of bond sales, very small, is another evidence of this.

Some of the steel issues made spurts during the week on the strength of excellent reports as to earnings. Tractions and Utilities were somewhat neglected. Milling shares were in fair demand and prices strengthened.

Some of the leaders on the street express an optimism as to the outlook. Better business they believe is assured for 1924 and they believe the market will respond in kind. Canadian brokers are supported in this opinion by statements of leaders in the U. S. markets. For instance J. S. Bache & Co. say:

"The outlook for business next year is distinctly favorable, but the usual intermediate dullness after the holidays and until the impulses of coming spring begin to work is expected."

The stock market began to anticipate a rising tide of business next year, when, on October 31, it turned from irregular lows, into a more or less steady forward movement. This has continued a little over six weeks, during which time about half of a seven months' decline has been wiped out. Stocks have had a nine-point average rise. Some reaction is probably due before further strong advance, but some good securities have only partially participated in the average advance and are still a purchase for investment.

Hayden and Stone, Boston, state:

"Continued strength in the stock market apparently is dissipating the idea quite generally held that some kind of a business recession is inevitable. To be sure the figures of car supplies, steel operations, etc., still bear out this belief, but this is the time of the year when this is apt to occur, and much is hoped of business after the turn of the year. One thing is certain: if demand does materialize it will require continued production as buying has been most conservative and there are no large supplies."

Simpson's May Expand Their Montreal Store

From Our Own Correspondent.

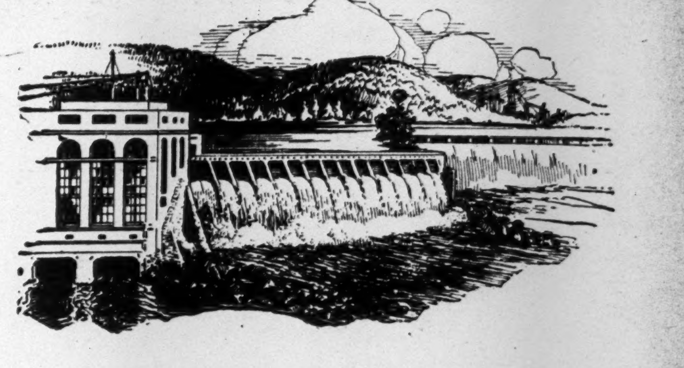
MONTREAL.—Following the opening of its new addition in Toronto, the Robert Simpson Company is understood to have plans under way for expansion in Montreal by an addition to the store of John Murphy Company. Robert Simpson controls 90 per cent. of the Murphy stock. The plans are not likely to go ahead shortly, because leases are being arranged for some of the properties adjacent to the Murphy store that had been purchased.

The building of a huge addition to the Simpson store this year was evidence of the real ability of this company to compete alongside of the larger Eaton store, and to hold and build a clientele of its own. The store addition was a necessity; the old building was taxed to its utmost capacity for room to serve the public.

The new construction work was carried out without a bond issue. In fact, the company has expanded in many directions out of earnings. It owns, through subsidiaries, important buildings, conducting its Eastern and Western mail order business at Regina and Moncton. Its large mail order building in Toronto was built with only a small mortgage being arranged, and this through an insurance company. A small bond issue was put on the Western plant. In addition to these important subsidiaries, the company owns 90 per cent. of the outstanding shares of the John Murphy Company, which owns the Murphy department store in Montreal, and it is also interested in companies manufacturing the white wear sold over the Simpson and Murphy counters.

LEASING UNITED STORES

Tobacco Products, which controls the United Cigar Stores and Tuckett's Tobacco, is considering leasing its stores for 99 years. It is not known if the Canadian stores are involved or not. The rental will allow an $8 dividend on Tobacco Products common. There is little of Tobacco Products stock held in Canada.



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$3,250,000—Winnipeg Electric Railway, 6% Bonds due 1943.

$7,500,000—Manitoba Power Co., Limited, 7% Bonds due 1941.

$2,000,000—East Kootenay Power Co., Limited, 7% Bonds due 1942.

$850,000—Great Northern Power Co., Limited, 7% Bonds due 1937.

$1,000,000—Laurentian Power Co., Limited, 6% Bonds due 1936.

$1,000,000—Southern Canada Power, 6% Preferred Stock.

$3,000,000—Winnipeg Electric Railway, 7% Preferred Stock.

$300,000—Hawkesbury Electric Light & Power Co. 6½% Bonds due 1943.

$2,500,000—Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Limited 6% Bonds due 1948.

$1,500,000—Ottawa & Hull Power Co., Limited, 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

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"KAM" POWER EARNED NEARLY 15% IN 1923

New High Record Reached in Year's Gross and Net Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Kaministiquia Power shareholders have had plenty to occupy their minds this year. There was the bonus of shares in the holding company formed to take over the company's interest in the Fort William Paper Company, which was a constructive factor, and then the controversy with the Ontario government, which was depressing. The annual statement for year ended Oct. 31 now appears and indicates earnings on a higher scale than ever before recorded, enabling the company to earn a substantial surplus above the 8 per cent. dividend, and to put $125,000 to a contingent fund. This new reserve is explained by the president, Sir Herbert Holt, who states:

"Owing to unusual drouth and the indiscriminate and wasteful use of water from our watershed by timber interests for log driving purposes, our storage reservoirs have become depleted, and it may be necessary as a consequence to curtail our output until next spring or until the reservoirs are refilled. Your directors have, therefore, deemed it advisable to provide for this and other contingencies and, as appears, have transferred $125,000 to a contingent fund for the purpose."

Gross earnings were $662,930, and net earnings $366,975, and these sums were distributed as follows, comparisons for previous years being given:

	1923	1922	1921
Gross rev.	$662,930	$493,418	$455,627
Op. & maint.	152,785	111,783	117,162
Balance	$510,145	$381,635	$338,565
xDeprec.	44,000	44,000	34,000
Net rev.	$466,145	$337,635	$304,565
Fix. chgs.	99,169	103,987	95,258
Net inc.	$366,975	$233,647	$209,307
Dividends	199,760	199,760	199,760
Balance	$167,215	$ 33,887	$ 9,547
Cont. fund	125,000	......	......
Surplus	$ 42,215	$ 33,877	$ 9,547
xxPrev. surp.	202,049	190,504	180,957
P. & L. bal.	$244,264	$224,391	$190,504
P.C. earned on stock	14.7	9.3	8.3

x In addition to $6,000 appropriated on monthly basis during year.

xx After adjustments.

Working capital position shows some improvement, and compares as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Cur. assets	$679,930	$652,618	$629,443
Cur. liabs	96,025	251,293	261,499
Work. cap.	$583,905	$401,325	$367,944

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the F. E. Partridge Rubber Company, Guelph, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, F. E. Partridge; directors, Messrs. John Kennedy, Vincent Cook, C. L. Dunbar, Guelph, and E. Reiner, Wellesley. At the annual meeting of the Northern Rubber Company the officials elected were as follows: president, F. E. Partridge; directors, Messrs. John Kennedy, Vincent Cook, C. L. Dunbar and F. W. Kramer. Both firms are busy, the two industries employing 1,035 hands. The Partridge Rubber Company is working night and day, employing three shifts, the Northern Rubber Company is running full time, the men working ten hours a day.

W. A. Hobbins Leaves Atlantic Sugar Chair

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Retirement of Wilfrid A. Hobbins from the position of president of Atlantic Sugar Refineries may be considered as reflecting a more favorable position in the company's affairs, for it is no secret that Mr. Hobbins came to the company in 1920 representing some of the larger creditors. That these interests are willing to allow him to retire to a partnership in a London, England, sugar firm seems to indicate satisfaction on their part that affairs are progressing satisfactorily with the company. Lewis J. Seidensticker, vice-president and general manager, now becomes president, and W. D. Ross becomes vice-president. D. Lorne McGibbon remains as chairman of the board.

ST. MAURICE PAPER'S TIMBER INCREASED

Company Buys Large Blocks of Land From Its Parent Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Reflecting the effect of Quebec's embargo on the export of pulpwood from Crown lands, the St. Maurice Paper Co. has purchased from its parent company the Union Bag & Paper Company of New York, a block of 500 square miles of timber limits on the St. Maurice River. Because of the embargo, this pulp wood could not be shipped to the American mills of the Union Bag & Paper Company, and it was better that the timber should be transferred to the St. Maurice Co. This puts St. Maurice in the position of owning one of the largest blocks of timber lands of any of the companies.

The land is being paid for by the St. Maurice Paper Co. by the issuance of 2,500 shares of its stock to Union Bag as an initial payment. Cash payments will be made over a term of years to a total amount that has not been stated, but which will work out to about $1 per cord stumpage, or a total of about $1,250,000, as it is understood there is a million and a quarter cords of pulp wood on the property. The new issue of stock is to be issued from the treasury and brings the issued capital of the company frou $7,899,900 to $8,149,900. The authorized capital is $10,000,000, and the suggestion is now made that St. Maurice may issue further blocks of stock in the not distant future to pay for new paper machines. The company has a paper production of only 115 tons of newsprint per day, and it markets a considerable quantity of groundwood, sulphite and sulphate pulp to its parent company and other parties. The suggestion made is that St. Maurice may decide to utilize this surplus pulp production for the manufacture of a larger quantity of paper. The weakness of this discussion is that a large part of the pulp exported is sulphate or kraft pulp, which is used for the manufacture of wrapping paper. The Union Bag & Paper Corp., the parent company in the United States, requires large quantities of sulphate pulp for its own mills and has been drawing on the St. Maurice for its supplies.

Pacific Coast Flour Mill Deal Progresses

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Further advices received through responsible channels seem to indicate that plans for grain milling developments in British Columbia, and Alberta, by English interests, including Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, Limited, and Sperling and Company, bankers, are going ahead. Plans call for a 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Vancouver as the first step in a programme involving the expenditure of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Negotiations are under way also for the acquisition of Alberta Flour Mills by the same group. This deal has not been closed, it is understood. The Calgary office of Alberta Flour Mills is reticent on the subject, but it is anticipated that about $15,000,000 will be spent to complete the unfinished mill at Calgary and add other facilities if the two parties come to terms.

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WAYAGAMACK PULP SHOWS SOMETHING EARNED ON STOCK

Bank Loan Paid Off, Although $544,000 Spent On Plant

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company increased its profits by more than $500,000 for the year ended Nov. 30 last and after meeting all charges had something left available for dividends. This is the first time in three years the company has earned enough to meet all its charges as there was a deficit after all charges of $657,000 in 1921, and $109,000 in 1922. This year there was a net profit of $206,356, equivalent to more than 4 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding. Gross profits were three times bond interest.

The report indicates the greatly improved conditions in the kraft pulp and paper industry that ruled during most of the past year. Of late there has been some decline in the demand for sulphate pulp and wrapping paper, but the experience of the past year demonstrates that Wayagamack has an excellent future. The report does not suggest an early resumption of dividend payments.

Division of the Profits

The profits for the year were as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Profits	$893,396	$372,030	$156,712x
Bond int.	300,000	260,854	210,000
Bond disc.	10,000	10,000	10,000
Deprec.	160,000	160,000	160,000
Stumpage	217,140	50,068	120,928
Balance	$206,356	$108,892x	$657,640x
Dividends	......	......	150,000
Balance	$206,356	$108,892x	$807,640x
Prev. surp.	901,922	1,010,815	1,818,455
P. & L. bal. fwd.	$1,108,278	$901,922	$1,010,815
Earned on stock	4%	......	......

x Deficit.

Working capital position shows some improvement. Inventories and supplies of wood on hand have been cut to a low figure and accounts payable of $525,000 constitute the bulk of the current liabilities, such items as bank loans, bills payable, bills on limits, bills on mortgage, etc., having been cleaned up during the past two years. The disappearance of the bank loan of $425,000 shown a year ago is a particularly constructive factor. Working capital compares as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Cur. assets	$2,131,615	$2,455,150	$3,543,980
Cur. liab.	615,898	1,070,444	3,009,502
Working capital	$1,515,717	$1,384,706	$ 534,478

Money Due on Machinery

In considering current liabilities, an item of $124,000, representing the balance price of new machinery and repayable monthly over a term of two years, has not been included.

It is noticed that, during the year, the company spent $544,570 on plant and equipment. This action, taken in conjunction with the repayment of the bank loan, is remarkable for a company that went through the experiences Wayagamack did when the slump in pulp and paper markets came two or three years ago.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18

	Div. Rate	High For week	Low For week	Close Dec. 18	Close Dec. 11	Sales For week	Range for 1923 High	Low
Banks								
Commerce	12+1	184½	183	183½	184	151	201	182
Dominion	12	186	185	185	186	10	203	184½
Hamilton	1	182	180	180	181	23	190	147
Imperial	12+1	178⅜	178	178	179	33	194	167¼
Molsons	12	160	155	157	158	99	177	154½
Montreal	12+2	240	235	235	239	110	248½	225½
Nova Scotia	16	254	254	254	254¼	19	266½	251
Royal	12+2	211½	211	211	211½	57	223	208
Standard	12	169¼	169	169¼	168	29	212½	165
Toronto	12	173½	173	173	172½	65	192	171¼
Union	8	105½	105	105	105	181	141	104½
Paper—								
Abitibi, com. (no par value)	4	62½	61¼	61¼	62¼	821	74	56½
Brompton Pulp (no par value)	..	41⅛	40	40	41	820	44	35
Laurentide	6	91	89¼	89¼	91½	936	103½	85
Price Bros.	2	40	39¾	40	40	200	47	39¾
Prov. Paper, pref.	7	94	92¼	92¼	93	15	98	92
Smith, Howard, com.	6	68½	68½	68½	69½	50	83¼	61½
Smith, Howard, pref.	8	100	99	100	99	32	108	97
Spanish River, com.	7	101¾	99¾	99¾	101	1806	103	82
Spanish River, pref.	7	107¾	106	106	106½	1380	108	94
St. Maurice Paper	6	110	108	108½	108½	1190	114½	88½
Wayagamack	....	37½	37	37½	37	240	60	32
Steel and Steel Industries—								
B. E. Steel, com.	....	4⅝	3⅞	4	4	1862	10	3⅞
B. E. Steel, pref.	7	54	52	53	54¼	244	73	52
B. E. Steel, 2nd. pref.	....	14½	12	13	12½	1345	26½	12
Can. Car & Foundry, com.	....	35	31	32¾	31½	2144	35	20
Can. Car & Foundry, pref.	3½	84	81	83	81	2243	84	67¾
Can. Foundries, com.	....	22	22	22	22	35	35	22
Canada Iron, com.	....	5	5	5	....	1	5	....
Canada Iron, pref.	2	28	25	28	26	....	28	25
Dominion Iron, pref.	7	56	55	55	57	69	80½	55
Dominion Bridge	4	69	63	67½	62½	372	78¼	55
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	6	72	71	71	71	57	82⅞	70
Steel of Canada, com.	7	76	73	73¾	73	4932	79	60¼
Steel of Canada, pref.	7	100½	99½	100½	100	283	103½	95
Milling—								
Canada Bread, com.	....	66	66	66	66	100	66¼	52
Canada Bread, pref.	7	94½	93¼	93½	94½	97	95	90
Lake of Woods, com.	12	167	165	167	168½	1208	184½	160
Lake of Woods, pref.	7	118	118	118	117	6	119	113
Maple Leaf, com.	....	60	58	59⅞	60	35	126	37
Maple Leaf, pref.	7	84½	83⅛	84½	83	15	102	64
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12+10	308	308	308	305	10	333	270
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	7	115½	115	115	115½	30	120	114½
Shredded Wheat, com.	8	141¼	141¼	141¼	142	5	154	141¼
St. Law. Flour, com.	6	71¾	70	70	71¼	220	82	49¼
Utilities—								
Bell Telephone	8	128	126¾	127	127½	744	128	112
Consumers Gas	10	180½	158	158½	160	92	163½	150½
Dom. Telegraph	6	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	100	45½	40
Mackay, com.	7	110½	110	110½	110	216	124	105
Mackay, pref.	4	67¼	66	66	67	33	72½	66
Montreal, L. H. & Pr. Cons.	6	141	139½	139½	141	4414	142	103¾
Ottawa, L. H. & Pr.	6	84	81	83	81½	124	92½	79½
Quebec Power, com.	....	60	60	60	63½	10	70	60
Shawinigan	7	123	121½	122½	122¾	1241	123½	112
Transportation—								
Canadian Pacific Rly.	10	150	147¾	150	147¼	255	162½	142
Canada Steamships, com.	....	11	11	11	12	5	19	9¾
Canada Steamships, pref.	....	40¼	39	40	40⅛	1267	56¾	39
ractions—								
Barcelona	....	16⅛	15½	15½	16½	125	22	12½
Brazilian	4	42	40	40⅞	41½	3969	53	35½
Detroit Un. Rly.	6	66⅞	59	66½	60	1709	79½	56
Duluth-Superior	....	37¼	36	36	37½	85	44	28½
Illinois Traction, com.	50c	64½	60¾	64½	59	568	64½	35
Illinois Traction, pref.	6	88	87	88	88	10	92½	77¾
Montreal Trams.	10	152	150	150	158	52	159	140
Porto Rico Rlys. com.	....	16	16	16	15	20	30	15
Toronto Railway	....	83	81½	82	83¼	245	93	73¾
Twin City, com.	6	66½	64½	66	66¼	491	80	58
Twin City, pref.	7	95	95	95	98	5	106	95
Winnipeg Elec. com.	....	28¾	27	27¼	28¾	78	42½	27
Winnipeg Elec. pref.	7	85	85	85	81	10	87¼	80
Textiles—								
Can. Converters	7	82	82	82	81⅞	2	103	79
Can. Cottons, com.	8	102½	102	102	103	12	137	98
Can. Cottons, pref.	6	83	83	83	83	15	93	83
Dom. Textile, com.	4	63½	63	63	64	131	72	61⅝
Dom. Textile, pref.	7	109¼	108	108	109	25	112	106¼
Monarch Knitting, pref.	7	82	81½	81½	80	20	82½	70
General Industrials—								
American Salesbook, com.	$1.00q	44¼	43	44¼	43	175	44½	34
Asbestos, com.	4	33½	29	19	34	200	72½	25
Asbestos, pref.	6	61½	60	60	61½	60	91	57
Atlantic Sugar, com.	....	20¾	15	18	154	869	27½	14½
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	....	40	35	39⅛	35	1003	48	34¾
B. C. Fishing	....	18	18	18	17½	1	24	12
Burt, F. N. com.	10	132	129½	130	131	83	140¼	123½
Burt, F. N. pref.	7	131	131	131	131	16	134¾	125
Canada Cement, com.	6	86¼	85	86	86	702	88¼	77
Canada Cement, pref.	7	103¾	103	103¼	103	100	105½	100
Can. Gen. Electric, com.	6	115	113½	114	113¼	1172	115	80
Can. Gen. Electric, pref.	7	114⅛	113½	114⅛	112¾	38	114⅛	101
City Dairy, com.	10	165	162	162	165	135	175	135
City Dairy, pref.	7	103⅞	103½	103½	1034	10	106	96
Crows Nest Coal	6	44	44	44	45	6	52	44
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.	....	6½	6	6½	6	50	14	3
Cuban Can. Sugar, pref.	....	35	35	35	33¾	220	47	25
Dom. Canners, com	....	24	24	24	23½	5	39	23½
Dominion Glass, com.	7	101	100	100½	102⅜	616	105¾	89
Dominion Glass, pref.	7	105½	104¾	104¾	105	243	107	97
Eastern Theatres, com.	....	12	12	12	11	25	12	9
Ford Motor	10	405	405	405	410	10	480	400
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	81½	80	81	81	149	96	71
Lyall Construction	....	16	15	16	14	90	48	10
National Breweries, com.	$4.00	54¼	53¾	53¾	54⅜	870	55¼	46
National Breweries, pref.	7	93½	93¾	93¾	95¾	62	96	90
Pacific Burt, com.	6	97½	97½	97½	99	20	107	92
Pacific Burt, pref.	7	102¼	102¼	102¼	102	3	108	95
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	....	48	48	48	48	25	57	45
Rogers, Wm. A. pref.	7	85	85	85	85	5	95¾	85
Russell Motor, com.	....	17½	17½	17½	17½	10	36	17
Russell Motor, pref.	7	49	49	49	49	10	75	47¾
Sawyer Massey, com.	....	3	3	3	....	10	3	3
Sherwin Williams, com.	6	107	106	107	105¼	40	123	91
Sherwin Williams, pref.	7	102	100	100	100	87	103¼	98
Sterling Coal	4	45	44	44	45	150	45½	39
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	58	58	58	56¼	30	60	45
Trust and Loan—								
Canada Landed	10	87	87	87	87	3	87	73
Can. Permanent	12	188	184	184	184	26	194	183
Huron & Erie	7	121¼	121¼	121¼	121	4	122	115
Union Trust	7	96	96	96	96	2	98	92

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Alta. Pac. Grain Com.	99	103	K. & S. Tire Com.	½	¾
Alta. Pac. Grain Pref.	88	91	La Paz Oil	..	25
British Mtge. & Loan	199	..	Lambton Golf Club	425	475
Collingwood Ship. Com.	55	65	Loew's Buffalo Pref.	49	53
Can. Machinery, Pref.	22	27	Loew's Buffalo Com.	1	1¾
Can. Machinery, Com	5	8	Loew's Hamilton Pref.	34	..
Can. Mortgage & Inv.	65½	..	Loew's London Pref.	5	5¾
Can. Oil, Com.	39	43	Loew's London Com.	2	2½
Can. Oil, 8 p.c. Pref.	91	95	Loew's Ottawa Pref.	..	24
Can. Starch, Pref.	..	..	Loew's Toronto Pref.	62½	65
Can. Westinghouse	135	..	Loew's Toronto Com.	31	35
Capital Life 20 p.c., Pref.	..	27	Manitoba Power Com.	18	21
Cockshutt Plow 7 p.c., Pref.	42½	44	Marconi Wireless	1.00	1.40
Continental Life	25	..	Massey-Harris	35	39
Cosgraves Breweries	5	5¾	Manufacturers Life	55	58½
Commercial Finance, Pref.	60	..	Mercantile Trust	99½	..
Crown Life	97	..	Mtge. Disc. & Fin.	8	10
Dom. Power, Pref.	95	97	Monarch Life 10 p.c. pd.	10	12½
Dom. Power Com.	36	38	Neilson, Wm., Pref.	95	..
Dom. Sewer Pipe Com.	25	29	National Brick Pref.	50	53
Dom. Sugar	190	205	National Brick Com.	12	15
Dunlop Tire 7 p.c. Pref.	83	86	North Mex. Power Com.	9	10
Durant Motors	5	6	Ont. Equitable Life	18	22
English Elec. Com.	9	..	Robt. Simpson 6 p.c. Pref.	87	88½
English Elec. Pref.	48	51	Robertson P. L.	15	25
Excelsior Life 26 p.c. pd.	32	..	Sterling Bank	88½	91
Famous Players 50 p.c. Com.	61½	64	Sun Life 50 p.c. pd.	170	..
Farmers Dairy	54	..	Sun Life 35 p.c. pd.	120	..
Great West Life	220	..	Toronto Brick Com.	28	..
Gunns, Ltd. 7 p.c. Pref.	30	..	Toronto Brick Pref.	75	..
Hamilton Pantages Com.	1½	2½	Toronto Carpet Com.	99	..
Hamilton Pantages Pref.	37	..	Trusts and Guarantee	..	72
Imperial Tobacco Com.	5	7	Western Assurance	7	7½
Int. Milling Pref. (Del.)	..	95	Western Grocers, Pref.	30	32
Int. Mill. Pref. (Minn.)	95	..	Western Grocers Com.	2	4
K. & S. Tire Pref.	25	27	Willard's Chocolate pd.	..	80

Chicago Would Turn Tables on Sir Adam Beck

CHICAGO.—"If Canadian power interests as represented by Sir Adam Beck continue to fight prevailing lake water diversion through the drainage canal at Chicago, they will meet a charge that they are merely trying to hide their own water piracy with a smoke screen."

William J. Healy, president of sanitary district of Chicago, has issued this warning in connection with investigation recently conducted at Buffalo under H. P. Ramsey, assistant chief engineer of the district. Ontario, according to the report of these engineers, is diverting from Niagara river about 7,500 cubic feet per second in excess of the amount stipulated by the existing boundary waters treaty between United States and Great Britain.

Elevator of Stewart Terminals Operating

The Port Arthur elevator of the Stewart Terminals, Ltd., the erection of which was financed by a bond issue last May, has been completed recently and is now in operation.

Up to Nov. 23 they had unloaded 1,859 cars of grain. Some of these cars run over 2,000 bushels and give them a total handling to date of nearly 3,000,000 bushels. The elevator is handling between 70 and 80 cars per day and shipped on Saturday, Nov. 24, 200,000 bushels, working at a rate of 30,000 bushels per hour.

Savings Clubs Will Help Christmas Trade

NEW YORK.—In another week banks throughout the country will start distribution of Christmas Savings Club money, much of which will go to augment the already booming business of the department stores.

The total to be distributed will be $211,606,800 in 5,468,000 checks sent out by 5,500 banks. Amounts range from $12.50 to $1,000.

EST. 1907

UNLISTED Bonds and Stocks

Every Saturday we issue our weekly quotation sheet on

Unlisted Bonds

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DANGER OF PAYING TAX ON SALES TAX

Must Exercise Care in Handling New Levy—A Possible Loss Shown

Many business houses will need to be careful under the sales tax or they will be paying tax on a tax already paid. There is still confusion about showing the tax or absorbing it. There is a feeling among many that the merchant buying the goods should be able to see just what the tax means. This would entail an additional two columns to an invoice, showing the price without the tax, the tax and the total with the tax. It is argued that this form would prevent the paying of a tax on the tax.

Many retailers made up goods for sale. Furriers, for instance. They must pay the tax. That there is danger of paying the tax on the tax if care is not exercised, is shown by the following tables prepared by Dry Goods Review:

Tax shown separately:—

	Price each	without Tax	Sales Tax	with Tax
6 coats	$250	$1,500	$ 90	$1,590
6 coats	200	1,200	72	1,272
6 coats	150	900	54	954
6 coats	100	600	36	636
6 coats	75	450	27	477
		$4,650	$279	$4,929
		6%		
		$279.00		

Tax included in selling price:—

	Price each Tax included	Total
6 coats	$265.00	$1,590.00
6 coats	212.00	1,272.00
6 coats	159.00	954.00
6 coats	106.00	636.00
6 coats	79.50	477.00
		$4,929.00
		6%
		$295.74

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

While it's Still 1923:

Perhaps you resolved last New Year's not to let another year go by without making your will.

Keep that good resolution. See your lawyer to-day about drawing your will.

Write for our booklet "Modern Trusteeship" and others.

National Trust Company, Limited
18-22 King St. East
Toronto

DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

Dominion note circulation at the close of November stood at $240,995,544, as compared with $241,778,606 on October 31. Gold held against the notes was $109,301,003 on November 30, in comparison with $112,303,595 on October 31. During November, the percentage of gold to notes showed a decrease. On November 30, it was 45.3; on October 31, the percentage was 46.5. Dominion notes outstanding against approved securities were $94,720,000 at the end of November. On October 31, they were $92,570,000.

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CARILLON WORKS MAY PROCEED IN SPRING

Big Power Project on Ottawa River Said to be Nearing Early Construction

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—It is possible that arrangements may be made before the spring to complete the development of power on the Ottawa River at Carillon. This development, which will be controlled by a syndicate, of which E. A. Robert is the head, has been under contemplation for some time past, and it is understood that a large firm of New York investment bankers is ready to advance the money when assurance can be obtained that the power can be exported to the United States.

The undertaking involves a power plant to develop around 100,000 h.p., and many millions of dollars will have to be invested in the enterprise to build the necessary dams, power house and transmission lines. It will be a difficult matter to market this power in Canada, and for that reason arrangements are in process of negotiation to permit the export of power. Power can only be exported from Canada under license and licenses are renewed from year to year. It is doubtful if any group of American bankers will advance many millions of money to a project unless assurance can be given of a longer export of power. This is believed to have been the stumbling block in the negotiations to date.

Mr. Robert, who is president of Montreal Tramways Co., and also the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corp., is understood to have stated recently that arrangements for the carrying out of the enterprise in its entirety were progressing in a most favorable manner, and he was hopeful of being able to shortly announce the completion of the financial arrangements, which would permit the commencement of actual construction of the necessary work in the spring.

Plans call for the export of power to New England manufacturing centres over a series of transmission lines that would have to be built.

An interesting feature of the work is that the plans involve the possibility of canalizing the Ottawa River to permits boats of heavy draft to reach the city of Ottawa.

CAR AND FOUNDRY OPENS YEAR WITH ORDERS ON BOOKS

Earned More Than Eighteen Per Cent. on Common Last Year

OUTLOOK FOR COMMON

Company's Working Capital Position Must be Maintained States President Butler in Discussing Dividends

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Canadian Car and Foundry, in addition to showing the remarkably high earnings of 18.1 per cent. on the common stock for the year ended September 30, 1923, started the new year with $7,500,000 of unfinished business on its books, considerably more than at the beginning of the previous year, when unfinished orders were between two and three million dollars. This large amount of unfinished business, which is equivalent to one-third of the total sales for the year just closed, is the basis for optimistic hopes for the coming year.

There is considerable doubt concerning the possible action of Canadian railroads in 1924 as regards equipment purchasing. They were very active in putting new rolling stock into service during the present year, and Canadian Car benefited to the extent of orders amounting to around $25,000,000. This was responsible for the company having the second best year in its existence, and enabling it to make a substantial cut in the arrears on preferred stock.

Looks For More Buying

It is hoped that there will be further large railway orders during 1924, and if these should come it is likely that preferred arrears will be cleaned up. If business shows indications of continuing upon a healthy basis, a common dividend policy might be established. But on this point, President W. W. Butler, in the annual report, sounds a note of caution against too much optimism. He says: "Dividends in arrears at September 30, 1923, amounted to 8¾ per cent., and your directors hope that business conditions will continue favorable so that such arrears may be paid off in the near future, but in this connection due regard must be had for the maintenance of sufficient working capital to meet all ordinary needs of the company's business."

Moreover, it should be remembered that the company has made a start in providing for the redemption of the scrip which comes due four years from this month. This scrip, having been issued on account of dividend arrears, is properly redeemable out of earnings. The amount outstanding is $1,384,822, which means an average annual appropriation of $346,205 for the next four years, which must be considered before a distribution on common can be considered.

The Results for 1923

Operating profit for the year was $2,430,188, as against but $209,266 in 1922. Net profits available for dividends amounted to $1,427,573, as against a deficit of $586,632 for 1922. Profit and loss figures compare as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Profits	$2,430,188	$ 209,266	$1,188,853
Int. earned	129,529	113,074	......
Total	$2,559,717	$ 322,340	$1,188,853
Deprec.	435,800	385,800	365,800
Balance	$2,123,917	*$ 63,460	$ 823,053
Interest	496,344	523,172	715,449
Balance	$1,627,573	*$ 586,632	$ 107,604
Tax, etc.	200,000	......	200,000
Balance	$1,427,573	*$ 586,632	*$ 92,396
Invent. res.	......	......	800,000
Net prof.	$1,427,573	†$ 586,632	†$ 892,396
Pfd. divs.	525,000	......	2,100,000
Balance	$ 902,573	*$ 586,632	*$2,992,396
Prev. bal.	2,664,574	3,251,207	6,243,603
P.&L. bal.	$3,567,148	$2,664,574	$3,251,207

*Debt. †Deficit for year.

There was some improvement in the working capital position, which was already very strong. The balance sheet shows large increases in inventories, and accounts payable due to the amount of unfinished business in process of manufacture. Working capital position compares as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Curr. ass.	$9,507,697	$6,870,998	$8,360,807
Curr. liab.	2,673,436	681,831	1,585,073
Work.cap.	$6,834,261	$6,189,167	$6,775,734

A redemption fund has also been set aside to provide for the redemption of the outstanding negotiable scrip which matures Dec. 24, 1927, the outstanding amount of this scrip being shown at $1,384,822, as compared with $1,483,689. The property account of $23,137,227 represents an addition during the year of $1,155. The depreciation reserve has been substantially added to, being shown as $5,265,454, as compared with $4,829,654, while the miscellaneous reserve is increased from $533,391 to $571,477.

May be Stock Issue For Bell Telephone Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—It is possible that Bell Telephone may issue additional capital stock during 1924—an amount of $5,000,000 being suggested.

The company is finding that the demands for service throughout Ontario and in Montreal tax its already rapid rate of expansion. Bell Telephone may issue stock next year in sufficient amounts to finance capital outlays during the year, and issue bonds in the following year, when its present issues expire.

Asbestos Cut Common Dividend off Entirely

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—It was not generally expected that Asbestos Corporation would entirely cut off the common dividend. A reduction to 4 per cent. rate had been anticipated, but when the directors met they declared only the regular preferred dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and declared no common dividend at all.

The corporation has been bothered this year by a number of factors; a fire that destroyed one of its mills, price-cutting between the Canadian companies, and competition in European markets from foreign producers of asbestos.

Investors' Losses in Canada Mostly Due to Carelessness

This Country Has as Sound a Record of Paying Its Debts as Any Country in the World—Capital Bound to Come Despite Some Adverse Advertising Canada Has Had Recently

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Looking forward into the next few years when Canada is likely to make a further bid for world-capital the effect that some of the adverse publicity this country has had in the past few years must be considered. Some British newspapers have gone so far as to advise their readers never to risk another shilling in Canada, as investments in the Dominion are quite unsafe. A few of the states of the union to the south have passed legislation discriminating against Canadian securities, and prohibiting their insurance companies and banks from buying bonds coming out of Canada.

The reason for these evidences of mistrust lie in small affairs that have been greatly magnified, in certain cases by individuals who have had a personal interest in maligning Canada to advance definite causes of their own.

There Have Been Some Losses

Investors have lost money in Canada. It does no harm to make that blunt statement. Many of the instances, where outside investors in Canadian securities or enterprises have suffered the loss of the whole or a portion of their capital, have been magnified and the circumstances noised around so widely that there are many people in both the United States and Great Britain who feel that Canada is an unsafe country in which to invest money.

Country bankers in at least one state consider Canada a sink-hole for good money, and the banking officers of that state do not permit the purchase of Canadian municipal debentures by the banks under their control. True it is that small amounts, aggregating at most a few hundred thousand dollars—were lost in Western Canadian municipal debentures by banks in this and neighboring states. But the blame does not lie entirely at the door of the Canadian communities. Investment bankers from this state sent men to Western Canada in 1912 and 1913 to suggest ways and means of spending money. Municipalities were told where they needed new sidewalks, new water power systems, and new schools, and the money to build these was offerred freely. Various financial groups competed against each other for the debentures that had to be issued to pay for these improvements. And already enthusiastic because of the rapid rise of prosperity in the West, the communities forgot to weigh the dangers lurking in the future and went ahead with the works and the bond issues.

Defaults as Result of War

Naturally the war, which speeded the bursting of the bubble, threw many of the towns into serious financial difficulties. There were defaults in some bond issues. But this much should be remembered: the defaults were few in number; their total loss was infinitesimal when the sum total of outstanding Canadian municipal debentures is considered; the losses were only in small communities; the defaults were amazingly meagre when the record of wholesale state and municipal defaults of the expansion period in the middle Western United States is compared. The defaults too were in communities that had offered their bonds at such high yields that the investor who was offered them should have stopped, looked and listened for the warning that was whispered in the coupon rate. And finally no Canadian province ever defaulted on the principal or interest of its bonds.

Here are some of the towns that defaulted and the reasons they got into trouble:

Prince Albert—Attempted to construct a dam 26 miles from the city.

Tofield—Spent large sums on gas wells; complete loss.

Wetaskiwin—Spent large sums on gas wells with little return.

Humbolt and Waterous—Expensive water experiments; cannot be used.

Athabaska—Expensive waterworks; no users.

Were Very Poor Advertising

The defaults, small as they were, gave Canada a good deal of bad advertising.

Some time ago a Canadian bond man said that before the war he could sell the bonds of such cities as Regina and Moose Jaw to American investors on better terms than the bonds of Western States. He recalled the treasurer of an American insurance company arguing with him regarding the price of some Moose Jaw bonds. The investment buyer pointed out that he could buy Oklahoma state bonds to yield him about 2 per cent. more than the Canadian bonds. But in the end he bought the Moose Jaw issue, because, as he told the Canadian bond men, Canadians always paid their debts. There were no defaults in Canada. "There is no more valuable asset that a young and borrowing country can have than a record of paying its debts promptly," he stated.

These municipal defaults in the West were relatively small, and the losses amounted to only a few thousand dollars. Probably more money was spent by the investment institutions in adjusting the defaults equitably than was lost by investors themselves. But small as were the defaults they cost Canada a lot.

Money Lost in Land

Money has been lost in Canada in land deals. This was inevitable when Canadian, American and British investors by the hundred invested money in Western and suburban properties with no further information than a glowing prospectus to guide them. They plunged their money in properties they had never seen, and located in booming cities that they had never heard of until the glib-tongued real estate salesman came around. It was inevitable that many should lose. But their losses cannot be chalked up against Canada's dishonesty, but against the investors' own inefficiency and carelessness.

The most prominent affair in which Canada has been maligned as a field for investment has been the Grand Trunk purchase. The Canadian government acquired the Grand Trunk railway, and, following an independent investigation by a board of arbitration, the securities that represented ownership of the line were declared to have no value. Most of the shares of the road were held in Great Britain. A board of directors that had been negligent in looking after the affairs of the stockholders—an absentee board—directed a campaign of propaganda against Canada with the aim, there can be little doubt, of forcing the hand of the Canadian government, and causing the shareholders to be paid cash for their worthless shares. It must be admitted that there was some precedent for this in the fact that the Canadian government had paid many millions of dollars for the equally worthless shares of the Canadian Northern Railway but a bad precedent is not necessarily to be followed. Nor was there very diplomatic handling by the Canadian government of the situation in Great Britain as the propaganda gained force. The affair is now a closed book. Canada has suffered the loss of some prestige through no fault of her own. The case need not be reviewed in detail here. It is likely to be forgotten soon; many of the stronger and saner British papers have already swung around from their former critical attitude towards Canada to one of warm support for the Dominion.

A recent C. P. R. bulletin had this to say on this subject:

"There has been considerable caustic comment in the British press upon the matter of British losses in Canadian investment. Editors have gone so far as to opine that the losses sustained in a rather outstanding and unfortunate, but at the same time unusual, case would seriously militate against the flow of other British capital Canadawards, and the summing up of their editorials was almost direct advice to avoid the Dominion as a bourne for surplus funds. However, one may regard the particular instance which has occasioned such bitterness, one cannot help but realize the futility of the attitude adopted. Canada would not be the sole loser from such action and for some years now the Dominion has been prospering without the aid of British capital.

"Practically all losses of British capital may be traced primarily to the same evil root—a negligence on the part of the British investor to properly investigate the proposition in which he deposits his money and an endeavor to operate Canadian development from a base several thousand miles away. The claim has never been made that all Canadian investments are sound and have honest backing, but the country does give assurance that there are such reliable outlets for invested capital. It has consistently pointed out that it is the business of the investor to make close investigation and scrutiny and determine one from the other."

WATER POWER HELPS THESE COMPANIES

Canada Cement and Dominion Bridge Get Orders From Big Hydraulic Developments

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The immense water power developments now under construction and in contemplation throughout Canada have been a very favorable factor for two companies, whose securities are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. These companies are Canada Cement, which has sold large quantities of cement to be used in concrete construction work around the new power plants, and Dominion Bridge, which manufactures and sells through its subsidiary, the Dominion Engineering Works, hydraulic and generating machinery on a large scale.

The construction of a power development involves the use of a large amount of concrete. During the past year, Canada Cement has supplied many car loads of cement to the Manitoba Power Company at Great Falls to the Quebec Development Company at Grand Discharge, P. Q.; to the Price Brothers' new plant at Chicoutimi, P. Q.; to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission at Queenston, etc. At the present time the big power developments of Canada seem to be concentrated in the province of Quebec, and Canada Cement looks forward to selling much cement in that province in the next few years. Quebec has a rather expansive highway building programme under way and Quebec is likely to absorb such large quantities of cement that the loss of business from the practical cessation of highway building in Ontario, and the completion in that province of the Queenston-Chippewa power canal will be more than offset. Without the power developments the company would probably not continue to find as wide a market for cement as in the past, or at least not until immigration and a further flow of new capital to Canada bring about a building up of the national superstructure.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED

Manufacturers of
COTTON FABRIC

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Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada.
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The Strength of the Company

is the first and last consideration in placing life insurance. The entire assets, $50,000,000 of the best securities on earth are behind this great company and its earning facilities are unrivalled. You cannot make better or more secure provision for the future than through a life or endowment policy of

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ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared and that the same will be payable

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY,

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December.

By order of the Board,
WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.

Toronto, November 21st, 1923.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
14-18 Toronto Street, Toronto
Established 1855

5½% Interest Return

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
in a 5½ DEBENTURE of The Great West Permanent Loan Company
SECURITY

Paid-up Capital	$2,414,663.00
Reserves	1,100,000.00
Assets	6,184,420.00

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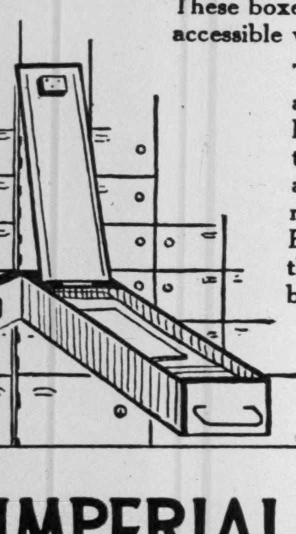
Should your WILL be Lost —

A missing Will might mean the disposition of your property contrary to your wishes. It would certainly cause grave inconvenience and anxiety to your dependents.

It is vital that your Will be kept in a secure place for it will be needed when circumstances are beyond your control.

It is for valuable documents such as Wills, and Insurance Policies that Safety Deposit Boxes are provided by banks. These boxes ensure safety and are readily accessible when required.



The cost is so small, and the advantages to be gained so large that you should not hesitate another day before renting a Safety Deposit Box. The most modern Safety Deposit Boxes are an essential part of the equipment of all important branches of this Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

405

ROLLAND

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ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
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Superfine Linen Record, Service Bond, Earnscliffe Linen Bond, Empire Linen Bond, Colonial Bond, Mount Royal Bond.

The "R Shield" Watermark is your Guarantee of Paper Quality

MADE IN CANADA

The Beaver "S" is watermarked into our papers for your PROTECTION.

It is our guarantee to you for quality and satisfaction.

LOOK FOR IT IN ALL YOUR STATIONERY

Better Letters mean Better Business. The Beaver "S" papers make Better Letters.

ASK YOUR PRINTER, HE KNOWS

Howard Smith Paper Mills Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL
Mills at Beauharnois, Que., Crabtree Mills, Que., Cornwall, Ont. and Gaspe, Que.

Montreal Tram & Power Showed Its Usual Loss

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Montreal Tramways and Power Company went to the company's meeting this week with the first annual statement that has ever regularly been presented to them. It covered the year ended Nov. 30, 1923, and was much along the line of previous statements in that it indicated a loss of $11,600, bringing the total at debit of profit and loss account to $1,704,569.

Income from securities is shown in the report at $560,560. Expenditure on interest amounted to $515,695, while an item shown as "miscellaneous expenses" amounted to $56,465.

The balance sheet figures show the company to have increased its holdings of Montreal Development and Land Company by $75,000 as compared with the report of the committee recently issued. Accounts receivable are shown at $948,797, as compared with $213,823 in the committee's report, while accounts payable are up to $1,276,895 from $69,660.

None of the changes were explained.

BIG RANCH SOLD

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Involving a huge cash turnover, a deal is reported to have been consummated whereby the Knight Sugar Co., of Salt Lake City, has purchased the ranches and livestock of Ray Knight, of Raymond, as a going concern. One ranch of 140,000 acres is included in the deal. The new company will pursue a policy of development.

LOG AND LUMBER ORDER

VANCOUVER.—H. R. Macmillan Export Company of this city have received from the Imperial Japanese Government an order for five million feet of logs and fifteen million feet of lumber to be used in the reconstruction of the earthquake area at and near Yokohama.

Pulp and Paper Securities

ANOTHER BIG MILL IS TO BE PUT UP ON CANADIAN SIDE

New Brunswick Gets Big Paper Mill Away From United States

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The construction of a large paper mill at St. Stephen, N. B., will be started early in the spring, judging from existing indications. Representatives of the Hollingsworth and Whitney pulp and paper interests of Boston and Waterville, Me., have been surveying various prospective sites, and have also purchased a number of properties at St. Stephen. Originally it was believed that the mill would be built on the United States side of the St. Croix River, but the Hollingsworth and Whitney agents, after scrutinizing all the available sites, decided to erect the plant on the Canadian side.

Hollingsworth and Whitney form one of the biggest of the American pulp and paper manufacturers. Their paper mill at Waterville, Me., is one of the largest in New England. The new mill will be of immense advantage to the St. Stephen-Milltown territory along the boundary. There is another paper mill on the St. Croix, that of the St. Croix Paper Manufacturing Company at Woodland, Me., ten miles up river from St. Stephen.

Adds to Canadian Plants

One of the singular features of this border territory is that ninety per cent. of the industries are on the Canadian side of the river and instead of people crossing to the United States side to their employment, the reverse is the case. In St. Stephen, which faces the Maine city of Calais, are the following industries: St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company (subsidiary connection of Lever Bros., headed by Lord Leverhulme); Mann Axe and Tool Manufacturing Company; Ganong Bros., confectionery manufacturers; Haley and Son, woodworking manufacturers; Clarke Bros., manufacturers of women's footwear, and a number of small industries. In Calais there is but one industry of fair importance—a shoe factory but recently opened. In the Milltown sector, with Milltowns on both sides of the river and boundary line, there is really no large industry in Milltown, Me., and the big Canadian cotton mill is at Milltown, N. B. A large proportion of the employees of the industries on the Canadian side of the river reside on the U. S. side, but in the past few years there is a tendency on the part of those living on the Maine side to remove to the New Brunswick side.

NEWSPRINT MILLS LIKELY TO BE BUSY

Publishers Plan Expansion That Will Absorb Much More Newsprint

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—So many publishers in the United States and Canada have been adding to their facilities for the publication of larger papers and with increased circulation that there seems to be fair indication that consumption of newsprint during the first part of 1924 at least will continue at as good a level as in 1923. This augurs well for the big Canadian newsprint mills.

Newsprint consumption at the moment is probably at the peak for the year, which is saying a good deal since some new records of print paper consumption have been established in 1923. Publishers are printing papers of record-breaking size in order to carry the pre-holiday advertisements of department stores and other merchants; for example, one of the New York afternoon newspapers published an issue of 70 pages the other day. December gives promise of topping off a remarkable year for the newsprint industry — remarkable in the sense that all previous records of print paper consumption have been exceeded by a good margin. It will be interesting to note total figures of consumption for the year when they are compiled, and prospects are that consumption will run into even heavier tonnage in 1924 since there is every indication the present volume of advertising in the daily press will continue in the new year and that publishers will have increased facilities enabling them to print issues of a greater number of pages than this year.

Production of newsprint in Canada and the United States declined in November due to the shortness of the month, and amounted to 110,839 tons in Canada and 119.720 tons in the United States. The figure for Canada showed a remarkable increase over November, 1922, although the American figure was behind. In November, 1922, Canada produced only 97,148 tons of newsprint and the United States 127,983 tons. This shows how rapidly Canada is climbing to first place in world newsprint production.

For the first eleven months of the present year Canada has produced 1,166.225 tons of newsprint as against but 993,988 tons in 1922, and the United States 1,371.010 tons as against 1,328,284 tons in 1922.

NEW MILL FOR B. C.

The "Vancouver Province" prints a report from Prince Rupert that plans have been prepared and machinery ordered for a ninety-ton bleached sulphite pulp plant, the building and machinery for which will cost from $800,000 to $1,000,000. This plant will be erected at Prince Rupert by the Prince Rupert Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd., which has recently purchased the Emerson mill and timber limits.

PULP AND PAPER SUMMARY

Reductions in the prices of some grades of wrapping and high grade papers, indicate the slowing down in demand for the products of the mills producing these types of paper. Market values of the paper stocks outside of the newsprint field have reflected this quietness in the industry. The decline in wrapping paper prices has been due to foreign competition, it is pointed out. Kraft pulp has also gone down, the movement seeming to follow the lower prices on kraft papers that are ruling in the United States as a result of German and Scandinavian competition. Both groundwood and chemical pulps show a weakening tendency which may mean further curtailment of operations at some of the pulp mills. Newsprint demand has continued strong due to pre-holiday advertising in the newspapers.

U. S. INTERESTS NOW WORKING ON RIORDON

Canadian Group Announces Failure of Its Plan to Reorganize Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The abandonment of the Riordon reorganization plan means that the struggle to keep control of the company in Canada has been lost, for the moment at least. All depends now upon the action taken by the bondholders, who represent American interests. They have undertaken to formulate a new plan of reorganization. Whatever their plan, it will necessarily involve the raising of a large amount of new capital. Investors will watch with interest to see if the new "planners" will be any more successful in raising the necessary money to enable the company to continue operations indefinitely than were the Canadian group that has been working out the company's affairs. The Canadian group had a great deal of new money in sight from various sources but their efforts to reorganize the company and stave off final winding up were thwarted by two factors—first, the slump in the sulphite pulp market, and, secondly, the refusal of the eight per cent. bondholders to accept any modification in the terms of their security. With the weak market for the company's product, there was no assurance that the company could make a success of itself without this further concession from the bondholders and the Canadian group declined to put the shareholders and other contributories to the risk of possible loss of millions of new money that they were staking in an effort to redeem past losses.

The closing paragraph of the letter to contributories under the plan read:

"The 8 per cent. first mortgage and refunding bonds of Riordon Company, Limited, and the general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., have been in default for two years and a half, and the bondholders have received no interest during that time. Meanwhile, it is only through the efforts of the bondholders' committees, and by raising large sums directly or indirectly on security of the deposited bonds that it has been possible to provide the temporary financing necessary to keep the property intact, the mills in operation and the enterprise a going concern.

"The plan of September 7, 1923, was formulated for the purpose of giving to the shareholders and unsecured creditors of the company an opportunity, by contributing substantially to the new money required, to participate correspondingly in the ultimate profits of the enterprise. The lack of any general response on the part of the shareholders and creditors makes it evident that they are not prepared to assume the burden of financing the reorganization.

"Accordingly the two bondholders' committees have undertaken to formulate a new plan for the reorganization of the property. Negotiations are actively in progress, and the plan will be announced as soon as possible."

Will Whalen Pulp Pass To United States Control?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The receiver for Whalen Pulp and Paper Company has been changed and E. M. Mills, of the Zellerback Paper Company of San Francisco, has been appointed.

It is understood that the application has been fathered by the bondholders' committee in Eastern Canada and is interpreted in Vancouver as meaning that the last pulp concern in British Columbia under Canadian financing may pass to the control of United States interests.

The Pacific Mills, one of the best pulp manufacturing plants on the coast, was acquired by American financiers for a comparatively small figure and creditors of the Whalen company are said to be fearful that the Whalen plant may be sold under similar circumstances. The Whalen company had reached a point where three pulp plants were ready to feed a paper mill, but difficulties in financing the paper mill were experienced.

WAYAGAMACK

The financial statement of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., for the year ended November 30, 1923, is due to make its appearance on the street shortly, and earnings for the year, it is said, will show a good increase over the previous year's figures.

In 1922 net profits of the company amounted to $372,030 and a statement for the first nine months of the current year showed the company not only to have larger profits for that period, but was assurance that the company would be able to report increased profits for the entire year. The liquid position of the company has also been improved.

Wayagamack has one of the finest plants of its kind in the world and its products are very highly regarded. As a result it finds a very ready market for them, not only at home but in many foreign countries. During the year market conditions have been very much upset, more particularly for kraft pulps.

Failures and Liabilities by Percentages in Canada in 1922

FAILURES DUE TO:	NUMBER	LIABILITIES
Incompetence	23.6%	13.2%
Inexperience	3.5	1.9
Lack of capital	37.8	46.5
Unwise credits	1.0	1.6
Failures of others	.8	1.0
Extravagance	.3	.6
Neglect	1.7	.8
Competition	7	1.2
Specific conditions	24.6	24.3
Speculation	.8	1.8
Fraud	5.2	7.1
Total	100%	100%

Why Do *Your* Customers Fail?

Mr. Manufacturer or Jobber, *your* customers are included in the above figures, taken from Bradstreet's.

Whether they failed from this cause or that cause, your resources are endangered just the same.

But no matter *what* may happen to *any* of your customers, you are absolutely safeguarded if you carry American Credit Insurance! How can you afford not to investigate this great protective service? Send for the full particulars.

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of New York — J. F. McFadden, President

The Pioneers of Credit Insurance

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The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Fine White Cotton, also Spinners' Fine Counts of Yarns

Your Dividends

Where do they come from? Are they all from investment in stocks, machinery, etc.,— Or—have you made an investment which returns "Human Interest"?

An investment in human nature pays in many ways.

Group Insurance

pays dividends. It pays in many ways—but more particularly in dividends of loyalty—co-operation and greater interest in work.

Then, too, it enables you to give your employees something they very often cannot obtain for themselves.

Protection for your employees and their dependents—

It protects their families from want in case of disability or death.

It reduces your obligation to a business basis.

It avoids "passing the hat" and solves the problem of what you can do to relieve the distress of bereaved dependents—thereby clearly defining the limit of your obligation.

You will be under

No Obligation Whatever

in asking how Group Insurance can be applied in your own case —and the cost is so low as to surprise you.

Develops better interest and co-operation.

Write for particulars To-day.

Canada Life Assurance Company
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Greatest Mining Boom
IN HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA
Now in the Making
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Return this ad, with name and address to Dept. 411.
Canada Gold Review
19 Melinda St. Toronto, Canada

Money is Made in the Mining Market
when one purchases only such securities as he knows to be selling below their true worth. It follows then that authoritative and timely information on general and individual conditions is invaluable from the point of view of making profits. Our Weekly Market Letter is the culmination of our knowledge of the North, our facilities for gaining first-hand news of new developments, our experience in analysing their probable effect on security prices, and our vigilant enquiry into the technical position of the markets. This bulletin should be of vital importance in gauging "stock bargains."
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Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review
in its current issue, gives information concerning many of Northern Ontario's mining companies, including
Castle
McIntyre
Hollinger
Cons. W. D. Lake
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This little publication will be mailed regularly without charge. Write for your copy to-day.
Homer L. Gibson
AND COMPANY
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TORONTO.

MINING NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

SOO WILL PRESS FOR BOUNTY AS AID TO IRON ORE

Will Interest Other Municipal Centres in Pressing Claim

Sault Ste. Marie is going to press for a bounty on iron ore. That centre seems seized with the great advantages of having Canada produce instead of import its $10,000,000 worth of iron ore annually. It believes that in the great barren area between Sudbury and the Twin Cities, and particularly in Algoma, Ontario has the ore needed. What is required is capital to develop it.

The city is preparing for a drive on the matter. It is going to line up the various municipal centres concerned and get them to put their shoulder to the wheel. It is going to keep the matter out of politics. The intention is to drive forward the case for iron ore from the economic viewpoint, that it is good for Canada, good for Ontario, for the people and for the railways in particular, that the iron ore ranges be tested out and developed.

HELP ALKALI MINES

Dominion Has Modified Royalty Basis on Saskatchewan Product

Royalty provisions of the Alkali Mining Regulations are changed by a Dominion Order-in-Council. Thos. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Saskatchewan, urged it. Maximum value of unrefined products at the point of shipment has been fixed at $2 per ton. The royalty payable being on the basis of twelve and a half per cent. of the selling value of the salts cannot now exceed 25c. per ton. Under the old regulation the royalties were based upon a fluctuating market, placing the producer in the position of being unable to determine his royalties in advance, and in addition making possible the payment of a royalty altogether out of proportion of the cost of production. Two deposits in Saskatchewan are now being worked.

December Will See New Record for Golds

November gold production with eight producing mines from 225,000 tons of ore handled was $2,100,000. Thus the recovery per ton was just under $10. Porcupine contributed slightly more than $1,800,000, while $300,000 came from the Kirkland Lake camp.

Hollinger was the leader, with 50 per cent. of the total; Dome second with $381,000, and McIntyre third, with $300,000.

December is expected to do better with two new producers, Vipond Consolidated and Night Hawk. While these mines have mills with capacities of 150 tons and 200 tons respectively, it will be some time before maximum output is attained.

The output of Northern Ontario in November represents a rate of $25,200,000 per annum. The output for the current year is expected to reach between $21,000,000 and $22,000,000, so it is obvious that gold output is expanding steadily.

"Smelters" Goes Back On Dividend Basis

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Not unexpectedly, Consolidated Mining and Smelting threw a constructive element into the situation by going back on a dividend basis. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared for the present year. This is less than the 10 per cent. rate that prevailed up to the end of 1920.

May Produce Pig Iron From Slag of Smelter

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICTORIA.—Production of pig iron from smelter slag may soon be on a commercial basis in British Columbia.

This development is indicated by the success of experiments that have been carried out during the past few weeks by the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting & Power Company at its Anyox smelter. The company is experimenting with slag that has previously been regarded as a waste product: If its utilization as pig iron gives sufficient promise, the provincial government will probably be asked to provide some sort of financial assistance to assist the new industry while in its infancy.

The Anyox smelter now produces about 400 tons of slag daily, and there is a vast accumulation of this material in the company's possession. It has been proved that this slag contains about 52 per cent. metallic iron, and present research work is being done with a view of determining a process of making this iron content commercially useful.

According to H. S. Munro, general manager of the Granby Consolidated, iron has so far been produced from this so-called waste product in a laboratory furnace of the reverberatory type, and, therefore, production is very low. If the experiments are thoroughly successful in showing that the plan is commercially feasible, it is believed that a furnace of sufficient size to handle the entire slag output of the Anyox smelter could be built for $100,000. Pig iron produced in this way will be a big factor in the development of the steel industry on the Pacific coast, mining men believe.

Professional Pressure Hits Mining Market?

The mining market has remained remarkably firm as Christmas approached until Tuesday, when there was a sudden break. To many it is rather strange that weakness should develop in so many good stocks all at once. Such breaks are caused by selling. It is rather hard to believe that a host of individuals, all holding different stocks, held off selling until Tuesday. It cannot be attributed to lack of buying, for there has been little or no buying for weeks. In fact, the consistent strength of the market in face of lack of participation by the public, has been a cause of considerable wonder.

"Some one pulled the plug on Indian mines and other brokers waiting for just such a break joined the bear drive," seems to be the non-professional opinion of the market action.

As Christmas draws near there is generally some selling of mining shares. The professionals generally prepare to take full advantage of this psychological moment to press the market down. Thus year after year there is a marked weakness at this season of the year. It is more of a manufactured weakness than a true one. Shares thus depressed, if they haven't been selling out of line with their true position, should be better speculations than ever.

Otherwise the mining market has been almost featureless.

C. W. DOME LAKE IS SELLING OUT OF LINE

Mine's Position About Same as Tough-Oakes, While Stock is on Moneta's Plane

The best opinion is that Consolidated West Dome Lake at 24 is selling away out of line with other stocks in the same stage of development. Some market leaders regard it as a bargain. For example Moneta is selling just two points below. It has no plant, little underground development and it shut down. The position of the mine is regarded to be almost on a plane with Tough-Oakes-Burnside selling around 67.

Consolidated West Dome has an excellent plant, including a mill requiring little expenditure to put it in good shape. Its shaft is now on the way to the 1,000-ft. level and on the 5, 6 and 7 levels some excellent ore has been opened up. Development, in fact, has been so encouraging, that the officials in charge of the property are already considering mill alterations with a view to a possible starting of milling operations about March. Finances are substantial.

There is a feeling abroad that bearish influences have been to work on the stock. The only trouble with such a report is that it is hard to see how the bears could hope to prosper much by attacking a stock selling so far below its proper level.

BIDGOOD TO RESUME

Refinancing Now Complete and Plans for Development Are Being Made

Bidgood Consolidated Gold Mines' refinancing has been completed, and preparations are being made for an extensive campaign of development. The new company is capitalized at $3,000,000, with shares of a par value of $1 each. The treasury contains 1,500,000 shares and the company is without indebtedness of any kind. It is proposed to sell 300,000 treasury shares as a means of preliminary financing.

Being already equipped with a first-class mining plant and with workings already down 600 feet, the company is in an excellent position to make rapid and effective progress right from the outset.

As part of the plan of development, looking into the future, the officials of Bidgood Consolidated are now investigating the question of having a power line erected from the Kirkland Lake substation of the Northern Ontario Light & Power Company.

Good Mining News Quite General at the Coast

Good news is general from the mining camps of British Columbia. The Indian mine strike of rich ore of the heavy sulphide type characteristic of the Premier mine, has caused a stir. In the Dunwell, on Bear River, the drift has exposed high-grade ore, consisting of galena, pyrite, argentite and ruby silver, for a length of seventy-five feet, on the footwall. Cariboo is making the best showing for some years. The Waverley Mines, operating the old Waverley mine between Williams and Antler Creeks, has struck the old channel of Grouse Creek, for which a search has been made for many years. This channel was one of the richest in Cariboo. It has been traced for 600 feet and shows good values on bedrock, a nice little cleanup having already been made this fall. Development will be resumed in January.

JOINS MINE INSPECTORS

D. G. Sinclair has been appointed assistant inspector of mines for Ontario, headquarters, Sudbury. He is a graduate of University of Toronto in mining engineering, 1913, and was attached to the engineering staff of the International Nickel Co., later chief surveyor at the Creighton Mine, and later shift boss at the Creighton Mine, which position he held for five years previous to being appointed inspector of mines.

ANOTHER COBALT PRODUCER

Genessee, Cobalt, is preparing to ship ore. An excellent body of high grade has been opened up for 100 feet on the 350 level. Several other veins are known to exist on the property. Manager Steenman has battled for years with this property and is now facing complete success.

CHANGED COURSE OF RIVER TO AID NATURE

Priest Writes of His Act Which Led to Discovery of Night Hawk Mine

THE POST is in receipt of an interesting letter from Father Paradis, Bear Island, Temagami, raising some interesting points in regard to his lowering the water of the Frederickhouse River a number of years ago and which led to the discovery of the Night Hawk Peninsula mine. It was in the latter connection that THE POST recently published a story about the priest's act. He writes:—

"With your permission I will correct a few points in the article.

"I blasted no dam, unless they should call a dam a hill of pure clay which was raising, not across the river, but across the portage. The river did not ask for better than taking the new road.

"My claim, 'The Ben Trovoto, No. 1,' on the right bank of the Frederickhouse is not abandoned. We wait for a purchaser. A test pit of 15 feet has been sunk, which can be seen yet, carrying all through, values of $7 per ton. The vein is 14 feet wide and well defined. It was not under the water, but is yet about six feet above the original level.

"My object in lowering the Frederickhouse has always been misrepresented. The question of mineral was merely an accidental one. I wanted to assist nature, congested by an immense stretch of stagnant waters and redeem several townships of most fertile land and also, to destroy endless breeding beds of mosquitoes. Such was my principal aim. Some have kicked, some have not, and among the latter are the ministers of the Ontario Government and the commission of the T. & N. O. Railway and also, I suppose, the owners of the Night Hawk Peninsula."

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

Normally the Union of South Africa produces 50 per cent. of the world's annual production of gold. The output averages 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 ounces a year. For the first six months of 1923 the output of fine gold from the Transvaal mines amounted to 4,516,549 ounces.

New Uses for Silver Great Need of the Day

Silver interests continue to watch U. S. Government for action re silver. The demand that congress do something for silver has been periodically before the country in one form or another for a long time; but though much has been done, nothing seems to take the silver mining industry off the government's hands. The Pittman act was the last stimulant administered, and now Washington expects them back for something more. The U. S. bureau of mines has a novel suggestion for making silver less dependent. It would make silver more useful. This might be brought about by discovering new alloys in which silver may be a component. Other metals have found markets in that way.

Solder and type metal are common illustrations of combinations that have made relatively useless metals useful. Cobalt was long regarded as not much more than a chemist's curiosity, but it now is used in combination with other metals to produce rust-resisting and acid-resisting alloys of very high value. The stainless steel which blesses the housewife is a new alloy. Possibly there is a place where silver can play a new role.

SILVER AND OTHER METALS

December	15	17	18	19
Silver—				
London	33⅜	33⅝	—	33 11/16
New York	65½	65½	65⅞	65¾
Copper	13⅛	—	13⅛	13⅛
Tin	47.25	—	47.00	47.25
Lead	7.50	—	7.25	7.35
Zinc	6.25	—	6.20	6.20

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending December 18.

	High	Low	Close	Close Dec. 11
Apex	2	2	2	2¼
Algonquin	1½	1½	1½	1½
Argonaut	62	58	58	62
Baldwin	5¼	4¼	4½	5½
Beatty	6¾	6⅛	5⅛	6¾
Beaver	23	19½	19½	23¼
Bidgood	15¼	7⅛	13¾	7⅝
Beatty r'ts.	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
Buckingham	4	3¾	3¾	4
Castle Treth.	51	46	46	50½
Chambers Fer.	3½	3½	3½	2.17
Chap't Hughes	3½	3½	3½	4½
Coniagas	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.37
Atlas	4	4	4	4¼
Cons. Smelters	28	27¼	27¾	27½
Cons. W. D.	26	23½	24	26
Clifton	6¼	4⅞	4¾	6½
Crown Reserve	70½	67½	67¼	70
Dome Mines	20.00	19.60	20.00	19.80
Dome Kirkland	1	1	1	1⅛
Indian	84	71	77	83½
Gold Reef	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
Goldale	50½	47⅝	48	50½
Hattie	10¾	9	9	10¾
Hollinger	11.55	11.30	11.35	11.50
Hunton	6½	5½	6	7
Inspiration	9¾	8½	8½	7
Keora	7¼	5	5	7
Keeley	1.83	1.60	1.62	1.81
Lebel Oro	30	27¾	30	28½
Kirkland Lake	30½	15½	15½	30½
La Rose	21	20	20	20
Lake Shore	3.40	3.34	3.35	3.37
Lorrain	16¼	12½	13½	13½
Montreal, Ont.	18	15	16	15
Lorrain J.	1.13	1.05	1.05	1.15
McIntyre	18.75	18.25	18.25	18.74
McKinley Darr.	13½	12	12	13
Mining Corp.	3.07	2.90	2.94	3.08
Moneta	24¾	21	21	21½
Newray	41	37¼	38½	41
Nipissing	6.70	6.50	6.50	6.75
Ophir	2	1⅞	1⅞	2½
Pete. Lake	10¾	9⅝	9¾	10¼
Porc. Crown	8	8	8	8½
Preston	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12¼
Teck Hughes	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.19
Timiskaming	34½	33	34	32½
Thomp. Krist	4	4	4	4¼
Trethewey	8½	7½	7¾	8½
Vac. Gas.	3	3	3	3½
Vickers	32½	26	27	32½
Vipond Cons.	95½	90	90½	94½
Wakenda	3	3	3	3¼
Wasapika	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
Tough Oakes	70	66	67	68
West Tree	6⅛	5½	5½	6
Wettlaufer	11½	10	10	12
Wright Har.	3.00	2.90	2.95	3.15
— New York Prices —				
Int. Nickel, com.	14⅝	12⅞	14⅛	12¼
Do., pref.	80½	80¼	80¼	81

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MINING BROKERS SINCE 1904
OUR connection with the gold and silver camps of Ontario, extending over the life of every mine and prospect, past and present, gives a peculiar value to our service.
OUR weekly review of the mining situation has come to be considered the standard publication of its class. It will be sent you upon request.
We maintain the only private wire system covering the gold, silver and nickel camps of Northern Ontario

"Timely Talks on Mining"
By
Irving J. Isbell
TALK NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Here we are approaching the end of another year. In a few days old Father Time will be penning the final period in his 1923 year book and placing it on the shelf with the other finished volumes. I wonder what the chronicles for 1924 will show after another year has rolled by. I wonder if, when the progress in the Canadian mining industry is inscribed in that 1924 volume, will it be recorded also that all those to whom I have been reaching in my "talks on mining" have profited as they might have?

Looking back over the present year and viewing things in the calm light of retrospection, we can see our mistakes and how they might have been avoided. We can see now where we could have made fortunes possibly instead of small profits. Or where we could have saved ourselves losses. If our foresight were as good as our hindsight, what income taxes we would have to pay.

Nineteen-twenty-four is still a closed book, yet just as a physician can gauge the developments by feeling the pulse of his patient, so can anyone by studiously following the progress of the precious metal mining industry foresee tremendous advancement during the coming year. I have talked with mining men of all classes, from prospectors to mine managers, and in every instance there is a feeling of buoyant optimism and enthusiasm such as comes only to those who face the future with a conviction of splendid success.

Gold and silver mining in Canada is coming into its own. The industry has successfully emerged from the period of trial and tribulation brought by years of wartime conditions followed by industrial depression. An industry less virile would have succumbed altogether for few people outside of those who operate mines realized the difficulties of the situation.

But these are things of the past—the future is ahead, and it is a future which, I believe, will transcend the most unbounded optimism.

Canada has been often described as the "granary of the world," yet one of the foremost mining men of England, who is conversant with Canadian mining suggests that its mining possibilities are greater than its farming. I believe that in future years Canada will also be "the treasure house of the world," due to its gold and silver deposits.

For this reason, I say that every man or woman in Canada who has even a little capital at his disposal should familiarize himself with precious metal mining with a view to becoming financially interested in it, because I honestly believe there is going to be more money made in mining in the next decade than in any other industry.

In wishing my readers a very merry Christmas and prosperity during the new year, I can think of no better wish than that everyone who reads my talks may be enabled through this medium to invest in successful mines; for experience has shown me that a successful gold or silver mine will make more money for you, and quicker than anything else I know.

Mr. Isbell's "Timely Talks On Mining" will continue for an indefinite period in this column. "Talk Number Eighteen" will appear in the issue of December 28th. We suggest that you have your name placed on our mailing list to receive a copy of "Timely Talks On Mining" each week without any charge or obligation of any kind.
Simply write your name and address on this coupon and mail to us.

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NEWS OF THE BANKS AND BANKING

BANK BOYCOTTED BY SYMPATHETIC FARMERS IN WEST

Ignorant of Their Own and the Country's Interests

A sheriff's sale of chattels formerly belonging to a farmer at Semans, Sask., was recently boycotted by the people of the district. According to the Touchwood Times, the boycott was organized by the Farmers' Union. According to the Nokomis Times "a number of farmers met together before the sale and decided that the seizure by one of the banks was uncalled for." They agreed to make no bids and to inform other buyers of the situation. Apparently all the auctioneer could dispose of was a wagon and truck, which were knocked down at $3 and immediately returned to mortgagor's family. "Try as he would the auctioneer," according to the Nokomis Times, "could not get another nickel bid on anything. Consequently the sale was called off." A contributed article in the Touchwood Times intimates that if an attempt is made to hold the sales in another locality, "we will be there to help along the sale."

Commenting on the incident, the Nokomis Times says:

The consensus of opinion was that whereas the action of boycotting this sale would not be of any benefit to Mr. Eddie, yet it would serve to impress the fact that indiscriminate seizure cannot be tolerated. Some of the prime movers wore red ribbons. This was regretted by many supporters, who felt that the wearing of this emblem might cast a false impression abroad. There was nothing Bolshevik or radically socialistic in the minds or attitude of the gathering. The farmers of the West are earnestly seeking a solution to the riddle of present economic conditions and have taken this means of demonstrating their belief that forced sales will make conditions worse instead of better.

Bank men generally have reconciled themselves to the fact that their profession in some respects is not a popular one. Not only is it difficult to satisfy the would-be borrower that his own opinion is not a sound basis for credit, but as Shylock learned, and many other moneylenders have found out since, the fact that a claim is a just one does not alter the fact that public sympathy is usually with the man who is trying to avoid it, just as mob opinion favors the man who is being arrested, as against the policeman, without considering the crime of which he may be guilty.

Bank managers have a difficult problem in this attitude of the public—an attitude which is contrary to their own interests. It is this point which they should try to emphasize; that the welfare of the community demands that obligations should be recognized and met; that all will suffer if the credit fabric is disrupted. This is appreciated by the bigger Western papers, like the Regina Leader which, in emphasizing that the boycotters are on the wrong track, says:

The instigators of the boycott at Semans are on the wrong track and if they persist in their present course, will do the farmers of their district and of the province generally more harm than good. They were undoubtedly actuated by an easily understood and not entirely unworthy desire to protect one of their number who, as they saw it, was not getting a square deal from the bank; but upon reflection they will surely come to see that their tactics were shortsighted and futile. They already seem to realize that boycotting the sale was of no benefit to the man whose chattels had been seized. And if he was not benefited, who was? Apparently the men behind the boycott think to use this weapon to intimidate their creditors generally. They are more likely than not to discover that it is a weapon which cuts two ways.

With the merits of the particular case which produced the boycott at Semans, we are not acquainted—although the Touchwood Times says that the mortgagor wished to make an assignment and pay all his creditors pro rata, a proposal which the bank refused to accept; but the general principle involved is perfectly clear. A creditor is entitled to his money when it is due. A farmer who sells his grain to an elevator expects to be paid for it promptly. A bank or loan or implement company expects no more from the farmer than the farmer expects from his own debtors. We are speaking in general terms. The creditor classes have shown an inclination to be as lenient with farmer debtors during the present trying times, as safe business practice warranted; but there are undoubtedly exceptions—cases where individual corporations have been unduly harsh. A special adjustment bureau is maintained by the Saskatchewan government to take cognizance of such cases. This bureau has handled many thousands of cases in the past two or three years, with satisfaction to both creditors and debtors. The intermediation of this bureau should be sought before recourse is had to radical action by debtors or their friends.

The banks or other creditors cannot be intimidated by boycotts. They have the law on their side. The class that is most affected by such means as were adopted at Semans to frustrate a sheriff's sale is the class which resorts to them. A boycott of that sort is akin to repudiation of debts; and repudiation is no more fatal to the credit of a nation than it is to the credit of a province or a district in a province. The farmers will continue to need credit in Saskatchewan for years to come. They will find it difficult to obtain credit from the banks or from any other source if they discover an inclination to repudiate their debts whenever they feel like doing so. This is one inevitable consequence of boycotting creditors. Another inevitable consequence of persisting in such methods will be the forfeiture of the public sympathy which the farmers now have; and the antagonism of the creditors to the point where they will lose confidence in the probity of the farmers and take drastic means to recover their money. The fact that the great majority of the farmers of this province are capable of realizing this is a guarantee that the procedure adopted by a few misguided individuals at Semans will not be generally followed in Saskatchewan.

By making use of these arguments of the Regina Leader, advanced in the real interests of Western farmers, bank managers should be able to dispel such fallacious ideas as those of the well-intentioned but short-sighted boycotters.—J. W. T.

Says National Railway Book-Keeping Unsound

At the meeting of the Bankers' Educational Association in Toronto this week, Sir Joseph Flavelle explained in detail how the present showing of the Canadian National Railways is due to what he regards as unsound methods in keeping the books of the system. Sir Joseph would forget the cost of the roads, would wipe off what has been lost, would put the capital at what the roads are actually worth and go ahead on a new basis. Only in this way, he declared, could a showing be made which would reflect improved business and efficient operation and would encourage the people to maintain this necessary enterprise.

Sir Joseph does not favor public ownership of such public services as transportation but he declares that it was a matter of necessity and not of policy when the government took over the lines which now form the National system.

Ottawa Asked to Make Good Home Deposits

Some 1,500 creditors of the defunct Home Bank, meeting recently in Massey Hall, unanimously reaffirmed by resolution their opinion that the Dominion government was morally bound to see that the depositors were paid 100 cents on the dollar. A resolution was drafted asking that the government be called upon to secure full indemnity in view of the alleged fact that research had shown that three separate warnings, transmitted from responsible persons in 1915, 1916 and 1917 as to the condition of the bank during those years, had been disregarded.

An Ottawa special to the Montreal Star declares that the Home Bank matter will certainly come up at the next session of parliament and that amendments to the Bank Act will be asked for.

Exchange

Chancellor Marx's "authorization" law granting his Cabinet plenary powers to run the government without parliamentary sanction for an indefinite period has been passed by the Reichstag, 313 to 18, making him for all practical purposes the absolute dictator of Germany. Thus his new taxation on a gold basis may be taken as a certainty. He has reversed the policy of abandoning the Rhineland to its own devices.

The total outstanding mark issue, 92 billion billion, is more than 40-fold the largest estimate of the Russian inflation that we have ever seen. How easily it became a thief's tool to draw the wealth of the nation into the hands of a few may be imagined.

The treasury bill debt to the Reichsbank is replaced by an unfunded debt to the Rentenbank, and the government has already borrowed 750,000,000 of the 1,200,000,000 rentenmarks authorized maximum. The Rentenbank is printing 100,000,000 rentenmarks daily, and the whole operation seems to be a camouflaged repetition of the Russian trick of calling a million rubles one rubic. Public officials paid in rentenmarks nominally worth a gold mark find its purchasing price but a fraction of that.

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High	Low	Last Year High	Last Year Low
Dec. 13	2 11-16	2 5-8	9-16	3-8
Dec. 14	2 5-8	2 9-16	7-16	5-16
Dec. 15	2 5-8	2 9-16	1-2	5-16
Dec. 17	2 19-32	2 9-16	9-16	13-32
Dec. 18	2 9-16	2 9-16	19-32	9-16
Dec. 19	2 9-16	2 9-16	49-64	11-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
Dec. 13	4.36¾	5.31	4.34¾
Dec. 14	4.36⅛	5.30½	4.35
Dec. 15	4.37⅞	5.29	4.35¼
Dec. 17	4.37¼	5.21	4.33¼
Dec. 18	4.37⅜	5.24½	4.33¼
Dec. 19	4.36⅜	5.18	4.31¼

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same week last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	Dec. 13, 1923	Change	%
Toronto	$104,448,057—	$3,454,279	3.2
Montreal	104,221,984+	1,344,736	1.3
Ottawa	6,736,181—	1,239,658	15.5
Quebec	6,106,235+	1,284,222	26.6
Hamilton	5,589,206+	141,534	2.6
Windsor	2,974,209—	182,666	5.8
Halifax	2,898,684—	1,039,296	26.4
London	2,726,471—	10,926	.4
St. John	2,626,901—	527,969	16.7
Brantford	1,101,359+	79,824	7.8
Kitchener	981,965—	87,631	8.2
Moncton	955,472—	162,482	14.5
Sherbrooke	866,910+	63,180	7.9
Peterboro'	812,419+	31,435	4.0
Kingston	796,947+	129,716	19.4
Total, East	$243,838,000—	$3,630,260	1.4

WESTERN CITIES

	Dec. 13, 1923	Change	%
Winnipeg	$ 80,705,439+	$14,543,122	22.0
Vancouver	15,154,445+	1,052,891	7.4
Calgary	7,773,908+	1,495,083	23.8
Edmonton	5,478,834+	1,010,133	22.6
Regina	4,935,944—	139,339	2.7
Saskatoon	2,264,901+	588,099	35.1
Victoria	1,807,965+	9,814	.5
Moose Jaw	1,526,727+	138,723	10.0
Fort William	1,354,608+	504,512	59.3
Brandon	652,649—	38,800	5.6
Lethbridge	589,519—	55,186	8.6
New Westminster	552,861+	99,508	21.9
Prince Albert	402,077+	13,035	3.3
Medicine Hat	393,803+	30,693	8.4
Total, West	$123,593,680+	$19,252,288	18.4
Grand total	$367,431,680+	$15,622,028	4.4

SAVE-AT-SHOP PLAN TO GET DEPOSITS

How it Has Been Successfully Employed to Get Savings in Cleveland

Workers in industrial plants throughout the Cleveland district are learning to save money through the "Save at the Shop Plan" inaugurated in that city. Allard Smith, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, told the members of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association at the annual convention of the organization.

"The 'Save at the Shop Plan,'" said Mr. Smith, "is one form of deduction from the payroll. While this is not a new idea, several of the essential details of this particular plan—the manner in which it is sold to the employees and the consistent follow-up and stimulation—are new in practice and are what make the plan successful.

"Through advertising and solicitation, we interest employers and employees in the plan. Letters containing cards authorizing the employer to deduct a certain sum each week to be deposited in the savings bank are mailed to employes. After the cards are signed they are brought to the bank and passbooks issued. These cards then are returned to the paymaster and on the next pay day he delivers them to the men, deducting from their salaries the amounts authorized. Thereafter, on each succeeding pay day he makes out deposit slips with carbon and receipts, which are deposited in the pay envelopes in lieu of the cash deducted for deposit.

"Analysis shows that on the first solicitation about 31 per cent. of the employees sign cards. The second solicitation increases this to 56 per cent. A representative of the bank keeps in touch with the key men in the plants to see that everything possible is done to further the bank's service.

"The Union Trust Company secured 3,031 accounts when the plan was first installed in industrial plants of our district. Subsequent solicitation brought us 3,152 additional accounts. Six hundred and sixty-seven workers were buying homes and were unable to save, while 1,454 promised to open accounts later.

"A study of the savings habits of this group shows an average deposit of $6.03 per man per month. The same study shows that on the average these workmen made nineteen deposits in the period of a year."

Preserving the Identity of Bank of Hamilton

Communities in which branches of the Bank of Hamilton are established will learn with gratification that the institution will continue after amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to do business under the same management and supervision as before. Assurance is given that the associations formed in the past will not be disturbed even by a loss of name, for the branches will be known as the Bank of Hamilton branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Staff Gossip

At the Community Tea on Thursday, J. R. Brethour, manager of the Dominion Bank, gave an interesting talk on Banking that was very much enjoyed by the ladies present, on account of the fund of information given.—Hespeler Herald.

* * *

The many friends of E. J. Melanson, manager of the Dalhousie branch of the Provincial Bank, regret to hear that he is compelled to take a two months' rest on account of having undergone a surgical operation recently. He is convalescing at his home in Shediac.—The Gleaner, Fredericton.

* * *

A beautiful cabinet of silver was presented to C. B. Beamish, the former popular manager of the Picton branch of the Union Bank, recently. The presentation, on behalf of the citizens, took place in the public library, on the eve of Mr. Beamish's departure for Toronto and promotion in the bank work.—The Times, Picton.

* * *

R. E. Ferguson, who has been accountant at the Molsons Bank for several years, has been transferred to the East End branch at St. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have made many friends while in Exeter and they will be greatly missed, but the best wishes of all will follow them to their new home. Mr. McLean, who has had charge of the Centralia branch, is taking Mr. Ferguson's place here.—The Times, Exeter.

* * *

At the regular weekly session of Kiwanis directors, advantage was taken of the occasion to bid President T. Collister goodbye and every success in his new home. As a mark of the respect of the members and as a momento of happy Kiwanis asociations, a handsome gold-headed cane was presented, suitably engraved with the name of the recipient and the Kiwanis Club crest. Mr. Collister came to Belleville as manager of the Merchants Bank from London, and since the merger has been identified with the Montreal Bank, now being transferred to Watford, Ont., as manager of that branch.—Belleville, Ontario.

* * *

A. C. Hogarth, late manager of the Molsons Bank, has taken over the management of the Nakusp Lumber Co., at Nakusp.

It is seven years since Mr Hogarth came to Revelstoke as accountant in the bank, and except for a year in Vancouver, has resided here with his family ever since, being promoted to the position of manager over two years ago. He has made a wide circle of friends through his courteous treatment and his pleasing personality aside from his banking association with the public, and will be greatly missed. He has been president of the Board of Trade for some time.—The Review, Revelstoke.

A TURNOVER TAX NOW SUGGESTED AS THE WAY OUT

(Continued from page 1)

garding the sales tax, the turnover tax proposal is receiving increased attention. There were over four hundred manufacturers at the meeting of the Toronto C. M. A. to hear the principles of this form of taxation propounded by Meyer D. Rothschild, president of the Business Men's Tax Association of New York. Mr. Rothschild told of the investigations which had been carried on in the United States and of the conclusion arrived at that a turnover tax with a maximum of 1 per cent. would permit of the abolition of the business income tax and all other taxes which are at the present time burdening the people; he excepted the exemption of the personal income tax, which was regarded as a sound levy.

He argued that a turnover tax embodies the sound principles of taxation laid down by Adam Smith—in that the amount of the levy is known, that it can be collected at little cost and that it can be taken out of the profits of current business. He dealt effectively with many of the objections to the tax. He showed that the collecting machinery would be simple and inexpensive; and that an exemption on businesses up to, say, $6,000 turnover a year would let out the little fellows where the cost of collection would not be justified. It was said that the turnover tax would be a tax on necessities—the present taxes were levied on necessities, he declared. It was said that discounts would be confusing—trade discounts could be allowed, but no cash discounts. It was said that conditional sales could not be controlled—a sale was a sale when title passed, a simple rule. It was said that in some businesses with big turnover 1 per cent. would be a large part of the turnover—the answer was that all would be treated the same, and that if the tax could not be absorbed it could be passed on. Further, it was explained that where manufacturers sold to the public or to retailers the tax could be applied at one or more stages in the handling of the goods or products—if a manufacturer sold to his own sales department the tax could be applied there as well as when selling to the trade or public. In the case of banks and investment houses, professional men, real estate brokers, and other financial businesses, the tax would be applied on gross commissions and fees rather than the gross turnover.

Favored by Sir E. Walker

The turnover tax, which has been endorsed in principle by the Toronto Board of Trade, and was recommended to the Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Ontario at the Hamilton convention, is favored by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir Edmund advocates a tax that will not impose a penalty on enterprise or on the profits of business and based on transactions as the proper source of application. He points out that the present income tax rates in Canada are higher than those in the United States—an undesirable situation because it restrains capital from entering Canada, and encourages a movement out of the country. Referring to the turnover tax idea, Sir Edmund continues:

"Under a turnover tax of 1 p.c. on sales of commodities substratum of revenue would be provided in which all would join alike, paying in precise proportion to their expenditures for commodities, but the manner in which those who have larger incomes would be taxed through the income tax would provide for that difference in treatment which modern taxation recognizes. Much study has been given, especially in the United States, to such a form of taxation, and while we must avoid double taxation on great staples dealt in by brokers and dealers on the public exchanges, the turnover tax is one of the least complicated and most easily collected of taxes. A much larger revenue in a form much less hurtful to production would result from a turnover tax of 1 per cent. than from a sales tax of the character designed for application here. Such a revenue would make it possible to lessen the scale of supertaxes now imposed on incomes, and other unfair taxes on enterprise, the ruinous result of which is evident to all who give any thoughtful attention to the matter."

IMPERIAL BANK

The Imperial Bank announces the following staff changes:—B. E. Howard, formerly manager, Yonge and Bloor branch, Toronto, has been appointed supervisor at head office. G. F. C. Love, formerly manager at Quebec branch, has been appointed manager Yonge and Bloor, Toronto. E. J. Kay, formerly assistant manager, Montreal branch, has been appointed acting manager, Quebec. J. B. Priestman, formerly assistant manager Winnipeg branch, has been appointed manager, King and Spadina, Toronto. P. B. Reeve, formerly accountant, Ottawa branch, has been assistant manager, Winnipeg branch, has been appointed manager, King and Spadina, Toronto. P. B. Reeve, formerly accountant, Ottawa branch, has been appointed assistant manager, Edmonton, Alta. E. Reburn, formerly accountant at Wetaskiwin, has been appointed manager at Ruddell, Sask.

The following new branches have been opened in Toronto:—78 Church St., under the management of Col. W. Wallace. Bloor and Bathurst Streets, under the management of H. G. Mason. High Park Ave., and Dundas St., under the management of John Hearst.

DOMINION BANK

The Dominion Bank announces the following changes:—The branch at Tofield, Alta., will be closed on the 29th instant, and the business there with the exception of collections, will be transferred to the Edmonton office.

Any collections held by Tofield branch due after December 29 will be handed to the Bank of Montreal, Tofield, which institution will account direct to the forwarding branch.

The Canora, Sask., branch will also be closed on the 29th instant, and the business there transferred to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canora, which bank will account direct for all collections due after December 29.

Your Home and Office Need Genuine

ORIENTAL RUGS

They are everlasting, satisfying, exquisite in colouring and moderate in price when bought from

BABAYANS Ltd.

Canada's Largest Direct Importers
King & Victoria Streets
Toronto

The Trinidad Electric COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1% for the quarter ending December 31st, 1923, on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared.

Warrants will be issued and mailed to the address of each shareholder and are payable at the Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax, N.S., on and after the 10th of January, 1924.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
F. B. OXLEY,
Secretary.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid up of this Bank, and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Wednesday, January second next, to shareholders of record, Saturday, December fifteenth next, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.
A. P. LESPERANCE,
General Manager.
Montreal, November 26th, 1923.

Belgo Canadian Paper Company LIMITED

Preferred Shareholders Dividend No. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending December 31st, 1923, being at the rate of 7% per annum on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared and that same will be paid on the 2nd day of January, 1924, to Shareholders on record at the close of business December 14th, 1923.

By order of the Board.
A. DEHAUFFE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 11th, 1923.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1923, payable January 10th, 1924, to shareholders of record December 24th, 1923.

By order of the Board.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 12, 1923.

Dominion Textile Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1923, payable 15th January to shareholders of record December 31st.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 3rd, 1923.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 50

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1923.

Ordinary Dividend No. 28

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1923.

The above dividends are payable February 1st, 1924, to shareholders of record at close of business January 5th, 1924.

By order of the Board.
H. H. CHAMP,
Treasurer.
Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 13th, 1923.

Mutual Finance Corporation Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.

THE regular half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum of the Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited, has been declared payable January 18th, 1924, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1923.

The transfer books of the company will be closed between December 20th, 1923, and January 9th, 1924.

By order of the board of directors.
A. F. HEALY, M.P.,
President.
Windsor, Ontario, December 10th, 1923.

Mutual Finance Corporation Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend No. 3.

AN annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited, has been declared payable January 18th, 1924, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1923.

The transfer books of the company will be closed between December 20th, 1923, and January 9th, 1924.

By order of the board of directors.
A. F. HEALY, M.P.,
President.
Windsor, Ontario, December 10th, 1923.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

DIVIDEND No. 110

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Corporation for the Quarter ending December 31st, 1923, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 17th day of December, until Monday, the 31st day of December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. D. LANGMUIR,
General Manager.
Toronto, November 27th, 1923.

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 147 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1924, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

C.E. NEILL,
General Manager.
Montreal, December 1, 1923.

THE DOMINION BANK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1923, and, in addition, a Bonus of one per cent., making a total distribution of thirteen per cent. for the current year—the Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1924, to Shareholders of record of 20th December, 1923.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, in Toronto, on Wednesday, the 30th January, 1924, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 15th November, 1923.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and for other business will be held at its banking house, Nos. 23 to 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, October 26th, 1923.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividends have been declared by Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1¾% on Preferred Stock.

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1½% on Common Stock.

All payable on January 2nd, 1924, to Shareholders of record as at close of business, December 15th, 1923.

(Signed) S. F. DUNCAN,
Treasurer.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking house of the institution, corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, the chair to be taken at noon.

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, November 20th, 1923.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, payable the 2nd day of January, 1924, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 20th day of December, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
L. R. WILSON,
Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

President - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - GORDON RUTLEDGE
Editor - - - - - - - J. W. TYSON

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corrections, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisement."

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The detailed circulation statement we submit is not our own claim, but the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 21, 1923

A SOUND TAXATION PRINCIPLE

IN COMMENTING on THE FINANCIAL POST'S report of the meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario, at Hamilton, at which the resolution favoring the taxation of public utilities on the same basis as private business was passed, the Moose Jaw Times points out that the same question was considered by the representatives of the Dominions at the Economic Conference, and that the principle of equal taxation of public and private enterprise was endorsed. Because, in so far as the Dominions are concerned, it is a question for deliberation by the various governments, the conference made no specific suggestion but did agree that each of the several parliaments of Great Britain and the Dominions and India should be invited to enact, at the earliest possible opportunity, a declaration that all taxes imposed should apply to commercial and industrial enterprises carried on by governments. And it was further agreed that as soon as possible after the passing of such legislation by each of the Dominions that negotitions should be opened with the governments of foreign countries with a view to establishing the principle of equal taxation of privately and publicly owned enterprises carried on under other governments. It was agreed that state-owned enterprises should not have any benefit such as freedom from taxation that could not be accorded to privately owned enterprises.

NO NEED ALWAYS TO BORROW AT HOME

A GREAT deal of self-congratulation is indulged in by speakers and writers in Canada because so many of our Dominion government bonds are held at home. It is a favorite theme that the payment of interest on Canada's debt is merely a process of taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another. It is a good thing that this is so in the case of our war debt. We shall be paying for the war for many years, but shall be paying the interest to our own citizens. And, as the war debt represents a colossal dead loss and not capital invested in revenue-producing enterprise, Canada is fortunate in not having to send millions of dollars abroad each year to meet the burden of interest.

We should be careful, though, in our discussion of this question not to get the idea that we do not want any foreign holdings of our government bonds. Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds represent cash invested in productive enterprises that are yearly adding to the wealth of the country by turning natural resources into more tangible wealth. The interest paid on the money borrowed for such purposes is a moderate charge for anything so valuable and necessary as capital.

When we sell all our government issues in Canada, money is loaned to the government by Canadian business men that should be devoted to the construction of new water powers, paper mills, coal mines, railways, mineral camps and factories. When we sell government bonds abroad, we release that much of the capital of our own citizens for investment in such enterprises.

It is a good thing for young countries to borrow from other countries, and it is not of great importance whether the money is borrowed by the governments, by corporations or by private individuals. The governments usually can borrow more cheaply than any other parties, and Ottawa should not hesitate to raise necessary funds in New York or London when the money is needed and when the market is right.

THE RAILWAY SINK-HOLE

IT COMES as a shock to business men to realize that since the war ended, Canada has sunk over half a billion dollars of money collected from the taxpayers of the Dominion in the railways. It is fair to say "sunk," for the already over-capitalized railway system of the country can never be expected to recoup the national treasury for the advances made to cover operating deficits and interest charges in these past few years.

Accustomed to speaking in millions, the people of to-day find it hard to realize what half a billion dollars means. It is a great deal more than the entire debt of Canada at the outbreak of war. It is more than the total annual revenue of Canada from all sources by many millions. It would pay the interest on our war debt for four years and leave enough over to build the Toronto viaduct, to finish the Hudson's Bay Railway and to build a hundred post offices. It would build a transcontinental railway across Canada—if we needed another.

The most unsatisfactory feature of these railway advances, as politicians euphemistically term them, is the fact that they immediately add interest burdens that eat up any savings effected in operation. In the first nine months of the present year, the Canadian National Railways improved net earnings by around $6,000,000. Yet $6,000,000 will not do much more than pay the interest on the last year's losses, so that the line has stepped little further toward becoming a self-supporting enterprise than it was a year ago. And this year, more interest bills will be paid by the Dominion government and these interest charges will begin to incur additional interest charges until the snowball rolling down hill becomes an avalanche.

The only way in which the Canadian National Railways will make real progress will be to slash expenditures and improve earnings in such a way that the improvement in earnings can overtake the yearly additions to fixed charges. To the ordinary business man, the best way to slash expenses seems to be an adjustment in wages. Railway workers draw civil list salaries and do less work than ever before. Canada should shake itself free from the McAdoo octupus.

A lower railway payroll and an influx of new citizens will help to prevent another five hundred million dollars finding its way to the railway sink-hole.

TACKLE THE WORTH-WHILE PROBLEMS

IF THE reports which reach us from the West with regard to the Hon. Mr. Meighen's political addresses are to be relied upon, it would appear that, in the conservative leader's opinion, one of the most pressing problems of the day is the propriety or otherwise of Canada's representative, instead of Great Britain's, having signed the halibut agreement with the United States.

Such a question might form an excellent subject for an academical discussion or debate, but all thinking men, at a time when their minds are exercised over the serious economic problems with which the country is faced, would prefer to see Mr. Meighen make an attempt to grapple with the terrible mess into which the sales tax has got us and such vital questions as taxation, tariffs, emigration and immigration, etc., upon which depends the future prosperity of Canada.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION

READING the newspapers gives the impression that there is a lack of appreciation in the United States of the heroic efforts which Great Britain is making and has made to bring order out of economic chaos in Europe That is perhaps the case with the masses who have little opportunity of learning the facts and are more easily swayed by the insidious and disturbing propaganda of the radical elements who have no desire to see either social or economic order restored. But it does not reflect the opinions of the leading Americans of intellect or substance. The following tribute to the "sturdy old British Empire" is from an address before the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in New York, by Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank:

> The sturdy old British Empire has made and is making great sacrifices of present comfort for the sake of keeping the budget balanced, for the sake of meeting contracts, for the sake of winning her way back to the gold standard at the ratio of $4.86 to the pound. All honor to her for her courage, her clear vision, her steadfast adherence to the basic principle of sound money and sound finance. She is protecting her people's moral fibre to-day, at the same time that she is conserving their long-time economic interests. And she is setting a most impressive and effective example to her continental neighbors, giving heart and courage to those valiant statesmen of Continental Europe who are fighting against financial madness.

THE MOTOR TRUCK'S ROADBED

A PROPOSAL to increase the license fees for motor trucks is being considered by the Ontario government. Hon. George S. Henry, minister of public works and highways, explains that cost of constructing roadways to withstand the traffic of heavy trucks is very high and that altogether but 2 per cent. of the motor vehicles revenue is paid by these trucks.

Mr. Henry points out that motor transportation is competing with the railway system in which the people of Canada are partners. It is then a big question as to how far the province should encourage the competition of the truck against the railroad which at the present time earns only deficits for the taxpayer. The railways maintain their tracks out of the revenue and the motor truck operator has no such expense. The question is then, how far should the public through the government encourage more traffic on public highways by privately owned rolling stock, when those highways are maintained and financed by public funds. The truck is an economic factor in reducing the cost of short hauls and as such should benefit the consumer but it is a question if the government should provide free an expensive right of way.

The problem which the governments have to face in regard to providing highways for motor transportation is a new one and one not easily solved. Mr. Henry is seeking information from many sources as to what is being done elsewhere in dealing with the question. He is taking the proper course. Experiences in the United States should be valuable in dealing with the question in Canada.

PAYING FOR THE WHEAT POOL

THE opinion of a Western large-scale farm operator, who this year marketed one hundred cars of wheat, regarding the wheat pool experiment is that it is merely adding one additional operation to the marketing machinery, and increasing the cost of that machinery by three-quarters of a cent a bushel, without providing material benefits. And as this three-quarters of a cent a bushel is not added to the price to the consumer he figures that eventually it must be deducted from the price to the producer.

This bears out the opinion of THE FINANCIAL POST that there can be no benefits from a change in the marketing system unless the costs between the producer and the consumer can be reduced thereby. Efforts to boost the price of wheat to the consumer must in the long run prove futile. The justification for the pool experiment then was the hope that the cost of marketing might be reduced. If the result is that the cost is merely increased through the establishment of an additional handler of the product who turns it over to the elevators without performing any real service, then the producer will be the loser to just that extent.

The price to the consumer is ruled by world conditions. All wheat-producing countries compete. Even were it possible to pool all the wheat in the world the raising of the price would automatically reduce consumption. Carrying wheat from one season to another would merely increase the costs between producer and consumer by the storage and interest charges and it is evident that the former rather than the latter would have to bear this in the long run.

All efforts to reduce the costs of marketing, co-operative or otherwise, are to be encouraged. Anything which will increase the profits of the farmer will benefit the whole community. But the success of the co-operative efforts of the California fruit growers in organizing a new industry for an unsupplied market should not be confused with an experiment in changing a wheat marketing machine which has been rendered highly efficient through generations of development.

EDITORIAL NOTES

ACCORDING TO Dr. Myers, Princeton professor of politics, public control of labor unions that are becoming monopolistic corporations of labor may become just as necessary as public control of corporations.

* * * *

THE loss in operating the Australian railways amounted to £499,302 in 1918-19, £465,525 in 1919-20, and £455,200 in 1920-21. The loss to the State railways in 1920-21 was reported as £4,013,146.

* * * *

WHEN a Broadway moving picture house presented a picture of Secretary Mellon, preceded by the announcement that he was engaged on a plan to reduce the Federal income tax there was a lively ripple of applause, which was followed by a prolonged hand-clapping and some cheering when the figure of the Secretary was shown at his desk.

The Controlling Factor in the Earning Power of Individuals

By COLONEL LEONARD P. AYRES,*
Vice-President and Economist, The Cleveland Trust Company.

In the bank where I am employed there are two young men. They are of about the same age, were graduated from the same college, and they both have been employed by the bank about the same number of years. Both come from families of respectable, but not distinguished, social status in the community. I believe that if both were to take an examination of their knowledge of banking their marks would be about equal. One of these men receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and the other gets $23,000.

What is the controlling factor in the earning power of individuals?

I believe that there is such a controlling factor, and that it consists in the ability to influence the actions of others. It may be described more fully as the ability to see things from the other person's point of view, and to persuade the other person to see things from your point of view.

I am sure that it is because one of the two young men in the bank possesses this quality in large measure, while the other one does not, that one of them receives, and earns, so much more than the other.

From time to time the bank must be represented on a creditors' committee. This means that some large borrower, who owes money to a number of banks, has got into financial difficulties, or become insolvent, and a committee is formed of one representative from each bank to try to get their loans paid back.

Influencing Others

Now if our institution should appoint as its representative the first of those two young men, he would probably come back from the committee meeting and tell us how the assembled vice-presidents of the other institutions had persuaded him that all their claims should take precedence over ours. He would present our claim, and the others would proceed to talk him out of it. Because of this, it is the second young man who represents the bank on such committees, and when he reports back we invariably find that our interests have been taken care of most adequately.

But this does not sufficiently explain the difference between the two men. The second young man is more than a good bargainer. He is universally liked by the employees, the officers, and the customers. He is a good executive, because people like to work with him, and he is successful in getting new accounts, because customers like to do business with him. His outstanding quality is his ability to deal with people, and it is because he possesses that quality in unusual degree that he receives his large salary.

If we analyze carefully the reasons for the different grades of remuneration within the same profession, I think we shall find that those who receive the highest salaries usually owe their success primarily to their skill in dealing with people, and only in secondary degree to their knowledge, or to their intellectual capacity to deal with abstract concepts.

The clergymen who receive the highest salaries are not those who have the most profound knowledge of theology, nor are the lawyers who are able to command the highest fees those who write the most learned treatises on law. Even in the cases of professions that demand the highest degrees of technical knowledge and skill, such as medicine and surgery, the talent for human relationships, appears to be a dominating factor in determining material rewards and social recognition. Famous physicians like Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, the Mayo brothers of Minnesota, and Crile of Cleveland owe their world-wide preeminence partly to their great knowledge and skill, and in no small measure to their extraordinary ability in keeping other people well informed as to their achievements.

The Chewing Gum Example

In manufacturing industries illustrative cases of the same sort continually appear. The father of one of my assistants acquired a small varnish factory many years ago in partial payment of a bad debt, and found among the assets a barrel of gum that had been sent north by an exporting house in the tropics to find out whether it was of any value. He soon decided that it was no good as a constituent of varnish, and entered upon a prolonged series of experiments to see whether or not it could be manufactured into chewing gum.

Eventually he found out how to flavor it, and he invented machines which rolled it into strips and wrapped them in packages so that the product was a commercially successful confection. After the new business had been run in a modest way for some time, he sold it and his machines to a Chicago man named Wrigley, who proceeded to tell the whole world how the flavor lasts, and rapidly built up a great fortune from the resulting proceeds. It was the father of my assistant who had the knowledge and technique, but it was the gentleman from Chicago who had the ability to influence the actions of his fellow beings, and who reaped the rewards.

The Gift of People

The sound basis of earning power is knowledge and skill in the daily work that is done, while the personal quality of high ability in human relationships appears to be an added factor which determines the degree of effectiveness with which its fortunate possessor may use his knowledge, and the price he may demand for what he does.

Ability to influence the actions of others is not a substitute for skill and knowledge, it is merely an important supplementary quality, which largely determines how effectively the possessor can take advantage of the successive opportunities that he has. The young man in the bank, the lawyer, the clergyman, the statistician, the doctor, and the manufacturer, must all master the techniques of their jobs if they are to do them well. There is no substitute for that knowledge. But when that grasp and insight has been attained I think it will still be true that this additional quality that I have been talking about will be the conditioning factor that will determine the market value of the services rendered.

It is a great pity that we have in English no word or term which describes that quality. The Spanish have one. They call it the "don de gentes," which means the gift of people, and they think of it as being a clearly definable characteristic like courage, or perseverance, or honesty. General Leonard Wood has the quality. A colonel in the army told me about his first meeting with the general. It was during the Cuban occupation, and the Colonel, who was then a lieutenant, took some documents into the general's office for his signature. In telling me about the meeting the colonel said: "Ayres, I came out of that room feeling that General Wood was the greatest man in the world, and that I was the next greatest." That illustrates what I mean when I say that the general has the gift of people.

There appear to be at least four characteristics that are possessed in common by successful leaders. The first of these is an adequate foundation of general and special knowledge. The second is courage and this is partly dependent on knowledge. The third is persistent activity, which in part depends on the possession of courage. The fourth is the ability to influence people.

This last ability is more than one of the qualifications for leadership. It appears to be the controlling factor which determines earning power among people of many ranks of life and of diverse sorts of occupations whether they are leaders or not. We have no adequate term to describe it. The Spanish call it the gift of people. It is a type of effectiveness in contacts with our fellow beings. It is a sort of a talent for human relationships. It seems in practical analysis to consist of the ability to see things from the other person's point of view, and to make the other person see things from your point of view. It is more than merely the controlling factor in the power to earn. Its fortunate possesor has the power to be an efficient citizen, and he holds the key to the durable satisfactions of life.

*Col. Ayres was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science from Boston University, before delivering this address. This degree has been conferred only twice, the other to bear the title being Marshal Foch.

Amend the B. N. A. Act

Editor, FINANCIAL POST.

Sir:—I derive a good deal of pleasure and profit in the perusal of your worth-while paper every week, and I have noted with a great deal of satisfaction, that in spite of your slight leanings in politics, you are sufficiently independent and broad minded, that your endeavors are decidedly in the interests of the county as a whole. As long as opinions are conscientious and sincere, and based on facts, they can never be stigmatized as partizan, and my sincere wish is that your tremendous influence for the good of Canada may keep on spreading till it covers the country like a blanket.

Law was Made for Man: Not Man for Law.

"All readers of THE POST, no doubt, are immensely gratified, that you are using your great influence in an endeavor to have the outrageous and killing cost of government in Canada today cut down.

The most burning question and the one uppermost in all minds is taxation. Apparently the only use for the majority of people, from the point of view of our various governments, is their ability to pay taxes; and more immigrants are being sought mainly to pay taxes. The people's money is being spent lavishly in propaganda in an endeavor to show themselves what an honor and privilege it is to pay taxes! It is a sacred duty! Means are devised and commissions appointed to coax and cajole people to pay their taxes promptly, often before they are due, and certainly before all other bills: while other means are adopted to threaten and coerce. But taxes must be obtained "by hook or by crook"!

Mr. Editor, the country needs some respite from its countless laws, and the ever-increasing number of its law-makers. The politicians have had their day, and have made the most of it. They have led the people round by the nose, and "bamboozled" them to their hearts' content. And the remedy, Mr. Editor, is, that if we have too many laws and too many law-makers now, (resulting in killing taxations) the logical thing for the country to do would be, to prevent any increase, even if we can't throw what we have into the discard!

"Let us have action, forthwith, to prevent the redistribution act becoming law, or so amend the B. N. A. act, that there be no increase in members of parliament until the population of their constituencies reach at least 75,000 for each M.P. In England, I believe, it is around that figure, and even that is too low, when our country is so far in debt. I would also suggest there be no increase in the numbers of the Senate whatsoever, and as death relieves the country from time to time, I advocate no replacements, until the population is greatly increased. At present, Canada has one Senator for about every 100,000 people, while in U. S. A. one Senator represents about each million! Even a small beginning such as I have suggested, would be a great boon to everybody but the politicians, who no doubt would make strenuous objections. But if they saw the people were in earnest, they would have to agree. What does Canada, with a population about the same as the City of London, need of a House of Commons of 235 (soon to be increased) and a Senate of about 82? Would we be any better or worse off if this number were cut in half? And the army of civil servants! In U. S. A., I believe, there is one for every dozen working people over sixteen years of age! What does our Canadian army of civil servants number?

Mr. Editor, I appeal to you with the question, how better could your great influence for Canada be used than this, commencing at the top, endeavor to prevent further taxes, further crops of legislation, and further increase of our very much over-governed condition, because, the contemplated redistribution bill, if put through would not help the farmers, or the country generally, but would mean more taxes. The crying need is a balanced budget; less (but more common-sense) laws; fewer law-makers, and less taxes.

"FRANK W. FOURNEY."

THE RIGHTS OF RIORDON SHAREHOLDERS

Editor, THE FINANCIAL POST,

"Sir:—I thank you for your reply to my letter Nov. 26, ult. About the time I bought Riordon some of the inside men were unloading, and at least one large security company was then advising the public to buy Riordon, as all reasonable chance of further decline had been discounted. I have their letter of advice. As it happens at least one member of this company was in a position to know that Riordon was in a fair way to bankruptcy. The duties of members of the Federal Government are well known and I am not hinting at an investigation as an offence under the criminal code, but the Federal Government should at all times feel that no dishonor or castigation could be hurled against them, in either branch, in safeguarding the interests of the public.

"You say, 'The bondholders in fact have given even possible concession and recently the holders of one of the issues accepted preferred stock in lieu of the holdings, and granted an extension for a number of years for the redemption of the bonds.' Whose preferred stock did the bondholders accept? Was this not a confiscation and handing over, without their consent, of the preferred shareholders' stock?

"The preferred and common shareholders own some $47,000,000 of the stock of Riordon, whereas the bondholders own about one quarter of the amount. Surely it is not necessary to sacrifice $47,000,000 to meet an indebtedness of $8,000,000. 'The shareholders cannot expect to have control of the company until these prior claims have been satisfied.' Quite true, but I as one of the shareholders will never submit to hand over our three-quarter interest without insisting upon an investigation by the Federal Parliament.

"Yours, etc., SHAREHOLDER."

Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1923.

Fooling the People on Hydro Development

HALIFAX.—Now that the election is over, public attention is again turned to the demand that the people be given the full benefit of the hydro-electric development on St. Margaret's Bay. The Herald and the Evening Mail declare that the people have been fooled long enough and the time has come for a show-down. The hearing which the Public Utilities Board has promised is regarded as totally unnecessary. The full benefits of the public expenditure were pledged to the people, and should have been received by them long ago, without the delay which already has occurred. But if the hearing is to be held, the city must be prepared to go before the board fully prepared to fight for the rights of the people, and to get them.

If the full benefits of the hydro development cannot be secured in that way, undoubtedly they will be secured at the polls when the first opportunity offers and when a government will be elected which will give the people the rights for which their money has been paid.

PERSONALS

D. E. THOMSON, K.C., LL.D., who died during the past week, was a member of the legal firm of Thomson, Tilley and Johnson, and stood in the foremost rank of counsel of the Dominion. He retired from active practice in 1918. He was born in 1850 in Erin Twp., Wellington County and was called to the Bar in May, 1876, at the head of a large class. About that time the late Z. A. Lash, K.C., resigned from the firm to become Deputy Minister of Justice under Hon. Edward Blake, and Mr. Thomson entered the firm, which became known as Beatty, Chadwick, Biggar & Thomson, and later Beatty, Chadwick, Thomson & Blackstock. He resigned from this firm in 1884 to form the firm of Thomson, Henderson & Bell, which later became Thomson, Tilley & Johnson. He was created a K.C. in 1890, and received the degree of L.L.D. in 1903 from McMaster University. For long he was actively identified with the affairs of McMaster, holding for years the office of Chairman of the board of Governors. He was also a leader in the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, becoming its president in 1889. He had large financial interests. Past President and a director of the Porto Rico Railway, and president of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company. He was also chairman of the Toronto General Burying Grounds Trust. He had other large financial interests in Toronto and elsewhere. For many years he was solicitor of the T. & N. O. railway.

THE DELUGE OF BILLS

(Commerce and Finance)

A total of 3,557 bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress this week during only two days of which the House was officially in session.

Members of the House contributed the major portion, introducing 2,807, of which 1,974 were private bills and 136 were resolutions. In addition, 124 executive communications and 84 petitions were filed in the House. The Senate received 575 bills and 30 resolutions.

How long can "the freest country on earth" maintain this distinction with laws multiplying at this rate—and 48 state legislatures still to be heard from?

Valuations of Securities

A periodical valuation is very helpful to the holder of securities. It may enable the investor to take advantage of an unusually favorable market for the sale of some securities. It may discover to the holder that he has some securities which have been called at a premium and which have ceased to bear interest. Moreover, it affords a protection in cases where declines are indicated.

Many estates, institutions and private investors make it a practice to have their holdings valued frequently.

We shall be glad at all times to make valuations of securities, without obligation, or to make suggestions as to the betterment of holdings by purchases, sales or exchanges. Our investment experience of over thirty years is at your service.

Your inquiries are invited.

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INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

WHALEN PULP BONDS

A. B. C., Toronto.—Am small holder of the 7 per cent. debentures of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., on which issue they have deferred interest payments, and I would appreciate your counsel as to whether it would be advisable to sacrifice same or hold in the anticipation of these payments being resumed.

The Whalen Pulp and Paper Company went into a receivership this fall. Refinancing will now be necessary. It would be extremely difficult for you to sell the bonds, and in any case, the price would be very low. Your best hope would seem to be to hold them until the reorganization is completed. Your interest may be cut down, but it is scarcely likely that it will be less than you can now secure for the bonds.

INVESTING $3,000

Alberta Merchant.—I have about $3,000 for investment. What would you recommend?

You should build up a reserve of good government and municipal bonds before buying any industrial securities. If you have done this, there is a wide range of bonds and stocks from which to choose. You might do well to get a bit of industrial bonds offered from a reliable bond house. Make sure that the bonds are of old-established companies, with a record of successful operation and sound growth.

Common stocks cannot be called safe investments owing to the wide fluctuations which occur in their market values. Yet, there are some which have become so stable over a period of years, that they approach this class very closely..

TIMBER INSURANCE

C. L. A., Ontario, and others.—Can you give me any information about the system of insuring standing timber in Norway, that was discussed in a recent issue of THE FINANCIAL POST? We want more complete particulars than your article gave.

If you would communicate with either of the following insurance companies, one in Norway and one in the United States, you would probably get the particulars desired. Each of these companies is now writing insurance on standing timber:

The Home Insurance Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Det norske Gjensidige Skogbrandforsikringsselskap, (The Norwegian Mutual Forest Fire Insurance Company.) Director, Mr. Reidar Holst, Post Office Box 333, Raadhusgaten 27, Christiania, Norway.

BONDS FOR RETIRED FARMER

Bank Manager, Ontario.—Would you kindly favor me with an opinion on Imperial Steel Corporation, 8 per cent. first and general mortgage sinking fund bonds, which are being offered by Continental Bond Corporation, Toronto, at 105? Would you consider these bonds a suitable investment for a retired farmer who depends on the income from his investments for his living?

As the yield of eight per cent. will indicate, these bonds do not stand in the first grade of industrial bonds. However, there appears to be a good equity behind the mortgage, and the management of the company has had considerable experience in manufacturing its products.

If your client has a good reserve of government and municipal bonds and can keep in touch with the developments of this company, the bonds seem satisfactory for a moderate investment. The bond issue totals $600,000, subject only to a prior bond issue of $1,000 outstanding. In addition, the company has outstanding $220,110, seven per cent. preferred stock, and $879,890 of common stock.

ALGOMA STEEL SPECULATION

Banker, Parrsboro.—Will you kindly advise me the prospect in your opinion for Algoma Steel bonds, 1952, which are quoted at the present time at 30 or thereabouts. Would you consider these desirable for a hold as the equity must be worth the price now prevailing for bonds?

The Algoma Steel Corporation is a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, which has guaranteed the issue of 5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1962. Its chief difficulty in the past is that its business has fluctuated widely at different periods, according to the demand for steel rails.

The assets behind the bonds appear to be adequate, and, in spite of contrary expectations, they have paid the interest to date. They can only be regarded as a speculation. As such they are regarded favorably in many quarters.

The bonds sold around 50 until recently. Rumors of a reorganization are said to be the cause of the decline. In any case, the equity of the bondholders would scarcely be cut below present prices.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

J. E. T., Quebec.—Would you please give me your opinion of British Empire Steel first preferred. Does the present low price for the stock indicate that the dividend is in danger? Would you recommend selling at present price stock bought higher up?

We do not recommend the sale of British Empire Steel first preferred stock at the present time, because the company's position has been improved by the better earnings of the present year. Prospects are decidedly favorable. There is no doubt that the British Empire Steel Corporation has the basis of one of the largest and most important steel industries in the world. To give the corporation its proper destiny, considerable new financing may be necessary, and it is possible that an entire rearrangement of control may be effected in the near future. While nothing definite has been arranged in this regard, there have been negotiations of various kinds for some time past, which may lead to a definite conclusion.

In any event, circumstances are such as to suggest that the investor in British Empire Steel stocks who is in a position to hold should do so and give an opportunity for a clearer situation to develop.

EMPIRE LIFE PROGRESS

R. A., Toronto.—Will you kindly give me particulars through your columns about the progress of the Empire Life Insurance Co.? Are you of the opinion that the men who are behind the company are going to make it a success?

The Empire Life Iusurance Company has been making satisfactory progress since its organization. The company started writing business in Toronto only, but we learn that their field organization has been extended to other centres in recent months. To date the company has $1,500,000 of insurance on its books and most of this is on the participating plan as opposed to the non-participating plan as featured by other newly organized companies.

A factor which would indicate a careful selection of risks is that the company's officers report no death claims to date.

The directors of the company are well-known business and professional men. The managing director, M. P. Langstaff, was formerly actuary of a well known company and has more recently been engaged in field work in Ontario. The manager of agencies, W. A. Pearce, has had field work with other Canadian companies. So far the management has been aggressive, and, if the present development continues, the company will without doubt work into a strong position.

BAY SULPHITE POSITION

Investor, London.—I would appreciate it as a favor if you could inform me as to the financial standing of the Bay Sulphite Co. I understand this company's output was sold to the firm under the name of Becker & Co., of England. This concern recently went into liquidation and I am rather desirous of knowing just what the prospects and position of the company would be.

Re your enquiry regarding the Bay Sulphite Company. This company was organized during the war period and was controlled until recently by the Becker interests of London, England. The company has expanded rapidly and has developed a large business.

A statement issued in April this year showed the total assets as $10,275,647, an appraisal which would appear conservative. The company's two plants in the province of Quebec are well situated and the operating position has been strong. The average net earnings for 1919 to 1922, inclusive, was $559,071.

Last spring a $3,000,000 bond issue was sold by well-known financial houses in this country. The bonds were secured by mortgage on assets valued at $6,275,896.

The company sold its product chiefly in England and France through Becker and Company, many of the contracts being guaranteed by the latter company. Control of the company has now been transferred to Canada, and the problem at present is to make new selling arrangements for the output. The interests behind the company have wide connections, and its products are good so that new sales arrangements will likely be made successfully.

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS

Salesman, Montreal—I have 20 shares of Winnipeg Railway preferred for which I paid $90. What do you think of that stock? Shall I sell it and buy C.P.R. common shares? I have also 50 shares of Dominion Steel pref., at 6 per cent. for which I paid $70. Is this a good stock? Shall I keep it or buy C.P.R. or something else? I have also a few thousand dollars invested in Dominion loan 1934, for which I paid $96. Shall I sell it for something else? I am a shoe salesman and things have been bad for me this year and any losses would hurt me, and that is why I am asking your advice on the above matters.

Interest in Winnipeg Railway will centre during the next four years around the possibility of a renewal of the company's franchise in 1927. There is three million dollars of preferred stock outstanding, and eleven million dollars of common stock, so that your principal should be safe whether the franchise is renewed or not. As your stock at the purchase price of $90 is yielding you about 7¾ per cent. we see no particular reason why you should change to a common stock of another company.

The disadvantage in your Dominion Steel preferred is that it is difficult to know just what the earnings to provide for this are from time to time. At any rate you have too much money invested in one security of this sort.

You might do well to exchange all or a good part of it for some good industrial bonds. Buy them from a well-established bond house, and make sure that the company has a good record of success over a period of years.

Your 1934 Victory bonds are yielding you a good rate of interest and we do not see where the advantage would be in selling these.

BROOKS STEAMER CAPITAL

Business Man, Nova Scotia.—Will you kindly give me some information about Brooks Steam Motors, of Toronto, the capitalization of the company, amount of bonds, preferred and common stock, the reputation of the men behind the enterprise for integrity and ability, and the knowledge they may have and experience in the business of manufacturing motors, their prospect for success or any other information you may have relative to the enterprise?

The Brooks Steam Motors is a company being organized with head office in Toronto to manufacture and distribute steam cars in Canada. The authorized capital is $5,000,000 consisting of 250,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred shares at a par value of $10 each, and 500,000 common shares with a par value of $5 each.

The company has secured a plant at Stratford, Ontario, and that city is guaranteeing a bond issue of $50,000, the bonds bearing interest at 5½ per cent. and maturing serially over a period of twenty years. The second vice-president, O. C. Trask, has had considerable experience in building steam cars, but we do not know of the other officers or directors having experience in the field. (O. J. Brooks, the president, has promoted a number of companies, chiefly financial).

The bonds, of course, are safe because they are guaranteed by the city of Stratford. The stock, however, can only be regarded as a speculation until these men demonstrate their ability to produce and distribute these cars at a profit. We understand the company's plans are to manufacture a steam car at a much lower price than has been previously attempted. As competition in the motor field is keen, the cost of placing the car on the market for a time will be high. On this account, some doubt is felt if a profit will be realized on the cars at the price specified.

CANADA BREAD

Alberta Merchant.—Some time ago I saw in THE POST an article on Canada Bread, but have lost that issue. Do you recommend them?

The Canada Bread Co. has been steadily improving its position for some time, and its stock is regarded favorably.

The preferred pays dividends of 7 per cent., which seem assured. The common is still a speculation as to when the company will start to pay dividends on it. There is reason to believe that this time is not far away.

Industrial Production Higher in United States

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Commerce announces the following figures representing basic industrial and commercial movements in November:

Principal business indicators for November show the following changes in index numbers from October, 1923, and November, 1922, based on the 1913 average as 100; Pig-iron productoin at 113, as against 123 in October and 111 a year ago; steel-ingot production at 123 as against 141 and 136, respectively, unfilled steel orders at 74, as against 79 and 116, defaulted liabilities at 221, as against 349 and 177, and sales of mail-order houses at 306, as against 335 in October, and 277 a year ago.

Complete figures for October, based on the 1919 average as 100, show manufacturing production at 119, as against 110 for September and 113 a year ago, mineral production at 151 compares with 138 and 121, respectively, crop marketings at 184, with 144 and 168, and marketing of animal products at 121, with 108 and 113. Stocks of commodities at the end of October stood at 125, as against 124 a year ago, while unfilled orders, relative to 1920 as 100, stood at 54, as against 72 a year ago.

The Security Index

The following table, compiled by Professor H. Michell, of McMaster University, Toronto, shows the average market prices ruling at the middle of December of 14 bonds and 43 stocks, arranged according to the usual investment classification and fields of industry. In the second and third columns of the table are presented the percentage increases or decreases as compared with November, 1923 and December, 1922. By this method both long and short time fluctuations can be noted.

	Average Dec. 15 1923	P.c. + or — as compared with Nov. 15 1923	Dec. 15 1922
Bonds			
9 Industrials	99.0	+0.3	+2.6
5 Public Utils.	91.4	+2.3	+4.5
Stocks			
20 Industrials	95.5	+3.1	+3.9
9 Public Utils.	99.9	+2.3	+4.7
6 Pulp & Paper	66.5	+5.7	—9.4
8 Banks	180.9	—0.9	—3.2

The movement of stocks and bonds during the period of November 15 to December 15 showed a marked advance. In the class of industrial bonds the upward trend was very slight, Canada Bread, Canada Cement, and Canadian Car & Foundry, moving up fractionally, while Penmans moved down half a point. In the class of public utilities, Quebec Light, Heat & Power; Montreal Trams, and Rio de Janeiro Light & Power, have advanced smartly, while Bell Telephone dropped a point and a half.

In the common stocks there were eleven advances and seven declines, two remained unchanged. In the class of public utilities, Bell Telephone, Shawinigan, Montreal Power and Brazil advanced, while Consumers' Gas, Winnipeg Railway, Quebec Light, Heat & Power, and MacKay, declined fractionally. The movement on the whole was satisfactorily forward, an advance of 2.3 per cent. being scored. The most noteworthy advance was scored in the class of pulp and paper, where Abitibi, Spanish River, Wayagamack, Howard Smith and Provincial Paper, all moved up, Price Bros. alone showing a fall, from 40 to 39¾.

Bank stocks alone showed a small decline of slightly under 1 per cent. This was due largely to a somewhat heavy fall in Canadian Bank of Commerce shares, but Bank of Hamilton, Royal, Toronto and Union fell, while Dominion, Standard, Montreal, rose, the latter nine points.

The movements this month are of special interest since they show a very decided appreciation, particularly in stocks. Banks are now at their highest point during the last three years, and stocks are gradually regaining the ground lost during the year. The very decided upward movement in pulp and paper is the first advance that has been scored since March of this year. Public utilities are now higher than they have been in the past five years. Industrials are creeping up again, and are now only five points below the high of April, and have risen seven points from the low of August.

CURRENT OPINION

THE ACT WOULD HAVE CAUSED DISASTER

(Grain Trade News)

What a disaster there would have been if the government had not dropped the attempt to administer the Inland Waters Freight Rates Act.

If the rate of shipment down the lakes had not increased beyond that during the time the act was being partially enforced, the terminals would have been filled long ago, and the movement from country elevators reduced to very small proportions or suspended altogether. And lake freights would have continued their extortionate rise. Even with the remarkable shipments of the last few weeks, which have carried the season's total well beyond last year's, there will remain too heavy a carry-over.

By the spectacular decline in lake freight rates after the act was so "interpreted" as to nullify its provisions, it was proved that the previous high rates had been caused by the act, and had been unnecessary. An excessive freight bill running into the millions of dollars, which has been paid out of the price of the grain, will remain in the memory of the West as the only notable accomplishment of this ill-considered piece of legislation.

CAPITAL FIRST

(Kingston Standard)

It has been said that capital must come before immigration, and it is true to a very great degree. Immigrants come here to obtain work, the work which has been provided by capital. Agriculturalists who come here to farm must have capital to start with, or they must obtain work on established farms, which means more capital, and save money as capital with which to obtain farms for themselves.

An instance of how capital must come first is afforded by the fate of some of the British harvesters who came here to help in getting in the Western wheat crop. Many of them are mechanics, and they came to Canada not only to do this, but to work here permanently, as they understood work was plentiful. It is not; many of them are stranded, and application is being made by some municipalities to the Dominion Government as to what is to be done with them. It is a moot point as to how far the facts as to employment here were told them, and if the Government or the railways or immigration societies can be held responsible for their present plight. But the point is that if capital had been busy developing the resources of the country, work would in all probability have been found for them, and more immigrants too. Very few things in this world can be done without money. Canadians might very well think over the saying that immigration follows capital, and consider whether some of their capital could not be profitably used in extending old and founding new industries.

CHRISTMAS TREES

(Kingston Standard)

It is interesting to see every year about this time the question of whether or not spruce trees should be allowed to be cut for use as Christmas trees. We have noticed opinions expressed both in favor and against it. The former favors it because it is held that the comparatively few trees which are cut would not make much difference, while they form a source of income to those people who cut them from their lands. Those against it claim that potential pulpwood is destroyed.

The matter is receiving more attention this year than in previous ones, because of various reports. One is contained in THE FINANCIAL POST from Montreal, that citizens along the Canadian-American border are not taking as much interest in the possible embargo on the export of pulpwood, as in the question of the exportation of Christmas trees. In Vermont and Maine, and other states, it is against the law to cut down young spruce trees. To fill the demand for Christmas trees it has become necessary to cut down the young growth in Canada. Gangs of men cross the border every year about this time and cut down thousands of young spruce trees, which they send to the States. As many as eight car loads of trees have passed through Magog in one day. Another report from the Bruce Peninsula says the same sort of thing is going on there.

This rather forces the matter into the limelight; it is evident that the question should be settled as to which is preferable, cutting of the trees for Christmas or not, and it is one for experts on the subject to decide.

THE FUTURE OF CAPITAL

(Commerce and Finance)

In an interview published in the "Giornale d'Italia," Rome, on Dec. 4, Premier Mussolini expressed some remarkable views on the future of capital, which he evidently regards as having but begun its work of making life better worth living. He said:

"We have not yet begun history in capitalism. Capitalism still is in its pre-historic stage. When it is considered that there are only a few nuclei of capital in England, France and Germany, and some embryonic evidence of it in Italy, while there are vast regions in the Balkans and Russia untouched by modern capitalistic organizations, it it easy to see that the real history of capitalism has not begun."

To the really thoughtful economic mind Premier Mussolini's statement is its own argument and confirmation. Capital, rightly considered, is the helper rather than the exploiter of human labor, augmenting the products and rewards of labor.

Whatever one may think of some of the past utterances of Premier Mussolini, his acts since his accession to power are those of a man who would open the way for "capital" to fulfil its purpose of elevating human life while depriving it of opportunities for mere exploitation.

Under such conditions the extension of the reign of "capitalism" would be an unmixed blessing for the whole human race.

B. C. FIR SEEDS SENT TO ENGLAND

NEW WESTMINSTER.—One thousand pounds of Douglas fir seeds were shipped recently to England for reforestation purposes. Two years ago a large shipment went forward and the results have proven so satisfactory that it is believed there will be annual parcels of the British Columbia product sent to Great Britain.

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

Again— Investment Items

COMMENCING this month—we propose to issue "Investment Items" at regular monthly intervals.

It will be sent to our regular clients and to other investors who request that their name be placed upon our mailing list.

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NEWS AND VIEWS ABOUT BONDS

PROSPECTS POINT TO BRISK MARKET AT TURN OF YEAR

Trading Now Restricted but Prices Are Holding Firm

Firmness continues to be the dominant note in the bond market in spite of the fact that buying is restricted. Trading in Victory Loan bonds has pushed some issues to slightly higher levels. Dealers are turning their attention to preparation for a good market in January. The general feeling is that prices are on a solid basis and the steady supply of many which now appears imminent, points to a good demand. More optimistic reports concerning the collections on arrears of debts in Alberta and Saskatchewan come from several sources.

In New York there are occasional evidences of strength in spite of the flood of new issues offered, which have depressed prices since the summer months. However, commodity prices continue to rise, and many feel that any marked increase in bond prices is not probable while this continues.

York Township Issues

Municipalities, which have avoided the market largely in the past three months, are now preparing to offer issues. McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., and Bell, Gouinlock & Co. were awarded several issues of Township of York bonds at 99.48. They were $90,000 5½ per cent. maturing in 20 instalments, $100,000 5 per cent. maturing in 30 instalments, $25,000 5½ per cent. maturing in 10 instalments, $200,000 5 per cent. maturing in 25 instalments, $763,960.50 6 per cent. maturing in 10 instalments. This makes a total of $1,178,960.50.

The tenders were as follows:

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., and Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.48
Macneill, Graham & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Aird, Macleod & Co.	99.137
Matthews & Co., R. A. Daly & Co.	99.08
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.932
Wood, Gundy & Co.	98.597
Dominion Securities Corp.	98.359
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	97.863

Award Oshawa Bonds

The town of Oshawa awarded an issue of $200,000, 5½ per cent. 20-year instalment housing debentures guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, to Stewart, Scully & Co. at a price of 101.06. The cost basis to the municipality is 5.37 per cent.

The bids were:

Stewart, Scully & Co.	101.06
Matthews & Co.	100.62
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	100.28
A. Jarvis & Co.	100.18
Municipal Bankers	99.86
C. H. Burgess & Co., and Macneill, Graham & Co.	100.03
Murray & Co.	99.66
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.65
Goss, Forgie & Co.	99.357
Bain, Snowball & Co.	99.13
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	99.09
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.03

Buy Pickering Issue

A Township of Pickering $51,000 5½ per cent. bond issue was awarded to Bird, Harris & Co. at 101.16.

Tenders were:

Bird, Harris & Co.	101.16
Bain, Snowball & Co.	101.08
R. C. Matthews & Co.	100.82
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.77
C. H. Burgess & Co.	100.707
Mackay & Mackay	100.70
Macneill, Graham & Co.	100.70
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	100.60
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	100..53
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	100.38
Goss, Forgie & Co.	100.385
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	100.273
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	100.22
R. A. Daly & Co.	100.16
W. C. Brent & Co.	100.12
Municipal Bankers Corp.	100.12

An issue of $25,000, 5½ per cent., 20-instalment bonds of Kenogami, Que., was sold to the Three Rivers Bond and Mortgage Co., at 97.03, the money costing the municipality 5.87 per cent. Tenders were as follows:

Three Rivers Bond & Mortgage Co.	97.03
Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais, Ltd.	95.55
Credit Anglo-Francais Ltd.	95.51

Sell Bonds Locally

The city of Chatham has announced the offering of $150,000 local improvement bonds locally in February.

Pulp and Paper Bonds Are Sound for Investment

A committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which has just completed a study of conditions affecting paper securities, reports that paper mill property is mortgageable in the sense of being tangible and representing large expenditure, and that the degree of desirability as security for a mortgage depends on its continued usefulness, its probable value at the end of a term of years, and its ready salability. "The willingness to make large initial investments," says the report, "the necessity for favorable location and a constant danger from competition, both in the matter of new plants coming into the field, and of occasional severe price cutting, cause a constant revision of values, and, in the end, a survival of the fittest.

"These things are perhaps not reassuring to investors in the matter of paper and pulp securities, but the factors exist, and must be considered at their true value before money is invested in the industry. On the other hand, it must be remembered that there are plenty of men who are skilled enough in meeting the adverse factors to be extremely successful, and it is these successes that give the investor his information as to how and with whom his money will be most safely placed."

Income Taxes Paid 1922-23

The following table shows the number of individuals paying tax in Canada and the amounts paid, classified according to income class:

Class of income	No. of pers.	Amount
$ 1,000 to $ 2,000	146,178	$3,414,474.97
2,000 to 6,000	113,359	4,616,286.58
6,000 to 10,000	13,030	3,603,536.09
10,000 to 20,000	6,069	5,212,937.38
20,000 to 30,000	1,365	2,997,914.07
30,000 to 50,000	801	3,810,106.46
$50,000 and over	380	8,212,112.17
Unclassified	...	490,046.37
		32,357,414.09
Total paid by 6,010 corps.		28,812,409.98
Total amount paid		$61,169,824.07
Less refunds		1,458,261.10
Net total received		$59,711,562.97

Of the total amount 80 per cent. was paid by residents and corporations in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MANY BY-LAWS BEING REJECTED AT POLLS

New Tendency Well Regarded by Bond Men; Necessary Undertakings Endorsed

Further evidence that municipalities and electors are showing a disposition to enforce economy in public expenditure is seen in the larger percentage of by-laws which are now rejected. There was a time when, if a by-law passed a council its endorsation at the polls was highly probable. This fall many rejections have been registered. The comment of the Guelph Herald is significant. It states:

That a new spirit is coming over the electors—a more economical one—was clearly demonstrated at the municipal elections held last Monday, in which a number of other municipalities joined with Guelph in earlier municipal stocktaking. In almost every instance where a money by-law went to the people it was turned down.

It is not necessary to more than mention what happened to the memorial by-law in Guelph. In London, there were two such proposals, involving considerable expenditure; one was the erection of a new city hall at an estimated cost of $600,000, and the other the construction of a new dam at a cost of $150,000. St. Thomas rejected the by-law for a new market building. In St. Catharines the by-law providing for the construction of a grand stand on the collegiate institute sports ground was defeated in decisive fashion, and many other money by-laws in other municipalities met a similar fate. Only in cases where the contemplated undertakings were more or less of a necessity, did they meet with the approval of the ratepayers.

The development will be welcome to financial men who have realized that many places are spending far beyond their means.

NEW PLAN TO GOVERN SUBURBS OF TORONTO

Minister Announces Bill to Establish Commission Controlling Public Affairs

At last a definite move is being made to solve some of the difficulties precipitated by the rapid settlement in areas immediately outside the city limits of Toronto. The present action, as outlined by Hon. Geo. S. Henry, is in the form of a bill, now being drafted, creating a Metropolitan Area Commission somewhat similar to that at Boston. The area comprising the townships of Scarboro, Etobicoke and the three Yorks will be included in the new arrangement.

The council of the area is to consist of 24 members and a warden, the latter to be appointed by the Ontario Government. Twelve members of the council are to be appointed by the city and 12 by the other municipalities within the area. The council will have control over town planning, highways, transportation, police, water and education, according to present plans. In respect of education this marks a new departure, as hitherto schools have been kept separate from other municipal affairs.

The bill provides that Toronto shall appoint half the membership of the council of the area and contribute one mill on assessment, or annually about $800,000 for general expenses, and there is a possibility that there may be a further contribution exacted from the city toward education in the metropolitan area.

According to Mr. Henry, the chairman or warden would be appointed by the provincial government. The townships would send their representatives to the new council instead of to the present county council. York county, for municipal purposes, would consist only of the townships, towns and villages north of the Scarboro-York-Etobicoke line. It is intended to include the towns of Mimico, New Toronto, Weston and Leaside and the village of Forest Hill in the area.

BOND ISSUE PAYS FOR BRAMPTON DEAL

Timber Limits Bought Will be Held by a Subsidiary Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Important additions to the pulpwood supply of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. result from the purchase of the timber interests of B. C. Howard & Co. in the Eastern townships and the State of Maine. The deal involves about $1,000,000 and is being financed by Brompton without any inroads upon its working capital, and without the creation of any new bond issue of the Brompton Co. itself. A subsidiary company is being formed which will be owned outright by Brompton, and this company will take over the limits and issue its own bonds, guaranteed by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. It is expected that about $1,000,00 of 6 per cent., 20-year bonds, will be issued, of which about one-half will probably be taken by the vendors of the property. It is understood that the remainder, or at least a large part of the bonds will be taken by some of the larger shareholders of Brompton. It is hardly likely that there will be a public issue of the bond, unless there should be a small balance remaining after the vendors and shareholders have underwritten as many of the bonds as they desire.

The property consists of about 25,000 acres of freehold timber land in Canada, all of it located within easy shipping distance of the company's mill at East Angus and Bromptonville, and also the controlling interest in 140,000 acres of freehold timber land in the State of Maine. With the acquisition of this land, Brompton now controls almost all of the timberlands in the Eastern townships of Quebec, and also has large quantities of timber in Maine availalbe not only for Canadian but for its two American mills. With the new limits Brompton is practically insured of almost unlimited quantities of raw material. Its timber supplies were very large and important prior to the acquisition of the new limits, but by purchasing so much timber near to its mills, the company is able to hold its properties in the Lake St. John district as a reserve that may not have to be touched for many years to come.

Bonds of Large Chicago Building Offered Here

An issue of $12,000,000 first mortgage 6½ per cent. 4 to 26-year serial coupon bonds, secured by the land and 32-story Straus Building, now being erected in Chicago, is being offered by S. W. Straus & Co., which opened offices in Toronto some time ago. The bonds are the direct obligation of the Straus Safe Deposit and Trust Co., the directors and officers of which are also directors and officers of S. W. Straus & Co.

The entire building has been leased to S. W. Straus & Co. for a period extending beyond the last maturity of the bonds at a net rental of $925,000 annually to January, 1927, and $1,200,000 annually for the remainder of the term of the lease. The bonds will be retired according to the regular Straus plan.

Halifax Realty Issue Offered to Yield 7%

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Royal Securities Corporation has been offering to investors $160,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Barrington Street Realties. This company owns the Wentzell Block in the heart of Halifax. The bonds mature in 1938.

The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on land and buildings appraised to $275,000. Life insurance policies are also assigned as security. Present rental value of the properties is given as $22,827 after expenses, or twice bond interest.

R. Cordingly and A. T. Pike, have formed a company, and will open offices in Toronto under the name of Cordingly, Pike & Co. The new firm will deal in high-grade industrial securities, and have established a connection with a Montreal investment house.

UNLISTED BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Gen. Mtge. 6's, 1940	94	96
Ashdown Hardware 5's, 1928	94	..
Brompton 8's, 1941	108	110
Burns P., 6½, 1943	96	99
Can. Machinery 6's, 1940	72	..
Can. Salt 7's, 1941	100	102
Dom. Sewer Pipe 5's, 1927	94½	..
Dunlop Tire 6's, 1927	99	..
Dom. Iron 5's, 1939	69	72
Eastern Car. 6's, 1952	88	93
Harris Abattoir 6's, 1926	99	101
Howard Smith 7's, 1941	98	100
K. & S. Tire 7's, 1935	78	85
Lake Sup. Paper 6's, 1931	101½	..
Manitoba Power 7's, 1941	98	101
Massey-Harris 8 p.c., 1930	100	102
Mattagami Pulp 7 p.c. deb.	29	32
Mattagami Pulp 6's, 1927	64	68
Morrow Screw 6's, 1931	80	..
Neilson, Wm., 6's, 1933	99	..
Pedlar People 8's, 1930	100	102
Robt. Simpson 5's, 1952	85	..
Spanish River 8's, 1941	106	108
Western Power 5's, 1949	86	88

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending December 18th.

BONDS—	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1922 High	Range 1922 Low	Range 1923 High	Range 1923 Low	Latest Price Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low
Bell Telephone	5	1925	5.25	98	94	101.90	97	—	98	99½	—
Can. Car	6	1939	6.00	101	95	100½	99	—	99	100	—
Can. Cement	6	1929	5.30	100½	94	103½	100	—	102½	103½	103
Can. Bread	6	1941	6.13	99	98½	100	96	99	98¼	98½	—
Ced. Rapids	5	1953	5.30	97½	93	98½	93	97¼	95½	95⅝	95½
Dom. Textile (D)	6	1925	5.60	101	97½	100¾	100	100¾	—	100¾	—
Ogilvie	6	1932	5.46	102½	100	104	102	103¾	—	103¾	—
Sher. Williams	6	1941	5.90	100	96	102½	99	101¼	100	101	—
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.98	100¾	97	102½	99	—	99½	100⅜	100
Quebec Railway	5	1939	6.85	87¼	65½	83½	68	82½	—	82½	81⅞
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.85	88¾	71¾	86¾	75	79½	—	79¼	77
War Loan	5	1925	4.84	96.30	96.10	100.95	99.10	100.40	100.30	100.25	100.00
Do.	5	1931	4.90	99.60	96.25	101.80	99.80	100.80	100.65	100.75	100.10
Do.	5	1937	4.74	101.50	99.50	103.30	102.00	102.70	102.60	102.75	102.55
Victory	5½	1924	5.24	100.75	99.80	101.65	99.80	100.35	100.25	100.15	100.00
Do.	5½	1927	4.86	102.70	99.70	103.50	101.60	102.40	102.30	103.15	101.90
Do.	5½	1933	4.84	104.35	101.25	106.70	104.15	105.30	105.20	105.20	104.92
Do.	5½	1934	5.22	101.35	98.30	103.90	101.30	102.40	102.30	102.30	102.10
Do.	5½	1937	4.78	106.35	103.00	108.45	106.25	107.50	107.35	107.30	106.90
Do., Renewal	5½	1927	5.15	101.10	99.40	102.80	100.75	——	101.25	102.00	101.00
Do., Renewal	5½	1932	5.27	101.00	99.70	103.15	100.80	101.75	101.65	102.35	101.30
Do., Refund	5	1928	5.18	——	——	99.70	98.80	99.30	99.20	99.45	99.15
Do., Refund	5	1943	5.12	——	——	99.25	97.90	98.65	98.55	98.80	98.50

Senator Dial, of South Carolina, tells Federal Trade Commission less cotton will be grown in United States in 1924 than "in a life time," and mills may be forced to close next year for lack of supply. He urges action to encourage growers.

City of Toronto 5% Bonds

These bonds are an obligation of the City of Toronto at large, and are backed by its full taxing power.

In addition, their ready marketability is a factor not to be overlooked by the investor who wishes his funds in an accessible position.

We offer these bonds, subject to previous sale, at

PRICE TO YIELD

1931-1935 maturities - 5.25%

1944-1952 maturities - 5.20%

Gairdner, Clarke & Co.

312 Bay Street, Toronto — Telephone Elgin 2301

Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal — Telephone Main 8323

For your protection we offer only the securities of public and private enterprises whose soundness has been carefully investigated—securities which we believe to be reliable.

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Our Mining Department has a complete Statistical Bureau. Write us for information.

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Dominion Bank Building TORONTO Canada

FOUNDED HB 1885

Looking Forward to 1924

With the New Year we hope you will receive January Dividends and interest; possibly some of your investments will mature.

May we suggest that the month of December is an excellent investment time? High grade securities selling on a slightly lower basis than in January when the large amount of funds released for investment generally causes an increase in price.

Delivery of bonds bought now may, if so desired, be delayed until after the New Year.

HANSON BROS.

Investment Securities

160 St. James St., Montreal · 63 Sparks St., Ottawa

Canadian Northern Railways

5% INCOME DEBENTURE STOCK

Secured by mortgage covering undertakings and railways of this system, which is owned and operated by the GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

It is estimated that these lines will be self-sustaining in a few years, which opens up the possibility of a resumption of interest payments:

These debentures may now be obtained at prices to return an increase in capital of nearly 90% in less than 6½ years and as the return is in the form of capital appreciation, the tremendous profit is NOT SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX.

Write at once for particulars, as an advance in price is imminent.

C.C. SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED

Investment Bankers

17 St. John St. Montreal

PHONE MAIN 412

Let Collateral Certificates Protect You

The matter of business failures is of grave importance to you; more so, is the means of ensuring freedom from the losses entailed.

Write for booklet, "Lessening Credit Losses."

MERCANTILE BONDS LIMITED

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BRANTFORD, ONT.

STOBIE, FORLONG & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
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TORONTO
HAMILTON BRANTFORD KITCHENER OSHAWA
Private wires connecting all offices with Montreal and New York

$1,816,561.52

CITY OF OTTAWA
ONTARIO

Debentures for Sale

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Control," and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received by the Board's Secretary, City Hall, up to 3 p.m. on Thursday, January 10th, 1924, for the purchase of Debentures of the following amounts and terms:—

$ 322,586.54	....10 years
$ 193,240.21	....15 years
$ 175,734.77	....20 years
$1,125,000.00	....30 years
$1,816,561.52	

All Debentures bear interest at the rate of 5½%, and are issued on the instalment plan. That is to say each issue is repaid in such annual amounts that the aggregate amount paid for principal and interest in any year is equal as nearly as may be to the amount so payable for principal and interest in each of the other years. Each Debenture is however for a definite amount payable at the end of some year with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually. Interest is payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Debentures are an obligation of the City at large, are issued in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, bear date 1st July, 1923, and are in denominations of $1,000.00, with the exception of Local Improvements and Provincial Suburban Roads, which will have such odd amounts as are necessary.

The City has obtained the Legal Opinion of E. G. Long, Esq., K.C., of Long & Daly, Toronto, on this issue, a certificate of which will be printed on each debenture. The tenderer must include in the price offered the cost of the Legal Opinion.

The Debentures are payable both in the United States and Canada.

Debentures will be paid at the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal, and payable in the United States at the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

All tenders must be on the official form.

Accrued interest from the 1st January, 1924 must be paid in addition to the price tendered. The Debentures date from July 1st, 1923, but coupons due January 1st, 1924, will be cut off.

Tenders specifying for Debentures other than those herein described, or containing conditions varying from the above, will not be considered.

Delivery of the Debentures will be made, in Ottawa, anytime desired by the purchaser, upon payment of the purchase money.

A certified cheque payable to the City Treasurer for the sum of $10,000.00 must accompany the tender.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Full particulars, together with further conditions and official forms of tender, can be obtained on application to the City Treasurer, City Hall, Ottawa, Ont.

FRANK H. PLANT,
Mayor.

Canada Cement Company Limited
Ordinary Shareholders

DIVIDEND No. 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending December 31st, 1923, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid-up Ordinary Stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of January next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1923.

H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 15th, 1923.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 25c. United States Currency per share has been declared by the Directors of the International Petroleum Company, Limited, and that the same will be payable on or after the 2nd day of January, 1924, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 5 attached to the said bearer Share Warrants at the following banks:—

The Royal Bank of Canada,
60 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Limited,
26 Old Broad Street, London, E.C., England.

OR

The Offices of the International Petroleum Company, Limited,
56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record whose shares are fully paid up at the close of business on the 22nd day of December, 1923, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1923.

The Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th day of December, 1923, to the 31st day of December, 1923, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By order of the Board.
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street,
Toronto, Canada.
17th December, 1923.
I P 50

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
28 Wellington Street East, Toronto

DIVIDEND No. 74

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. for the half-year ending 31st inst. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after the second day of January, 1924, to Shareholders of record of 15th December, 1923.

By order of the Board.
E. L. MORTON,
Managing Director.

Toronto, 13th December, 1923.

CREDIT-CANADA, LIMITEE

DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 2 per cent., being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, December 15, next, to shareholders of record November 30, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
LUC ROCHEFORT,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 8, 1923.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable at the office of the company, in Montreal, on January 15, 1924, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 22, 1923.

WM. GEO. SLACK, Treasurer.

Montreal, December 12, 1923.

Interprovincial Clay Products, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 2% (two per cent.) on the Preferred Stock of Interprovincial Clay Products, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, payable December 31st, to shareholders of record December 21st, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
A. M. MARSHALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December 13th, 1923.

Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited.

Preferred Dividend No. 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1¾% (one and three-quarters per cent.) on the Preferred Stock of Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, payable December 31st, to shareholders of record December 21st, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
A. M. MARSHALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December 13th, 1923.

Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited.

Common Dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% (one and one-half per cent.) on the Common Stock of Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited, has been declared, payable December 31st, to shareholders of record December 21st, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
A. M. MARSHALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December 13th, 1923.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent., being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st JANUARY, 1924,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

C.P.R. traffic earnings for the second week of December point to a continued heavy grain movement and doubtless to some extent betterment in general business. Gross earnings for the first two weeks are more than nine per cent. greater than for the corresponding two weeks of 1922. In view of the open winter that has prevailed in most districts up to date, operating expenses might logically be expected to be kept down substantially with a corresponding benefit upon the net result for the month. The increased business of the first two weeks practically assures a better showing for 1923 than for last year.

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., from Dec. 1, to Dec. 7, amounted to 5,862 tons, 5,294 tons of which were produced by the company's mines and 568 tons by other mines. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, the receipts totalled 371,114 tons.

CIVIC AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

OBJECT TO HEAVY INCREASE IN TAX BURDEN EACH YEAR

Winnipeg Business Interests and Government Stage Get Together

From Our Own Correspondent.

Considerable antagonism has been aroused by the publication of a report of a secret meeting between Winnipeg business men and provincial cabinet ministers, and an attempt has been made to make political capital out of the affair. The meeting was arranged by leading business interests to get together with the Manitoba government in a discussion and investigation into the financial condition of the province, looking to possible policies of retrenchment and financial reform.

In lamenting the alleged unfair criticism, Travers Sweatman, K.C., said:

"The board of trade called the meeting, at which delegates from all the business interests in the city were present to discuss whether it was advisable for the province to avoid further taxation.

Treasurer Invited

"A small delegation from the board of trade approached Hon. Mr. Black, provincial treasurer, with a proposal that he acquaint business men with the financial condition of the province. In order that he might feel free to deal openly with the matter, a promise of secrecy was given.

"Mr. Black made a splendid presentation of the finances of the province, and to represent that anything I said was an attack on the government, is quite contrary to the facts."

The keynote of the conclave was constructive criticism with a view to the more economic shaping of Manitoba's budget. Mr. Sweatman, who may be regarded as the chief critic of the provincial treasurer's bookkeeping, has made it entirely clear that he is "not talking politics."

The upshot is that Premier Bracken has accepted the offer of assistance from the various business interests, under the auspices of Winnipeg Board of Trade to determine if Manitoba's budget can be balanced without resort to further taxation. The provincial treasurer has insisted that the provincial income tax is necessary to the complete rehabilitation of Manitoba's purse, but Mr. Sweatman and other outstanding financial men declare that the incidence of an income tax would be fatal to Manitoba's further commercial and financial progress—detrimental to provincial credit abroad.

Out of the business community's demand for avoidance of further taxes is certain to develop the further call for complete abandonment of the paternalistic institutions with which Manitoba is saddled, and which are proving a financial burden. The business men would like an assurance that enterprises which are not self-supporting will be cut off, as any business man or farmer would do in his own business, according to Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The agrarian financing "aids," notably the rural credits, which, according to the findings of a government commission a few months ago, face losses approximating $3,000,000; the Provincial Savings Office, which, while now self-supporting, nevertheless offers unsound, unfair competition to legitimate tax-paying private business, and other class "props," would be put upon the toboggan if the business community had its way.

Travers Sweatman, K.C., maintains that further taxation will imperil Manitoba's financial existence, developing his argument for reduction of taxes by comparing Manitoba's tax burden with the value of the grain which Manitoba has to sell this year. The total financial yield of Manitoba's cereal crop is $26,000,000, which, however, is vastly offset by a tax burden of $52,255,000, made up as follows:

Federal taxes	$25,500,000
Provincial taxes (net)	7,500,000
Municipal (including mun. com.'s levy)	19,225,000
Total	$52,225,000

In his analysis of the situation, Mr. Sweatman points to Great Britain and United States having cut expenses and reduced income taxes. Britain's taxes amounted to $91 per capita, as against $87 per capita in Manitoba. Manitoba has increased its expenses per capita more since 1918 than any other province—the increase being 71 per cent.

Education is Costly

He says that people hear little about the prospective revenue from government liquor, but a great deal about closed schools. It is quite evident to his mind that there is propaganda to use the money from the income tax for education.

"Manitoba is now spending on universities, agricultural colleges, and secondary schools, $1,500,000. "Can Manitoba afford it? She has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on an agricultural college and the figures in the last estimate showed that it cost the people $2,000 per pupil. While Manitoba has been 'fooling around' with luxurious and palatial buildings and agricultural colleges, weeds have been throttling the productivity of the province. The two things responsible for the 1923 crop failure are weeds and rust, both of them preventable."

Mr. Sweatman maintains that city folk would pay the proposed income tax, varying from 1 per cent. to 7 per cent.; on incomes from $13,000 upward there was a flat rate of 7 per cent. "Does the government wish to drive the rich men out of this province and discourage men with money coming into the province?" he asks.

COURTS MAY ADJUST INCOME TAX LEVIES

Ottawa Assessment Commissioner Tries to Get Extra Taxes—Council Forbids

OTTAWA.—Immediate protest followed the action of Ottawa's assessment commissioner in sending out notices to residents of that city, calling on them to pay additional income taxes for the year 1922. The foundation for the attempt to collect further taxes is an amendment to the Assessment Act, which reads:

"Where any person has been assessed for income during the year 1922, but does not receive the whole or any part of such income during that year, or receives a larger amount than that for which he is assessed, he, or the assessor, or the Assessment Commissioner may apply to the Court of Revision in the following year for a remission, reduction, or adjustment of his taxes and the court shall have power to remit, reduce, or adjust his taxes according to the facts proved on such application."

The need for this lies in the fact that municipal income taxes were levied for any particular year on an estimate based on the previous year's income. As this estimate may be widely erroneous, the amendment seeks to overcome any unfair assessment.

In Ottawa, the assessment commissioner consulted the city solicitor and then went to the court of revision with a statement of readjustments. The latter instructed him to issue notices. The board of control later instructed the commissioner to discontinue sending the notices. It is pointed out that the amendment exists for the protection of both the assessor and the assessed, either may take advantage of it, but both sides must be heard and a decision made by the court of revision. No municipal official has any authority to make the additional levy without such a decision.

ST. MARYS ASSESSMENT UP

ST. MARYS.—An increase of $41,000 in the assessment of the town of St. Marys is revealed by figures presented to the town council in the report of the assessor. The assessment this year is $2,485,161, made up of land value, $638,345; buildings, $1,597,900; business, $204,048, and income $44,868.

MUNICIPAL REPORTS

The debenture debt of the town of Moosomin, Sask., now totals $52,346, according to a statement issued by the town clerk. The expenditure during the first ten months of year was $39,457, of which $26,008 was on capital account.

In the case of the town of Rosetown, bonds for $39,194 are outstanding. Expenditure to date this year has totalled $31,349.

San Francisco dispatch says more than 30,000 Japanese farmers are preparing to abandon nearly 500,000 acres of California's richest crop lands as result of United States Supreme Court decision upholding anti-alien land laws.

Tenders and By-Laws

TENDERS WANTED

Dec. 24, Campbelltown.—$70,000, 5%, water debentures. John T. Reid, Town Clerk.

Dec. 27, Metis Beach.—$80,000 of debentures of which $10,300 are 5½% annuity debentures due 1923 to 1938, and $69,700 are fifteen year bonds due 1938 and paying 5½%. A. H. McLarin, Secretary-Treasurer, Metis Beach, P.Q.

Jan. 10, Ottawa.—$1,816,561, 5½%, 10, 15, 20 and 30-yr. instalment debentures. Chairman, Board of Control. (See announcement on page 16).

Dec. 31, Beauport, Que.—$50,000, 5½%, serial bonds, 1924-1938. Henri Delage, Sec.-Treasurer.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON

Jan. 5, Fort William.—$373,000 for various purposes.

Jan., Victoria.—$150,000 for High School.

Jan. 7, Collingwood.—$3,300 for memorial park.

Jan. 1, Sarnia.—$200,000 for purchase of street railway.

Jan. 7, Sandwich.—$85,573, 6%, 20-ins., hydro debentures.

Jan., Brantford.—$90,000 for waterworks.

Jan. 7, Brampton.—$5,000 for completion of memorial hospital.

Jan. 1, Kitchener.—$68,000 for various local improvements.

SASKATCHEWAN
Authorizations Granted by the Local Government Board from Nov. 30, to Dec. 13, 1923.

Schools—Devonia, $350.

Telephones—Langlaketon, $250; Bogend, $9,000.

Telephones—Georgina, $1,150.

Municipality—Cory, $17,459.

Debentures Reported Sold

Schools—Meadowvale, $3,150, 15 yrs., 7%, Waterman, Waterbury Mfg., Co., Regina. Prairie Cona, $3,700, 10 yrs., 6½%, W. Pollard, Lang. Prongua, $700, 10 yrs., 7%, Regina Brokerage & Inv. Co. Horse Lake, $3,500, 15 yrs., 6½%, Cross & Co., Regina. Chaplin, $10,500, 20 yrs., 6½%, Cross & Co., Regina. Bernadine, $700, 10 yrs., 7%, G. Moorhouse & Co., Regina.

Rural Telephones—S. W. Regina, $350, 15 yrs., 6½%, Biggar Sinking Funds. Mervin, $600, 15 yrs., 6¾%, held in trust by L. G. B. Winton Park, $350, 5 yrs., 8%, C. C. Cross & Co., Regina. Guernsey, $1,650, 15 yrs., 7%, C. C. Cross & Co., Regina.

Village—Fillmore, $3,000, 10 yrs., 7%, C. C. Cross & Co., Regina.

SAYS SINGLE TAX WOULD CAUSE BIG SLUMP IN VALUES

Toronto Official Disturbed by Possibility of By-Law Passing

Much apprehension is being felt in some quarters lest the Single Tax By-law to be voted on in Toronto on Jan. 1 should secure endorsation. According to one authority, land-owners as a class would have to pay increased taxes amounting to some $14,000,000. This would cause a depreciation in the selling value of land in the city, disregarding other factors for the moment, totalling some $224,000,000, which is a very large proportion of the present total assessed value of land in the city of $338,000,000.

A strong argument put forward in favor of the single tax is that it forces owners of vacant land to build on and improve their property, in order to make it produce as much revenue as possible, rather than wait for increased values in the land itself. On the surface, this conclusion may appear sound, but the fact is that, for a great many owners, the proposed improvement is a financial impossibility. The heavy single tax would only serve to throw their land on the market at greatly reduced prices.

After an exhaustive study of the question, the majority report of a special committee of the city council concludes in part:

"The proposition is economically unsound and would have a disastrous effect upon the raising of revenue for city purposes."

"Many millions of wealth now paying a fair share of taxes towards the maintenance of civic institutions would escape taxation, as the system proposed absolutely ignores the important principles of taxation, namely, 'ability to pay,' and 'value received' by the taxpayer from public services, governed of course by equality of assessment.

"The proposition wherever applied in Canada at least, has proven a failure and municipalities have been forced to revert to a wider basis of taxation.

"The application of the proposition on the present assessment of land would result in a tax rate of from 70 to 75 mills in Toronto in order to raise sufficient revenue for civic purposes. The Commissioner of Finance states that this rate would be entirely insufficient and would have to be raised to 120 mills. The alternative to this high rate would be to assess the lands many times their present assessed value in order to provide such revenue, an utterly preposterous suggestion."

In speaking before the board of Trade, Controller Joseph Singer contended that if only the land were taxed and buildings exempted, Toronto would soon become a city of slums. People, he said, would not be able to afford spacious grounds surrounding their residences, and in a short time the beautiful lawns which marked Toronto as a city of homes would disappear. Owners of small buildings, who would be taxed as highly as those with larger buildings covering the same area, would erect large structures, in an effort to secure a revenue to meet their taxes, with the result that the city would suffer from an overproduction of buildings, many of which would remain unoccupied.

In some other municipalities, where the single tax is operative, strong movements are on foot to do away with it. A recent editorial in the Camrose, Alberta, "Canadian" says in regard to the situation caused by the single tax:

"No other town or city in Alberta could have remained solvent with our present system of taxation, and the wonder is that Camrose has been able to carry on as she has. How much longer will owners of vacant property pay $225 yearly on Main street lots 25 by 120 feet, and $60 on residential lots 50 by 120 feet. Every year the town has been getting the lots and losing the taxes which it might have had, if the taxes had been cut in two. There are still a few vacant lots owned by the public, and it should be clearly evident that the town needs the money and not the lots."

La Patrie $500,000 Bond Issue Largely Placed

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Sale has been almost completed by the Royal Securities Corporation of its recent issue of $500,000 of bonds of La Patrie Publishing Company. These bonds, which bear interest at the rate of 6½ per cent., and mature in 1943, were offered at 97½ to yield 6¾ per cent. They are a first charge on the assets of La Patrie, which owns its own building. Replacement value of assets, exclusive of goodwill, is estimated at $1,026,665.

A feature of La Patrie is the recent increase in revenue, both from advertising and circulation. While this has been most pronounced during the present year, the gross revenue in 1922 was $664,898, a substantial increase from the previous year. Net earnings available for bond interest have averaged $78,307 in the last three years, equivalent to 2.40 times bond interest. Earnings in 1921 and 1922 were affected by the typographical strike.

MAYOR'S SALARY UNCHANGED

BRANTFORD.—An attempt by Alderman Whitham to have the Mayor of Brantford's salary reduced from $2,500 to $1,200 per annum was not taken seriously at a recent meeting of the Council, when not even a secretary endorsed it.

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WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date— Place	Sold To—	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
Dec. 13—Oshawa	Stewart, Scully & Co., Toronto	5½%	20-yr.	$200,000	101.06	5.87
Dec. 13—Sask. Schools, etc.	Various	..	..	28,200	..	..
Dec. 17—York Township	McLeod, Young & Weir and Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Toronto	5 to 6%	10 to 30-ins.	1,178,960	99.48	5⅝
Dec. 15—Pickering Township	Bird, Harris & Co., Toronto	5½%	..	51,000	101.16	..
Dec. —Kenogami, Que.	Three Rivers Bond & Mortgage Co. ..	5½%	20-ins.	35,000	97.03	5.87

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INSURANCE FOR BUYER AND SELLER

MAKE SUBSTANTIAL RATE REDUCTIONS ON LIFE POLICIES

Aetna Life Also Increases Dividends on Participating Business

After months of consideration the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford has announced several important changes in its rates on insurance, the principal features being substantial reductions in premium rates on participating policies and increased dividends on such policies now in force. The new manual being issued provides for reductions in semi-annual, quarterly and monthly premiums, and liberalizing of the disability clause in the participating department, the changes being effective Jan. 1, 1924. They, of course, apply to Canadian business. In a formal announcement the company says:

"The Aetna Life Insurance Company not only has one of the largest non-participating life businesses in the world but in its participating department it also ranks among the great companies of the country. Through its conservative management in the past it has built up a large surplus in this department, and is now justified in substantially decreasing the cost of insurance to its participating policyholders through an increase of the dividend scale. This is done with confidence that the dividend scale now being adopted can be maintained and even increased in the future, on continuation of normal business conditions."

The reductions for semi-annual, quarterly and monthly premiums will be effective on all plans of life insurance. The extra cost of paying semi-annually and quarterly has been reduced from one-half to one-third below that formerly in effect. The cost of paying monthly premiums under the new plan is no higher than that formerly charged on quarterly payments. The practice followed by most companies is to add 3 per cent. to the annual premium and divide it by 2 to secure the semi-annual payments, where desired, and to add 5 per cent. and divide by 4 for quarterly payments. As a great deal of insurance is sold on this basis, the Aetna's success in reducing the extra cost of insurance to the man who pays more often than once a year, will be welcomed.

Participating straight life and limited payment policies are offered in the new manual to replace the former participating endowment at age 85 policy, which is eliminated. The decided preference for straight life in the cases of long term policies and the far superior old-age income policies now offered have helped to bring about this change. The guaranteed value for these new participating policies will be the same as for non-participating.

The decision to reduce the rates is in line with the whole history of insurance. In every branch, revisions are made at certain periods, on the basis of past experience, care being exercised to make reasonable allowance for possible contingencies. Marked advances have been made in mortality statistics, so that the companies have wide information on many factors before sanctioning changes. The general tendencies of rates have been downward, as improvements in health services, etc., have increased.

In considering life insurance premiums there are several important distinctions to bear in mind. Possibly the greatest is that between participating and non-participating policies. In the case of the latter, a definite premium is charged and no modifications can be made after the policy is put in force. On the other hand, in securing a participating policy, the insured pays a higher premium but retains the privilege of sharing in the company's profits. If the company's profits are low, he gains little, if they are high, he receives his share in cash or by a reduction of premiums. In this way the net cost of the insurance is reduced, it may be below that of a similar non-participating policy.

Some discussion has arisen at times as to how much higher the participating premium should be, as compared with the non-par rate. Most American companies operating in Canada have participating rates lower than the general scale used by Canadian companies, involving, of course, lower profits, though not necessarily at a lower proportionate rate on the money paid in by the insured. These lower rates have at time given those companies an advantage in competing with other companies. As a result, some insurance men believe that a lower rate will ultimately come into common use. In fact, one large Canadian company has already issued a new policy which practically accomplishes this end. Reports indicate that it has been well received by the field force, and a large volume of business on the plan has been secured to date.

Insurance of Victim Not Paid to Murderer

Following the British court decisions that the beneficiary under a life insurance policy who murders the assured cannot receive the proceeds of the policy but they shall go to the personal estate of the deceased, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Slocum vs. Metropolitan Life has held that Charles Miller cannot receive the proceeds of an endowment policy on the life of his wife, Lilian Miller, either directly as beneficiary or indirectly by descent or distribution of her estate. Miller had raised a personal bar at law against his recovering under the policy as he had feloniously killed his wife. The higher court affirmed the judgment of the trial court which awarded the amount of the policy to the administrator of Mrs. Miller's estate.

The court quotes with approval Lord Esher in a British case to the effect that while it is against public policy to permit a beneficiary who has murdered the assured to benefit by his act, public policy does not dictate that the insurance company should be relieved from paying the amount it contracted to pay on the death of the assured.

LIFE INSURANCE TAKES THE PLACE OF SINKING FUND

Cash Surrender Value Will Redeem Large Part of Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Life insurance has a close relation to investment values, as is indicated by the number of times one finds in the prospectus of bond issues such phrases as this: "Insurance is carried on the life of the principal partner to the amount of...... etc."

In connection with a small bond issue now being offered in Eastern Canada, a further novel use of life insurance is made to provide additional security for the purchasers of the bonds. Four life insurance policies on the lives of four of the principal owners of the property that is bonded are used to take the place of a sinking fund. In this way all the advantages of a sinking fund are provided for the investors in the bonds without adding too greatly to the fixed charges that must be met yearly by the borrowing company.

The bond issue is on a piece of real estate and is for an amount of around $150,000. When the bond issue was arranged this summer, the policies in question had been in force for eight years. They are on the twenty pay life plan and mature in 1935.

In lieu of providing a sinking fund to redeem the bond issue, the life insurance policies, which total $100,000, were assigned to the trustee under the bond issue. So long as the life insurance policies are in force no sinking fund payments are required on the bond issue, for the premiums paid on the policies are adding each year to their cash surrender values. The premiums now total $4,700 a year. Nine premiums have been paid to date and the present cash surrender value is in excess of $25,000.

The guaranteed cash value at maturity will be in excess of $79,000 plus profits and when this sum is paid to the trustee it will be applied for the repurchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

A regular sinking fund of 2½ per cent. per annum together with interest on the bonds redeemed replaces the insurance premium payments after the last premium has been paid in 1934.

RESERVE SYSTEMS PROTECT INSURED AGAINST LOSS

Niagara Life Affairs Settled by Department in Ten Months

Within ten months of the failure of the Niagara Life Insurance Company. of Buffalo, the assets have been marshaled, the debits fixed and the liabilities of policyholders satisfied 100 per cent. by transfer to and reinsurance with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Copmany.

The report on the company's affairs, made by F. R. Stoddard, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, also recommends the immediate payment of a first dividend of 80 per cent. to the creditors.

The great security provided to life insurance policyholders by accurate actuarial calculations. licensing and inspection, by government departments, and the reserve system, even where financial distress and dishonesty enters, is amply demonstrated by the action in this case. The company was headed by Joseph B. Marsina, a former Chicago barber. Money was taken from the company's assets for his personal use. This undermining of the company's position might have gone on for years until nothing was left for the policyholders and creditors, had the system of government inspection not been in vogue. As it was, the inspectors detected the impairment at an early stage. An order was secured, calling on the superintendent of insurance to direct the company's affairs. Further dissipation of the assets was awarded and liquidation proceedings were begun. The outcome was the transfer of the insurance in force without a.. loss to policyholders.

It is a similar system of government control which is building up around life insurance companies in Canada, a feeling of security on the part of the public. It enables the buyer of insurance, who is not skilled in judging the soundness of a company, to buy policies in companies, which are licensed and inspected by the Department of Insurance, without fear of loss. Impairments have been discovered at times but losses to policyholders have invariably been avoided by proper arrangements for placing the business.

INSURANCE LICENSES

The following licenses have been issued by the Department of Insurance:

The Queen Insurance Company of America to transact Sprinkler Leakage Insurance and Tornado Insurance; the Bankers' & Traders' Insurance Company Limited, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance. F. G. Donaldson, Montreal, has been appointed chief agent of the latter company in Canada.

Group Insurance as a New Low Cost Stabilizer of Business

How can I stabilize and strengthen my business and increase satisfaction among my employees? is a question occupying the minds of many business executives to-day. To gain acceptance, any plan must offer definite results without committing the company to an expensive policy in future years. The latter is a potent consideration, as the past three years, years of business depression, have warned employers against creating unwieldy overhead expenses of this sort. As a result, group insurance is receiving more attention than other benefit, and pension plans involving a heavier expenditure.

The basis of all benefit plans is the realization that a satisfied employee is a valuable asset to any company. With war-time profits and a scarcity of laborers, numerous schemes were instituted, some of which now appear unwarranted. The problem is to determine how far a company can go in helping the employee. The tendency is away from paternalism rather than toward it. Executives hesitate to set up a pension or any similar scheme because when once adopted it is difficult to abandon. An employee may remain many years with the company expecting to secure the usual pension at a certain time. He comes to regard it as part of his remuneration, and its cancellation appears as a breach of faith.

Anticipate Contingencies

With group insurance this is not true. Protection is given from year to year, but there is no accumulation of funds in it, as in the case of pensions or savings plans. While it does not take on the appearance of an attempt to hold back a part of wages in an extended scheme of saving, it provides for certain contingencies, which otherwise might involve the employee and his family in difficulties which are insurmountable without help. In such a case the employer is at least morally bound to give aid. An illustration may be seen in the experience of a well known manufacturer who had rejected a suggestion for group insurance made by an insurance man. Learning of an employee's death, he called at the home. His words describing the visit were:

"It had been my custom, on the death of any employee, to call at the home to see how the family were faring and to make provision for their immediate needs in the form of a gift that represented a contribution from the company equalling the amount contributed by the men.

"When I stepped into that man's home and saw the grief—the desolation—the abject helplessness of his widow and five children—the complete absence of human comforts and at the same time the indications of thrift, neatness, and home-interest, I was forced to admit the absolute inadequacy of what I thought had been a plan to take care of those who were in my employ."

General Provisions

The group plan of insurance has been developed extensively in the United States and Canada for some years, but it was not introduced into England until after the war. In each country the basis is the same. Ordinary life insurance involves a contract between the company and the individual life assured, and is usually only effected after medical examination, except in the case of policies for small amounts or under special schemes. Group insurance, on the other hand. is based on the principle that all lives in certain categories may be insured in bulk, selection against the company being thereby avoided without the necessity for medical examination. It is usually applied to all the employees of a firm either as a whole or divided into groups according to the nature of their employment. The policy is generally renewable from year to year and is thus of the nature of a one-year term policy. The amounts payable at death in individual cases generally bear some relation to the annual amount of the wages. One great advantage of the scheme is that it provides insurance cover for many workers who, through poverty or personal indifference, would fail to make any such provision for themselves. Ordinary life insurance is beyond the means of many wage-earners, whilst industrial insurance, though up to the present fulfilling a useful purpose in the life of the community, involves a relatively high cost, and usually provides only sufficient for funeral and other immediate expenses. Moreover, the system can be adapted to include those of advanced ages and those who cannot secure ordinary insurance on account of physical disability.

In considering the eligibility of any particular group, there are many factors to be borne in mind, the chief of which will, no doubt, be the occupational hazard, but if two firms carry on the same form of business it does not follow that the premiums charged for group insurance would be identical, as other conditions may affect the risk. Attention must be paid to such matters as sanitation. lighting, heating, fire and accident risks.

When an employee leaves the service of a company the insurance ceases, but most companies make provision so that he can continue the policy at his own expense, or convert it into some other regular form. which may suit his individual needs.

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PROTECTION ON FARM PRODUCTS FUTILE IN U. S.

Not Effective So Long As There is Exportable Surplus

CAUSES ANNOYANCE

Farmers in Western States Have Lost Supply of Cheap Canadian Feed—Millers and Railways Losers

BENJAMIN M. ANDERSON, Jr., Ph.D.,
Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, in the Chase Economic Bulletin.

The futility of protective tariffs on articles of which we produce a substantial export surplus in the United States ought to be apparent without argument. The only way in which a protective tariff can raise prices for producers is by limiting the supply inside the tariff wall. If, however, there is produced inside the tariff wall more that can be consumed there of a given product, as is the case with wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, and most other agricultural products in the United States, the only effect which a tariff can have is to make inconvenience. It cannot benefit the general body of producers. In the cases of sugar and wool, where domestic production is far from adequate for domestic consumption, and in some other minor special cases, protective tariffs have enabled certain special groups to get high prices for their products, but the general effect of the effort to raise farm prices by protective tariffs has been nil, and the position of the farmer has been injured rather than helped by the general tariff policy. It has not enabled him, for the most part, to get more for what he had to sell. On the contrary, by lessening Europe's purchasing power in the American markets, it has lessened the ability of his foreign customer to buy, and thus made his prices lower than they would have been. On the other hand, by checking in some measure the inflow of manufactured goods from Europe, it has made the prices of manufactured goods, which he has to buy, higher than they would otherwise have been. The present tariff legislation thus injures the farmer s selling markets and makes his buying markets less advantageous than they otherwise would be.

Causes Annoyance to Farmers

In addition, the absurd tariffs on wheat and cattle have brought about positive embarrassment to farmers and others in striking ways. At the Minnesota Bankers' Convention in 1921, grave concern was expressed over the losses to Minneapolis and other milling interests, through their inability to import and grind up Canadian grain which formerly had come to them for milling, while dairy interests in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other places were likewise injured by the loss of the cheap offals of wheat, bran, ship stuff, etc., which came as a by-product of the grinding of Canadian wheat. Mercantile and transportation interests in Chicago and Buffalo, which formerly had handled Canadian grain, were inconvenienced, and the Canadian railways and the shipping of the St. Lawrence ports gained at the expense of American transportation interests.

The tariff on cattle has created inconvenience not anticipated by the framers of the Act. Canada raises little corn. Canadian cattle do not compete with American corn-fed cattle at the packing house; rather they constitute raw material for American cattle feeders. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through its Washington representative, Mr. Gray Silver, has recently filed an application with the United States Tariff Commission, asking it to make use of the sliding scale provision of the Tariff Act to remove this tariff on cattle as far as possible. Cases have been reported from Montana of unused range on the American side of the line and unfed cattle on the Canadian side prevented from getting together, as the natural course of trade would dictate, by this arbitrary tariff wall.

Free Plan for Private Enterprise

We shall solve the world's problems only by taking a very comprehensive view of them. The solution is to be found in the restoration of sound money, sound finances, open markets and a liberal international trade policy, and then in letting private enterprise alone to straighten things out. A radically different course, however, is natural when men take only a partial view of things. Disturbed by unsatisfactory markets, due to derangements in world conditions, men in particular industries and in particular countries demand the erection of new barriers to international trade, which may help them temporarily, but which still further demoralize the general situation. They ask for government credits to support particular markets, which help the markets for a time, but lead to worse reactions later and meanwhile weaken the public treasury. They ask for artificially low interest rates as a means of encouraging speculative buying. They ask for progressive currency depreciation as a means of raising nominal prices. Or they ask for artificial control of markets which temporarily masks the underlying difficulties, but leaves still more riddles to solve in the end.

New Items in Bank Statement; A Big Reduction in Savings

In addition to a decline of $37,500,000 in savings deposits modified to some extent by an increase of $27,500,000 in demand deposits—a net decline of $10,000,000—there are several other very interesting features of the October bank statement, as the result of the amendments to the Bank Act during the last session of parliament, which are now in effect. New items appearing in the statement include foreign currency $26,400,000, non-current loans $15,800,000, replacing overdue debts; dividends declared and unpaid $1,900,000, government advances $26,350,000, and loans to companies about $10,000,000.

The reduction in savings deposits is a further indication of the unsettled conditions prevailing following the failure of the Home Bank. The item loans to companies refers to "shares of and loans to controlled companies" by the various banks. The government advances are made under the Finance Act. The dividend liability is for dividends due and unpaid. In the accompanying table comparative figures are given to show the adjustments made involving these new items. On this page will be found a detailed statement showing how these changes affect the banks individually.

Altogether, the October bank statement indicates considerable expansion, there being an increase of $166,000,000 in gross assets, and of $169,500,000 in gross liabilities. In addition to the new items for non-current loans of $15,800,000, and the disappearance of the item for overdue debts of $7,800,000 there was an increase in current loans of $10,600,000. Loans abroad increased nearly $12,000,000. Call loans abroad were down to $2,400,000, but call loans in Canada increased by $19,000,000. Loans on government securities increased by $20,000,000. In addition to the new item for government advances under the Finance Act there was an increase of over $95,000,000 in liabilities to the Dominion government. Liabilities to the provincial governments increased over $22,000,000.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Change	Oct., 1922	Change
Immediately Available Liquid Resources — ASSETS					
Specie	$ 67,177,921	$ 61,071,539+	$ 6,106,382	$ 92,304,505—	$ 25,126,584
Dom. notes	158,742,319	161,970,212—	3,227,893	170,763,843—	12,021,524
Gold reserve	64,102,533	61,652,533+	2,450,000	53,102,533+	11,000,000
U. K. banks	10,384,067	6,668,407+	3,715,660	9,368,770+	1,015,297
For. banks	45,127,558	50,805,324—	5,677,766	95,523,790—	50,396,232
For. currency	26,368,532	.........+	26,368,532	.........+	26,368,532
Gov. secs.	272,901,658	252,998,000+	19,903,658	185,339,094+	87,562,564
Call loans ab'd	183,623,849	186,020,209—	2,396,360	195,750,035—	12,126,186
	$ 828,428,437	$ 781,186,224+	$ 47,242,213	$ 802,152,570+	$ 26,275,867
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Pub. sec.	$ 117,993,680	$ 113,030,901+	$ 4,962,779	$ 81,929,656+	$ 36,064,024
Rly. sec.	43,421,548	50,915,703—	7,494,155	42,613,733+	807,815
Can. call loans	116,220,141	96,919,263+	19,300,878	105,083,013+	11,137,128
Current	1,066,859,326	1,056,230,792+	10,628,534	1,122,840,459—	55,981,133
Loans ab'd	174,263,189	162,408,428+	11,854,761	153,088,583+	21,174,606
Prov. loans	19,797,114	15,194,053+	4,603,061	12,100,101+	7,697,013
Municipal	77,580,782	79,808,570—	2,227,788	73,860,695+	3,720,087
	$1,616,135,780	$1,574,507,710+	$ 41,628,070	$1,591,516,240+	$ 24,619,540
Other Assets					
Overdue debts	$	$ 7,887,107—	$ 7,887,107	$ 8,776,819—	$ 8,776,819
Non-curr. loans	15,811,200	.........+	15,811,200	.........+	15,811,200
Real estate	6,770,062	6,409,232+	360,830	5,233,039+	1,537,023
Mortgages	3,811,927	3,578,647+	233,280	4,674,975—	863,048
Premises	69,448,181	69,080,798+	367,383	71,909,153—	2,460,972
Lets. of cred.	46,208,646	19,741,822+	26,466,824	20,507,182+	25,701,464
Loans to comp.	9,967,836	.........+	9,967,836	.........+	9,969,836
Other assets	4,335,699	4,670,327—	334,628	4,120,503+	215,196
	$ 156,353,551	$ 111,367,933+	$ 44,985,618	$ 115,221,671+	$ 41,131,880
Total	$2,600,917,768	$2,467,061,867+	$133,855,901	$2,508,890,481+	$ 92,027,287
Note cir. dep.	6,130,425	6,130,182+	243	6,441,991—	311,566
Int. bk. bal.	184,221,170	151,699,195+	32,521,975	165,268,467+	18,952,703
Gross	$2,791,269,363	$2,624,891,244+	$166,378,119	$2,680,600,939+	$110,668,424
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC — Liability to Government and Circulation					
Circulation	$ 185,495,429	$ 184,117,027+	$ 1,378,402	$ 178,623,690+	$ 6,871,739
Dom. govt.	162,319,017	67,014,064+	95,304,953	102,642,415+	59,676,602
Prov. govt.	46,647,047	24,507,807+	22,139,240	29,688,849+	16,958,198
Govt. advances	26,350,000	.........+	26,350,000	.........+	26,350,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	549,706,081	522,050,862+	27,655,219	531,491,428+	18,214,653
Savings	1,141,136,278	1,178,703,505—	37,567,227	1,156,442,453—	15,306,175
Total	$1,690,843,359	$1,700,754,367—	$ 9,912,008	$1,687,933,881+	$ 1,908,478
Foreign dep.	298,899,929	296,503,716+	2,396,213	331,969,200—	33,069,271
Due to Banks Abroad, etc.					
U. Kingdom	$ 5,328,478	$ 8,687,235—	$ 3,358,757	$ 9,073,525—	$ 3,745,047
Foreign	36,929,443	33,651,062+	3,278,381	24,733,540+	12,195,903
Bills pay.	6,385,598	6,902,729—	517,131	5,902,357+	483,241
Acceptances	46,208,646	19,741,822+	26,466,824	20,507,182+	25,701,464
Other liab.	1,748,530	2,797,393—	1,048,863	2,624,375—	875,845
Due bet. banks	16,316,403	11,114,894+	5,201,509	11,311,923+	5,004,480
	$2,523,470,879	$2,355,792,116+	$167,678,763	$2,405,010,937+	$118,459,942
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	$ 1,907,836	$ ....+	$ 1,907,836	$ ....+	$ 1,907,836
Reserve	123,625,000	123,625,000	....	130,252,887—	6,627,887
Capital	123,408,610	123,407,150+	1,460	125,022,074—	1,613,464
	$ 248,941,446	$ 247,032,150+	$ 1,909,296	$ 255,274,961—	$ 6,333,515
Gross	$2,772,412,325	$2,602,824,266+	$169,588,059	$2,660,285,898—	$112,126,427

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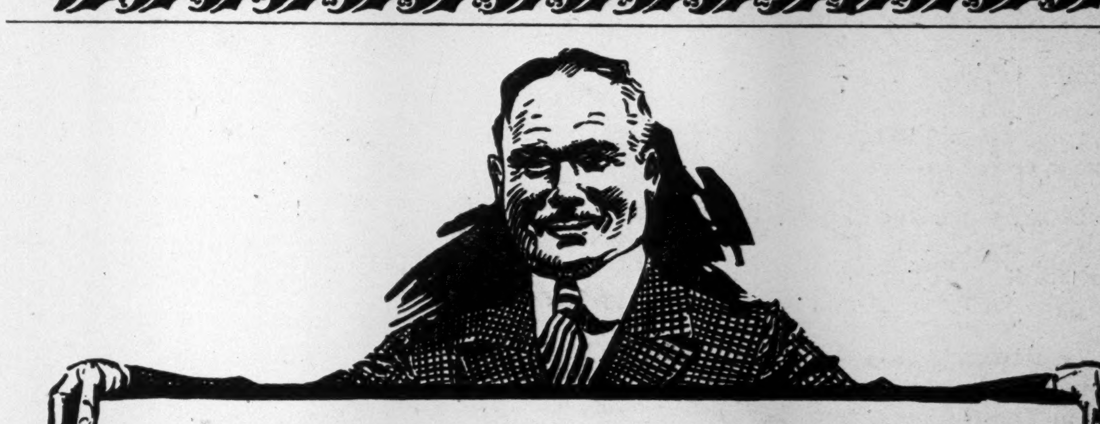

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Return of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, Oct. 31, 1923

Made to the Minister of Finance in conformity with Section 112 of the Bank Act, Chapter 32, of the Statutes of 1923

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in circulation	Due to Dominion Government	Advances under Finance Act	Due to provincial Government	Demand Deposits in Canada	Notice Deposits in Canada	Deposits elsewhere	Balances due to Banks in Canada	Due to Banks in the U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Bills Payable
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	41,602,735	69,216,560	....	4,409,924	140,853,256	288,416,235	76,160,806	3,773,561	117,557	443,294	411,806
Nova Scotia	15,344,119	9,840,507	....	1,710,320	30,424,939	104,596,688	30,218,797	2,175,365	224,443	1,071,367	249,346
Toronto	7,431,708	2,579,494	....	1,302,602	28,365,961	45,108,395	....	2,602,769	253,279	3,205,776	....
Molsons	5,327,241	1,771,541	1,000,000	301,077	12,316,614	38,175,148	....	185,817	15,423	334,397	....
Nationale	6,130,320	167,699	....	1,053,907	6,140,825	27,640,733	7,031,954	10	2,356	131,864	....
Provinciale	3,364,249	1,453,134	....	131,431	5,346,596	23,204,593	....	5,990	....	1,162	....
Union	11,225,695	1,588,435	12,500,000	3,723,858	31,663,039	50,610,670	2,803,811	660,616	1,835,215	2,338,034	....
Commerce	24,851,646	22,047,720	....	21,466,868	107,624,705	155,133,937	44,126,353	356,812	367,522	7,608,851	1,477,559
Royal	31,462,151	32,032,612	....	4,191,177	91,268,093	176,382,577	136,753,063	848,677	118,270	14,536,821	4,181,014
Dominion	7,606,921	6,016,853	2,800,000	1,896,001	25,882,584	51,818,937	1,805,145	2,840,916	608,608	3,308,601	65,873
Hamilton	5,387,952	1,292,899	3,250,000	838,084	14,480,757	34,735,387	....	577,953	7,588	382,362	....
Standard	5,483,320	8,636,032	3,000,000	1,033,814	14,142,140	34,041,745	....	887,926	1,308,367	1,640,499	....
d'Hochelaga	7,526,139	2,325,342	....	170,453	10,647,624	42,786,230	....	3,786	454,467	233,589	....
Imperial	10,878,235	2,509,463	....	3,456,400	25,713,288	57,763,598	....	897,227	15,383	1,212,122	....
Sterling	1,260,291	764,755	3,800,000	941,594	3,227,972	9,355,250	....	498,978	....	463,232	....
Weyburn Security	612,707	75,971	....	19,537	1,607,688	1,366,155	....	....	....	17,472	....
Total	185,495,429	162,319,017	26,350,000	46,647,047	549,706,081	1,141,136,278	298,899,929	16,316,403	5,328,478	36,929,443	6,385,598

NAME OF BANK	Letters of Credit	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital paid up	Total Liabilities	Capital authorized	Per cent last dividend	Loans to Directors	Average gold and coin held	Average Dominion notes held	Greatest amount notes in cir.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	9,471,690	972,821	1,372,277	27,250,000	27,250,000	691,722,527	31,175,000	12	2,063,540	20,148,672	52,234,371	43,423,885
Nova Scotia	3,384,953	....	11,174	19,500,000	10,000,000	228,752,023	15,000,000	16	1,953,120	9,490,510	13,865,950	16,449,104
Toronto	740,986	....	1,313	6,000,000	5,000,000	102,592,287	10,000,000	12	893,685	1,034,146	6,747,082	7,686,620
Molsons	865,302	48,622	3,088	5,000,000	4,000,000	69,344,274	5,000,000	12	214,237	587,907	3,657,100	5,818,026
Nationale	35,648	187,038	45,699	400,000	2,999,050	51,967,107	5,000,000	9	678,912	399,008	975,767	6,148,965
Provinciale	....	14,609	9,611	1,500,000	3,000,000	38,031,379	5,000,000	6	....	182,411	251,286	3,496,469
Union	1,573,232	2,089	8,097	1,750,000	8,000,000	130,282,796	15,000,000	8	2,106,385	1,131,839	6,761,360	11,726,770
Commerce	10,107,892	....	6,372	15,000,000	15,000,000	425,176,242	25,000,000	12	5,191,283	14,639,000	23,856,000	26,008,637
Royal	16,218,368	....	14,564	20,400,000	20,400,000	548,807,391	25,000,000	12	1,094,383	10,543,028	24,936,034	32,640,657
Dominion	2,357,363	509,209	3,093	7,000,000	6,000,000	120,520,109	10,000,000	12	942,806	2,050,000	7,471,000	10,397,486
Hamilton	325,873	....	1,467	4,850,000	5,000,000	71,130,326	7,000,000	12	1,217,594	899,745	2,348,026	5,479,257
Standard	129,682	174	120,677	2,750,000	4,000,000	77,174,381	5,000,000	12	43,500	1,221,939	3,890,924	5,613,755
d'Hochelaga	571,751	....	1,634	4,000,000	4,000,000	72,721,020	10,000,000	10	522,824	529,596	3,465,611	7,526,139
Imperial	418,406	....	282,596	7,500,000	7,000,000	117,646,722	10,000,000	12	274,531	1,973,131	7,210,827	12,153,552
Sterling	7,500	....	26,169	500,000	1,235,000	22,080,743	3,000,000	8	522,597	72,400	798,321	1,431,095
Weyburn Security	....	13,898	5	225,000	524,560	4,462,998	1,000,000	7	51,997	19,284	139,198	612,707
Total	46,208,646	1,748,460	1,907,836	123,625,000	123,408,610	2,772,412,325	182,175,000	....	17,771,394	64,912,616	158,608,857	196,613,124

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin	Dominion Notes	Notes of other banks	United States and other foreign currencies	Cheques on other banks	Balances due from banks in Canada	Due from banks elsewhere	Government securities	Canadian municipal British and foreign securities	Railway and other bonds and stocks	Call loans in Canada	Call loans elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	27,009,762	54,579,919	3,612,885	361,593	41,298,174	....	14,259,74	463,185,030	37,601,758	2,328,051	11,458,640	118,526,277
Nova Scotia	9,540,595	12,484,360	1,124,743	1,234,767	10,753,512	1,477	2,485,434	34,860,879	9,423,963	6,915,426	14,479,779	9,969,985
Toronto	1,026,296	7,847,732	544,350	67,237	6,753,225	....	657,636	14,817,449	3,848,162	1,724,745	6,690,094	....
Molsons	589,192	2,898,718	556,515	47,182	3,409,612	13,157	2,014,930	7,244,181	1,372,801	1,263,840	4,632,428	....
Nationale	419,792	657,734	488,410	154,197	2,233,736	1,858	494,307	20,088	6,782,665	4,886,557	404,291	....
Provinciale	184,985	227,962	566,415	23,518	2,590,136	3,129,241	167,279	3,492,596	2,915,952	1,521,037	5,740,180	....
Union	1,121,583	6,429,117	846,885	57,705	5,148,145	140,580	1,068,371	17,617,959	7,027,207	3,361,590	1,336,332	29,210
Commerce	9,381,737	20,672,279	2,111,830	1,195,334	28,301,482	5,009	10,059,611	40,390,834	13,412,981	7,207,190	16,410,292	20,092,412
Royal†	10,923,016	23,908,083	3,140,166	22,890,549	31,412,829	3,204	19,258,520	33,997,916	16,633,862	9,675,722	29,257,652	31,188,976
Dominion	2,057,943	6,825,768	855,925	70,437	7,413,504	....	1,580,160	19,210,711	3,843,189	2,602,485	5,162,292	2,066,989
Hamilton	932,658	3,348,370	594,235	50,908	3,592,116	509,908	541,539	3,361,990	2,822,441	239,853	6,446,761	....
Standard	1,349,511	3,744,557	376,920	32,553	5,986,593	100,000	540,244	8,605,887	2,417,994	147,373	3,491,444	....
d'Hochelaga	567,531	3,626,256	1,029,160	90,431	4,916,809	149,832	568,750	4,469,866	3,816,991	794,675	6,565,512	500,000
Imperial	1,983,096	10,334,297	1,204,807	79,951	6,708,683	414,193	1,574,315	12,037,282	4,688,663	458,629	4,031,933	1,250,000
Sterling	73,027	1,033,357	135,840	10,832	1,128,857	5,000	205,632	9,598,444	1,421,737	294,375	112,601	....
Weyburn Security	17,197	123,810	42,345	1,338	40,370	828,497	34,553	20,548	13,314	....	....	....
Total	67,177,921	158,742,319	17,231,431	26,368,532	161,687,783	5,301,956	55,511,625	272,901,658	117,993,680	43,421,548	116,220,141	183,623,849

NAME OF BANK	Other current loans in Canada	Other current loans elsewhere	Loans to Municipalities and to provinces	Non-current loans	Real estate other than premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank premises written off	Letters of Credit	Deposit for note circulation	In central gold reserves	Shares of and loans to controlled companies	Other assets	Total Assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	227,337,244	16,256,600	31,679,032	2,380,628	573,788	994,442	9,800,000	9,471,690	1,320,000	17,000,000	1,343,825	688,039	693,067,128
Nova Scotia	179,422,196	13,555,703	5,293,560	866,390	67,570	146,259	7,336,617	3,384,953	496,147	6,000,000	....	220,192	230,034,515
Toronto	51,089,834	....	2,683,750	220,039	....	94,177	3,474,927	740,986	278,464	2,150,000	....	....	104,709,110
Molsons	38,971,663	....	923,451	450,678	53,034	20,444	2,915,998	865,302	195,000	1,000,000	222,897	386,152	70,047,184
Nationale	22,923,657	....	742,911	3,889,505	553,014	230,477	179,112	35,648	150,000	2,650,000	3,634,987	533,173	52,066,124
Provinciale	14,358,350	....	1,649,696	169,365	92,917	79,722	1,317,864	....	151,565	....	....	171,458	38,550,246
Union	64,159,504	2,563,509	8,790,789	800,428	252,888	397,761	2,385,637	1,573,232	396,000	3,400,000	2,153,854	6,750	131,065,047
Commerce	179,736,366	29,824,647	19,214,632	1,167,875	996,830	176,936	7,731,579	10,107,892	750,000	10,300,000	879,002	82,025	430,208,786
Royal†	149,811,173	111,269,226	10,071,583	2,583,234	2,070,688	373,898	13,352,229	16,218,368	1,020,000	12,000,000	448,601	318,102	551,827,607
Dominion	58,137,663	793,504	737,778	282,765	92,982	21,525	6,245,399	2,357,363	300,000	500,000	....	500,791	121,659,183
Hamilton	37,855,286	....	3,752,336	972,449	825,552	145,678	3,361,386	325,873	250,000	500,000	250,331	450,737	71,130,326
Standard	44,168,154	....	2,228,792	871,945	259,026	73,580	1,902,139	129,682	200,000	1,200,000	....	73,205	77,900,205
d'Hochelaga	35,425,343	....	2,755,543	159,069	405,713	591,470	3,680,751	571,751	200,000	2,900,000	....	117,465	73,902,927
Imperial	55,643,946	....	6,233,974	650,468	404,211	382,895	4,798,061	418,406	332,995	4,502,533	....	597,206	118,680,555
Sterling	5,441,690	....	473,007	263,604	12,653	21,178	745,192	7,500	66,000	....	1,034,339	112,268	22,197,142
Weyburn Security	2,377,257	....	147,062	82,758	109,196	61,485	221,290	....	24,254	....	....	77,997	4,223,278
Total	1,066,859,326	174,263,189	97,377,896	15,811,200	6,770,062	3,811,927	69,448,181	46,208,646	6,130,425	64,102,533	9,967,836	4,335,560	2,791,269,363

**Of this deposit $9,502,533 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

*The business of the branches of the bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies in compliance with legal requirements of the respective countries, and the figures are incorporated in the above general statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by the Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above return.—Footnote to Royal Bank return.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, DECEMBER 10, 1923.

Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President and General Manager.
JAMES W. PYKE, Vice-President.
HUGH MACKAY, K.C. G. H. DUGGAN.
ALEX. MACLAREN. SIR WILLIAM PRICE.
NORMAN J. DAWES.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

To the Shareholders:

Three Rivers, P.Q.
December 20th, 1923

Your Directors submit the Eleventh Annual Report of the Company, together with Balance Sheet as at November 30th, 1923, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended that date.

The earnings for the twelve months after making provision for Income Tax, but before providing for Interest on Bonds, Depreciation of Buildings and Plant, and Stumpage written off Limits, amounted to $893,495.88.

The Department of Marine & Fisheries having made serious complaint of the smoke emanating from the Pulp Mills in Three Rivers, your Directors, after a long series of experiments, decided to make the necessary Capital Expenditure with the view of minimizing the smoke and at the same time increasing the efficiency of your Plant.

Your Directors desire to record their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the Officers, Staff and Employees of all Departments throughout the year.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison, and their Report is appended hereto.

Submitted on behalf of the Directors.

C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

Balance Sheet as at 30th November, 1923

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 75,910.23	
Accounts and Bills Receivable: Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts		810,112.98	
INVENTORIES:			
Pulpwood, Logs and Lumber	$456,103.59		
Stores, Chemicals and Fuel	353,866.27		
Pulp and Paper	80,906.64		
Logging Expenses, Season 1923-1924, including Supplies at Depots	354,715.46		
		1,245,591.96	
			$2,131,615.17
Investments			19,177.00
FIXED ASSETS:			
Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., as at 30th November, 1922		$4,762,550.46	
Expenditure during Year		544,569.94	
			5,317,120.40
Property, Limits, Real Estate, etc., as at 30th November, 1922		$6,195,407.82	
Expenditure during Year		8,500.00	
		$6,203,907.82	
Deduct for Stumpage		217,140.00	
			5,986,767.82
Bond Discount, less written off			717,292.80
			$14,161,973.19

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable, Accrued Charges and Provision for Income Tax			$ 525,794.25	
Accrued Interest on Bonds			90,104.00	
				$ 615,898.25
Balance Price of New Machinery, payable monthly over two years				124,000.00
BONDS, 6% 40-YEAR 1ST MORTGAGE:				
Authorized and Issued			$5,000,000.00	
Less Bonds Redeemed and Bonds Cancelled for Sinking Fund			494,800.00	
				4,505,200.00
CAPITAL:				
Authorized and Issued, 50,000 Shares of $100 each fully paid				5,000,000.00
Reserve for Depreciation and Sinking Fund				1,808,596.72
General Reserve				1,000,000.00
PROFIT AND LOSS:				
Balance as at 30th November, 1922			$ 901,922.34	
Add Profit for Year, after providing for Income Tax		$893,495.88		
Deduct:				
Bond Interest	$300,000.00			
Bond Discount	10,000.00			
Depreciation	160,000.00			
Stumpage	217,140.00			
		687,140.00		
			206,355.88	
				1,108,278.22
				$14,161,973.19

Signed on behalf of the Board:
JAS. W. PYKE
HUGH MACKAY
Directors.

Verified as per our Report of this date.
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A.,
Auditors.

Montreal, December 15th, 1923.

OUR CAPITA TAX IS MUCH HIGHER THAN IN STATES

U. S. Government Cost Only $28 Per Head Compared With $50 Here

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The Finance Department's November statement shows the national expenditure for the eight months ending November 30 at $218,837,798, as compared with $218,709,791 for the same period last year; on current account it was $916,255 larger.

If the United States government's per capita expenditures during this fiscal year were as heavy as Canada's it would have asked the taxpayers of that country for $5,500,000,000, instead of approximately $3,900,000,000, the amount that the appropriations call for. Canada's federal estimates call for a per capita expenditure of $50; the United States federal estimates call for a per capita expenditure of $36.

Reports received here from various parts of the country indicate that expenditure and taxation are becoming very live subjects. President Coolidge's message to Congress on these subjects apparently is having its effect on this side of the line. A study of the accompanying schedules supplies much food for thought. The $3,900,000,000 asked for by the government over there this year includes a deficit of over $54,000,000 on the Emergency Fleet Corporation, another of over $24,000,000 on the Post Office, and about $9,000,000 for the enforcement of the Volstead Act. It includes also $512,000,000 for the redemption of the national debt. And on top of all this, it is expected that there will be a surplus of $329,000,000.

If the United States made no more provision for the reduction of its debt than Canada does; if it made no more provision for a surplus than we do, instead of taking $36 per capita in taxes from its people, it would take only $28, as against $50 over here. It is only by strict comparisons of this nature that the actual deadweight of taxation in Canada is realized.

CLAIMS SALES TAX RAISES PRICES 10%

Montreal Store Evidently Out to Take Advantage of Ignorance of Customers

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There is need for a wider dissemination of the facts concerning the new sales tax among the general public. In the past it must be admitted that the average consumer has not realized that he was being taxed. This was one of the strong features of the sales tax to many of its advocates. It was possible to pass on the tax, or a large part of it, without protest from the ultimate consumer. The readjustment contemplated as from the first of the year may mean higher prices to the consumer in some lines; it would be well that the consumer should know the reason for the change in price. And at the same time definite information as to the incidence and amount of the tax would prevent irresponsible dealers taking advantage of it to gouge the public.

An incident along this line has already come to light. One of the largest furniture stores in Montreal, in fact in Canada, is advising its customers to buy furniture now because there will be an all around increase in prices of 10 per cent. at the turn of the year, due to the new sales tax. By no conceivable method of calculating or pyramiding can the present or the new sales tax be shown to increase the retail selling price by 10 per cent. The store is evidently taking advantage of the impending readjustment in the tax to force its customers to buy early. It will be interesting to see if the 10 per cent. increase is actually put into force at the turn of the year.

New price lists are being issued by many manufacturers. The paint manufacturers have decided to absorb the tax, but have made flat increases of 10 cents per gallon on paints selling at under $3 a gallon, and of 15 cents per gallon on paints selling over that price. This means that the tax is passed on—not evenly—but for purposes of convenience at a flat rate per gallon.

Automobile a New Factor in Retail Trade

The automobile by providing a convenient means of transportation is affecting the trade in dry goods and men's wear in the rural communities, and this is particularly noted this year when the weather has allowed the roads to continue in good condition. The larger communities with stores with more complete and fashionable showings are benefiting and cutting into the trade of the mail order houses. Necessary staples in general merchandise and apparel and groceries are not affected to any great extent.

Fine weather has depressed the apparel trades. Winter clothing, furs, underwear, etc., have met with an unusually small demand. On the other hand open weather has encouraged outside operations and the hardware trade has benefited. In groceries business is regarded as substantially better than a year ago. There is larger buying power in evidence and a noticeable demand for better class goods; reports also indicate that the public wants service as well as quality and is willing to pay for both. Holiday business is regarded as very fair but the weather here also has some influence on the kind of gifts being purchased.

Latest Fact Confirmed Exposures in The Financial Post

(Continued from page 1)

In May and June, THE FINANCIAL POST drew the attention of the Toronto University authorities, the students, their parents and Canadians generally, to the far-reaching secret work carried on by foreigners in Canadian colleges and particularly in Toronto, where professors and college authorities were co-operating and aiding. The object was to create disloyalty, set up discord between classes in Canada. The Toronto Star, the junior Soviet and uplift advocate, said that THE POST and its president, Colonel J. B. Maclean, were in a haunted wood. THE POST then gave a few facts—very meagre it is true—to indicate what was going on. In view of almost certain future action, such as the case before Mr. Justice Kelly it would be very indiscreet to let more out. The activities His Lordship condemned were directed from the same agents as are operating in the colleges. But it was shown that university authorities called a secret meeting of "likely" men from the various colleges affiliated with Toronto University, which took place in Hart House late one Sunday night, which was addressed by John Rothschild, a Russian-German. He advocated the meetings, among students, to spread anti-capitalistic ideals, etc. It may be added that a society, with this object in view, is now regularly functioning among Toronto colleges. The great mass of the students, of course, understand the real objectives—the stirring up of disloyalty to the British Empire, the United States and France, and they refuse to be misled.

The few facts brought out by Mr. Dowler and the comments by Mr. Justice Kelly are a further evidence of the service THE POST is rendering to its readers.

U. S. Secretary of State Speaks Out

Finally we have this week the curt refusal of the United States to have anything to do with the Soviet group now in control of Russia. Secretary of State Hughes supplements his refusal by showing from evidence in the department of justice that these people are carrying on widespread activities to create disloyaty throughout the United States against the government.

The Canadian government which can readily obtain this information, is showing itself in a very bad light in permitting, even if informal, negotiations to be carried on, and its agreement to permit a "Trade Mission" to visit this country.

Small Volume of Business in Iron

The volume of business being done in iron is very small, having tapered considerably since the recent heavy bookings. It is not expected that there will be further buying of consequence until after the turn of the year, according to Canadian Machinery. The quotation on No. 1 foundry iron at Montreal is $30.95, and at Toronto, $29.15, which represents no advance over prices of a week ago.

With most of the manufacturers, this is the season for taking inventories. Naturally, the tendency is to curtail purchases, and there is less activity in manufacturing operations. So far as general conditions are concerned, manufacturers report a slow improvement and indications point to a return of normal conditions after the turn of the New Year. Many plants have unfilled orders on hand which will ensure work for several months. The good outlook is attributed mainly to the fact that stocks are very low, and that several calls for large pieces of equipment have been made recently.

Pig Iron Production 114 Per Cent. Over 1922

OTTAWA.—The production of pig iron in Canada during the month of November was 62,202 gross tons or 11,396 tons below the October output of 73,598 tons. The quantity of basic and foundry iron was fairly well maintained, 38,110 tons of basic iron being made for the further use of the producing firms while over 99 per cent. of the 15,416 tons of foundry iron produced was made for sale. Malleable iron made for sale amounted to 8,676 tons and marked a decline of 43 per cent. from the October production of 15,235 tons. Compared with the same eleven months of other years, the 1923 production of all grades showed an increase of 114 per cent. over that of 1922, which was 383,057 tons, and 48 per cent. over 1921 at 554,437 tons.

The lowered output of pig iron was reflected in a decreased production of steel ingots and castings, the output for the month being 54,674 gross tons, a drop of 12,822 tons from the 67,496 tons produced in October.

A Business Man's Investments

A business man, because of his association and experience, is usually in a position to bring considerable judgment to bear on investment matters. Hence, in making investments, after laying a sure foundation of the most unquestionable type of securities, such as government and municipal bonds, many business men desire to invest in the well secured bonds or stocks of outstanding Canadian industries or institutions.

Among the outstanding business man's investments in Canada are the securities of:

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.,
Laurentide Co., Ltd.,
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada,
Belgo Canadian Paper Co.,
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.,

and many others — all well-established with good records behind them.

Invest in Canadian industries. They are bound to grow with Canada.

We invite inquiry on all investment matters.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Established 1889, Investment Securities
Montreal *Victoria* 53 King St. West TORONTO *New York* *Chicago*

The Canadian Method of Commercial Banking

was called into being to provide a sound currency and a safe place for the savings of the people, and to ensure by means of commercial loans the production and marketing of Canada's natural and manufactured products.

We have always endeavoured to stand for the principles upon which this system of banking rests, because we believe that they are economically sound and because we have seen from the experience of half a century that no other system is so well able to finance the successive requirements of agriculture and the other industries from season to season. By the Canadian method the working capital of the country, represented by the many millions of dollars deposited in the chartered banks, is never idle, but is in constant use, building up agriculture, industry, and trade and forming a great national reserve against any emergency.

We invite your co-operation in enabling the best and fullest use to be made of this system for the benefit of producer and consumer alike.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Featuring Industrials and Public Utilities

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Special Section 17-36 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 21, 1923 Special Section 17-36

More Than a Billion Dollars Invested in Canadian Industry by United States; Canadians Control Bulk of Total Capital

British Investments About $350,000,000 in Canadian Industry

EFFECT OF TARIFF

Automobile Industry Analyzed to Show How Preferential Tariff Agreements Affect Industrial Investment

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS,
Montreal Editor, The Financial Post.

IN CANADIAN industry, Americans have invested over a billion dollars, and British investors more than $350,000,000. But the ownershi, of Canadian manufacturing plants water power developments and mineral production industries remains largely Canadian in aspect, close to seven-tenths of the outstanding securities in these phases of industry being held by Canadians, and the total investment of Canadians in these important factors in the nationa: economic life being in the neighborhood of two billions and a half of dollars.

Early History of Industry

Manufacturing in Canada has a history more than three hundred years old. When the first crop of grain was raised by settlers at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605, agriculture by Europeans came into being in Canada. In the fall of the same year, when a grist mill was erected and the grain was ground into flour, industry had its inception in this country. For many years manufacturing in Canada was confined to the supply of domestic requirements. Gunsmiths, tool makers, tailors, and shoemakers, were the captains of industry. One hundred years later, in 1705, the Canadain colonists were forced by the exigencies of war conditions to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could find, such as the nettle and the inner bark of basswood. This led to the manufacture of homespun and woollens, and the number of sheep owned grew rapidly. Shipbuilding on a minor scale developed at the same time.

That was the beginning of industry in Canada. To-day, three billion and a half dollars are actually invested in manufacturing industry in Canada There are 40,000 plants, employing 85,000 salaried workers, and 600,000 wage earners. Wages totalling more than six hundred million dollars are paid yearly, and salaries of one hundred and fifty millions. Industry in Canada reaches from Prince Edward Island to the Yukon, although, the most important industrial activities are naturally in the eastern part of the country, where the exploitation of valuable resources of raw materials is at its height in Canada.

The Day of Manufacture

Before the present century was far on its way the day of the manufacturer had dawned, and in 1912 the future of Canadian industry was looming large. The growth of the domestic market demanded the expansion of domestic manufactures but this expansion went further and made itself felt in greatly increased export. The era of large business had begun and merger succeeded merger, with resultant increase in production. Industrial capital increased rapidly: from $455,000,000 in 1900 it rose to $1,247,000,000 in 1910 to nearly $2,000,000,000 in 1915, and to $3,300,000,000 in 1919. The number of employees showed a corresponding increase, and the value of manufactured products increased from 1900 to 1915 about 300 per cent. The following table gives some idea of this expansion.

Date	Firms	Capital $	Value of Product $
1900 ..	14,650	446,916,487	481,053,375
1905 ..	12,547	833,916,155	706,446,578
1910 ..	19,218	1,247,583,609	1,165,975,639
1915 ..	15,593	1,958,705,230	1,381,547,225

Figures after 1915 include all establishments, while previously only plants employing five hands or more had been included. But this table shows that industry continued to grow:

Date	Firms	Capital $	Value of Product $
1915 ..	21,306	1,994,103,272	1,407,137,140
1919 ..	38,344	3,230,686,368	3,520,731,589

Foreign Capital Comes

Had it been merely the development of the domestic manufacturer of the pioneer days, industry in Canada would probably have remained largely in the financial control and ownership of Canadian people. But Canadian industry has outgrown any such restrictions, and, while the nation has an adverse balance of trade in manufactured products, the tendency is for industry, in those lines that are based upon the natural resources of the country, to grow to international importance. The pulp and paper industry, for instance, which is based upon very large forestry resources and great developed and undeveloped water powers, produces a larger percentage of its product for export than for home consumption. The milling industry, which is founded upon Canada's large cereal production, is also an important exporting industry.

It has been natural then that foreign capital should have to be imported into Canadian industry. Usually, with young countries, capital for industry is supplied at home, while the railroads, the public utilities an.. similar developments are built with money that outside capitalists are invited to supply. Canada has had a large amount of foreign money for investment in its industries as well. The magnitude of the natural resources as an invitation to foreign capital has been mentioned. Artificial factors have been present as well; a convenient tariff being one of the most important.

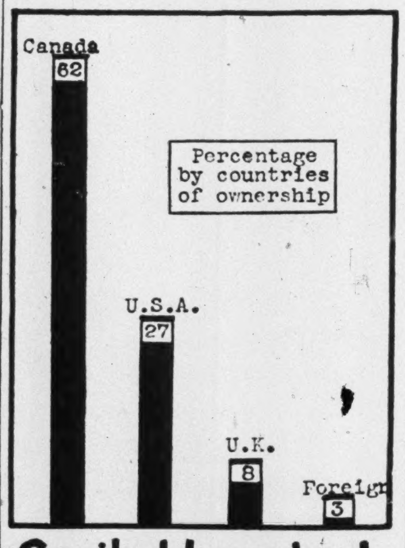
The Tariff of Canada

The Canadian tariff is protective in character and is designed not only as a source of revenue to the State but also to foster Canadian industry. It permits raw materials to enter at low rates of duty, or free; it imposes a higher rate on semi-manufactured articles imported for further manufacture in Canada, and the highest rate on imported articles, which are also produced in the Dominion.

The Canadian tariff falls into three main classes. The first tariff, known as the British preferential, permits a material reduction in duties chargeable on goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and most of her dominions, colonies and protectorates. The second schedule, known as the intermediate tariff, applies to certain classes of goods from the countries with which Canada has commercial treaties or agreements. The third schedule, or general tariff, applies to goods from all other origins.

Canada has afforded the United Kingdom a substantial preference for many years. It now includes not only Great Britain but, with one or two exceptions, all her possessions as well.

(Continued on page 35)



Capital Invested in All Industries

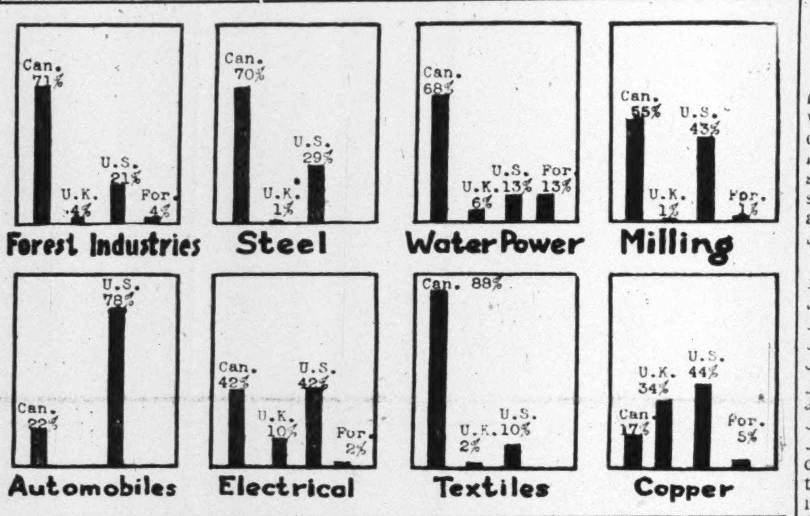
Auto Genius is Kept in Background

Among the little known geniuses of the automobile world is Carl Emde one of the most important although one of the most inconspicuous members of Henry Ford's staff. It has even been suggested that Henry Ford has purposely kept Emde in the background for fear of losing him.

Emde is one of the ablest designers of machine tools and mechanical devices in the country. He is said to be responsible for the endless chain which carries parts about the great Ford plants. His real importance, however, lies in the fact that he is the man who has designed the dies and machinery by means of which enormous output is obtained at low cost.

During the war Emde's machines turned out cylinders for Liberty motors so rapidly that Ford was able to sell a surplus to their manufacturers. Another of Emde's devices is a superior stamping machine which greatly reduces the number of operations necessary to make a mudguard.

Source of Capital in Canadian Industry Divided by Countries



DOMINION STANDS WELL FOR POWER

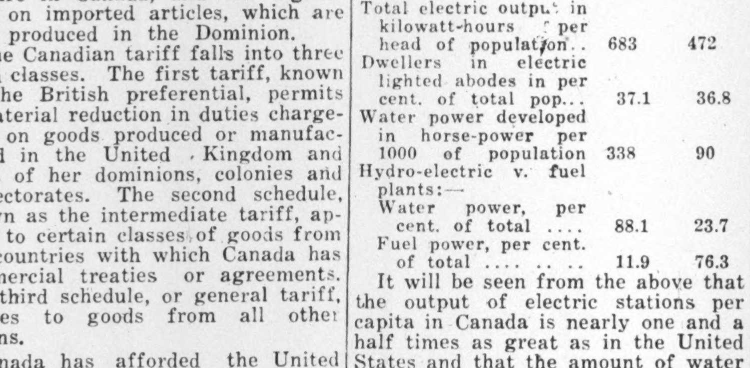
Canada Well Ahead of U. S. in Per Capita Production

Statistics and comments thereon recently published in the United States, and which include Canada, give a very interesting review of the use of electricity per capita and of the comparative amounts of water power and of fuel power in use in a number of countries.

It is always of interest to see ourselves as others see us and some of the principal results are quoted below, exactly as published with the exception that the Canadian figures are slightly modified to correspond with the final figures of the last census of population and the final figures of the last census of central stations.

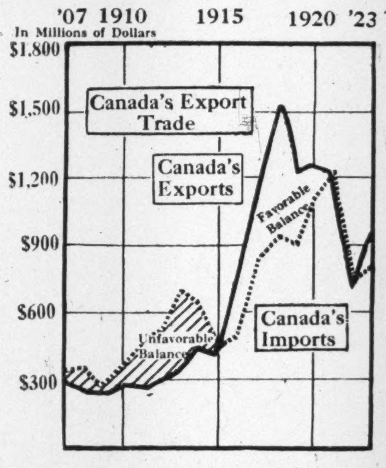
	Canada	United States
Total electric output in kilowatt-hours per head of population..	683	472
Dwellers in electric lighted abodes in per cent. of total pop...	37.1	36.8
Water power developed in horse-power per 1000 of population	338	90
Hydro-electric v. fuel plants:—		
Water power, per cent. of total	88.1	23.7
Fuel power, per cent. of total	11.9	76.3

It will be seen from the above that the output of electric stations per capita in Canada is nearly one and a half times as great as in the United States and that the amount of water power developed per capita is nearly four times as great—also that water power constitutes 88 per cent. of the electric generating capacity in Canada but only 24 per cent. in U. S.



112 YEARS OF PRICES
Average for 1914 taken as 100
Wholesale Price Index Compiled by Russell Sage Foundation from 1810 to 1914.
Bureau of Labor Index from 1914 to March 1922.
From "The Iron Trade Review," Cleveland.

WILL PRICE-HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?



MAY EXPECT MANY DRY WELLS TESTING WAINWRIGHT AREA

Much Drilling Necessary to Determine Alberta's Oil Producing Area

GEOLOGIST WARNS

Says Investing Public Should Keep This in Mind—Heavy Gas Flow From Many Wells in Area

By G. S. HUME,
Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Recently British Petroleums, Ltd., brought in an oil well near Wainwright from a sand 2,019 to 2,036 feet deep. Several wells have been drilled in this general vicinity, with the result that gas has been found in considerable quantities at several places and the outlook is favorable for further exploration.

As far as is known the regional structure is a terrace, that is, a flattening of the general southwest dip over a considerable area. This produces a condition favorable to accumulations of oil and gas. It is also probable that minor structures, such as small domes or folds superimposed on the terrace structure, account for the localization of the oil and gas into commercial pools. The edges of the terrace structure are not well defined, in fact not enough data are at hand from field work to do more than roughly outline the terrace; but from present information it is thought the western edge of the terrace extends northwestward from the vicinity of Hardisty to near Viking, where it turns more to the north. From Hardisty it probably extends southeasterly. Wainwright would thus be on the terrace at some distance from the western edge.

Wells in District

The Imperial Oil Co. drilled a well at Fabyan, six miles northwest of Wainwright, and in this well at a depth of 2,727 feet a daily flow of 14,000,000 cu. ft. of gas was obtained. A small amount of oil was present, which the escaping gas sprayed over the derrick, giving rise to reports at the time that oil had been struck. Deeper drilling encountered water.

At Irma the Gratton Creek Oil Co. drilled a hole on Sec. 7 Tp. 45, Range 8, W. of 4th meridian. At a depth of 1,620 feet, 500,000 cu. ft. of gas was struck under pressure of 500 lbs.

The gas field at Viking is well known, there being a number of wells with varying but large supplies of gas. It is thought there are two gas horizons, one at about 2,150 feet, and the other approximately 2,350 feet. The upper horizon gives the larger flow of gas. The structure in this field is supposed to be a minor dome-like fold on the terrace, which would explain the concentration.

At Vegreville, a well drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet found gas at 1,360 feet amounting, according to reports, to 225,000 cu. ft. A little gas also came from a depth of 1,870 feet.

In a well drilled at Birch Lake on Sec. 14 Tp. 50, Range 12 W. of 4th meridian, gas was found in a sand at a depth of 402 feet, the amount being 200,000 cu. ft. At a depth of 2,018 feet 500,000 cu. ft. were obtained.

Large Gas Field

Thus it is well established there is a large gas field in the area to the northwest of Wainwright, and the oil well at Wainwright will likely lead to further exploration along the terrace structure. The oil at Wainwright is of a heavy quality, analysis showing it to contain but two and a quarter per cent. of gasoline. While further favorable structures for accumulation of oil probably exist in this area these will necessarily be of limited area, and only wells drilled on such structures can hope for success. In other words, the producing wells in this, as in other areas, are localized. Owing to the heavy mantle of drift which covers the rocks over large areas in this district, structures are not easily located, so that it seems probable much test drilling will be necessary before the producing areas can be determined. Under such circumstances many wells which fail to "bring in" oil will undoubtedly be drilled, a fact which the investing public will do well to bear in mind.

Products of Our Factories Find Markets in Many Lands

Nearly Half of Our Exports are Manufactured Goods—Some Countries, Especially Those Under Preferential Tariffs, Buy Manufactured Goods Almost Exclusively

CANADA is third in the world, figures seem to indicate, in exports per capita, and stands fifth among all the nations, large and small, in the total volume of her export trade. The products of Canadian farms, forests, fisheries, and factories, have sought out markets in the nethermost corners of the globe, making this achievement possible.

Of recent years the factories have assumed increasing importance in export trade. Fifty years ago we shipped abroad only the products of the field and other natural resources in a raw or unmanufactured state. Thirty years ago only about 5 per cent. of the total exports of Canada represented manufactured products. To-day, forty per cent. of the country exports are manufactured goods, and 16 per cent. represent goods partially manufactured. Our shipments abroad of raw materials comprise less than half of our total exports. The gifts of nature are being brought to a high state of manufacture in our own plants and manufactories, giving employment to Canadian workmen and Canadian genius, and adding greatly to the national income.

Division of Our Exports

To some countries, Canada exports raw materials almost exclusively. Other countries buy our finished products. These countries are chiefly those which give Canada preferential tariffs under reciprocal arrangements. The preferential tariff, the figures show, has been of greater value in building up industry in Canada than in increasing the export, and, therefore, the production of raw materials. THE FINANCIAL POST is enabled to present some interesting figures in this connection, figures which have never before been published, and which indicate the percentage of Canadian exports to each of the important nations that buys from us—in raw materials, in partly manufactured goods, and in fully or chiefly manufactured goods.

The figures are as follows:

	Raw Mats.	Partly Mfd.	Fully Mfd.
Total Can. Exp. ..	**44.7%**	**16.2%**	**39.1%**
Exp. to Brit. Emp.	**54.9%**	**5.8%**	**39.3%**
Divided as follows:			
United Kingdom ..	62.6%	5.6%	31.8%
Australia	0.9%	9.6%	89.5%
British West Indies	4.9%	3.2%	91.9%
Newfoundland . ..	27.5%	0.7%	71.8%
New Zealand	1.6%	4.8%	93.6%
British S. Africa	2.9%	4.7%	92.4%
British Guiana ...	13.7%	3.2%	83.1%
British India	0.5%	1.5%	98.0%
Ceylon, Straits Set. and other B.E.I.	0.1%	22.4%	77.5%
Other Brit. Empire	13.6%	5.2%	81.2%
Exports to Foreign Countries	**35.5%**	**25.5%**	**3.9%**
United States	32.5%	30.8%	36.7%
Japan	32.2%	41.9%	25.9%
France	37.6%	13.9%	48.5%
Belgium	82.6%	1.3%	16.1%
Italy	87.9%	1.3%	16.1%
Netherlands	79.2%	0.3%	11.8%
Germany	38.0%	7.3%	54.7%
Greece	81.3%	..	18.7%
China	19.5%	35.2%	45.3%
Cuba..	24.7%	1.2%	74.1%
Argentine	0.3%	13.9%	85.8%
Other forn. cntrs.	14.5%	1.8%	83.7%

Britain Buys Wheat

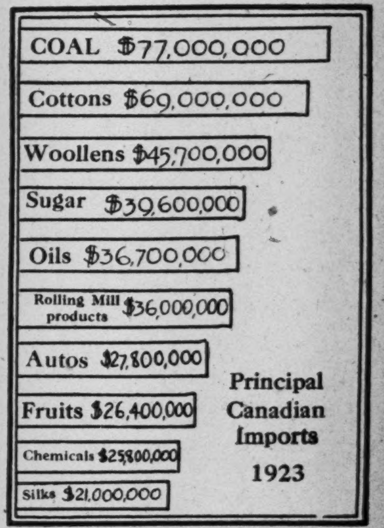
It will be noticed that to most of the British countries our exports consist largely of manufactured goods. The big exception, of course, is Great Britain, which wants our meat and wheat and other foodstuffs in their raw state and where large scale manufacturing puts the Canadian manufacturer at a disadvantage from the standpoint of meeting prices. The predominance of our trade with Britain reduces the percentage of manufactures for the whole British Empire, but such important features stand out as the fact that over 99 per cent. of our exports to Australia consist of fully or partly manufactured goods; over 95 per cent. to British West Indies; over 98 per cent. to New Zealand; over 97 per cent. to British South Africa; over 99 per cent. to India; and similarly with some other colonies and Dominions. To Newfoundland we ship about 73 per cent. of manufactured or partially manufactured goods.

Looking at the figures for nations outside the British Empire, the figures are almost as striking in the other direction in the case of many nations. Belgium, Italy, and Greece, which buy much Canadian wheat, buy more than 80 per cent. of raw materials from us. The percentage of raw materials is high, and of manufactured goods, low, in the case also of the Netherlands. France, Germany, Argentine and China buy manufactured products to a large extent, and in this connection it will be remembered that wheat would be considered a raw material and flour a manufactured product.

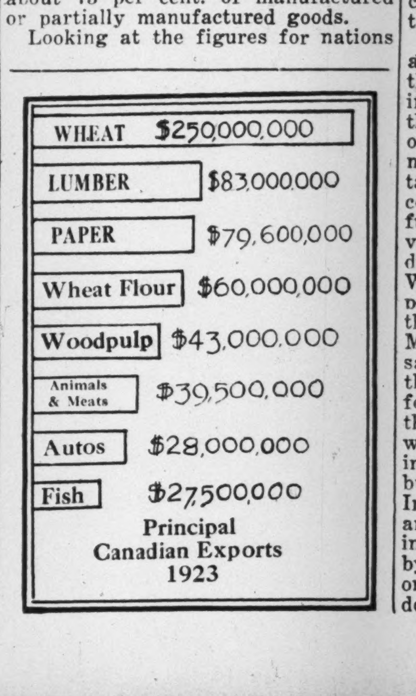
Canada's most important export is a raw material, wheat, which is by a very wide margin our most important export commodity. For the fiscal year 1923 the most important Canadian exports were as follows, in the order of their value. These exports represent two-thirds of our total export trade:

Wheat	$252,000,000
Lumber, etc	83,300,000
Paper	79,600,000
Wheat flour	60,000,000
Woodpulp	43,000,000
Animals, meats	39,500,000
Autos	28,000,000
Fish	27,500,000

(Continued on page 31)



Principal Canadian Imports 1923



Principal Canadian Exports 1923

EXPORT TRADE ACTS AS INSURANCE FOR THE HOME MARKET

Manufacturers Have Good Opportunity—Information is Obtainable

The development of an export business acts as an insurance for home trade. It is possible for a large proportion of manufacturers at small expense and with good possibilities of satisfactory results, if approached intelligently.

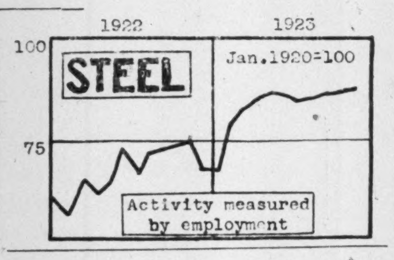
A trader must first consider which markets offer the best prospects for the particular lines in which he is interested. He must study the peculiarities, manners, and customs of the country he selects; he must remember that the people he wishes to cultivate are of a different race, temperament, and probably language; that they have different ways of thinking, different business methods, different laws, and in the majority of cases vastly different custom house laws and regulations. In short, in order to achieve the greatest success he must adapt himself and his tactics to his customers' ideas, whims, and fancies. To him they may seem peculiar, but he must always remember that it is he who is the foreigner, not they. Profits are usually considerably greater than those secured in the home trade, while the expenses of conducting the department are certainly no higher.

C. L. Wisner, general sales manager, Massey-Harris Co., suggests that for purposes of getting the best information on a possible market there is no better medium than the organization set up by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Trade commissioners in foreign countries, he says, are extremely useful in supplying information of great value to the man who wants to introduce his wares into a new field. Mr. Wisner, however, is a firm believer in personal contact as a strong factor in the development of an export market. Manufacturers, he says, must not be satisfied with the trade that may come through connections established by following up trade inquiries through the Intelligence Department. The only way to really put a firm on the map in a foreign field is to go after the business and to keep going after it. In this way they will secure larger and more desirable business by going visiting among the customers than by writing letters, or by depending on some export commission house to do the business.

STEEL AND PRODUCTS—Industry Active

Production of All Units Has Advanced—Pig Iron Production High—Orders From Japan Helped — Competition Keen and Profit Margin Small.

Investors in the various steel securities have benefited from the increased activity in the industry this year. Production of all units in the industry showed substantial advances over the previous two years. For the first three-quarters of the year pig iron production averaged over 75,000 tons a month. During the past five years this record has been only once exceeded—in 1920, when the average for the nine months' period was 80,000 tons. In 1921 the average was only 50,000 tons a month, and for 1922 only 30,000 tons. In steel, too, there was a similar increase in activity, the production of steel ingots and castings averaging 80,000 tons a month for the first three-quarters of the year, a figure that during the past five years was only exceeded in 1900. Production in 1921 averaged a little over 50,000 tons a months, and in 1922 under 40,000 tons.



British Empire Steel

The British Empire Steel Corporation stands to bring out a much improved report for the present year. In the previous year the first preferred dividend was not really earned, although the inclusion in income of $4,000,000, less $2,000,000 as special depreciation received from the government on account of the cancellation of a contract for ship plates swelled the apparent surplus to a large degree. The net result of the year's operations is likely to be an increase of about $2,500,000 in earnings, despite the loss of a million dollars on the coal strike and the loss of about $500,000 of anticipated profits on account of the cessation of ore shipments to the Ruhr. After writing off about $1,500,000 for depreciation the company would have just about enough to pay first preferred dividends with little, if anything, or the second preferred, and nothing for the common.

Encouraging reports are received of drastic reductions in what has been considered a heavy overhead. The company's excellent position as regards ore reserves, coal deposits and tide water shipping facilities is the basis of high hopes for the future. The corporation is felt to be in a wonderful position to compete in world trade in steel, as its costs for pig iron are known to be low, but it is also considered that many millions must be spent in putting the plants in A1 condition before the full benefit of this export trade can be realized. Also, resident operating management must be secured and to this ends efforts are at present being directed.

The company is finding an increased market for its coal, and shipments up the St. Lawrence River have been larger than in previous seasons. Interest has been aroused by the suggestion that coking ovens be established near Montreal to coke coal from the company's Cape Breton mines. The coke would be sold for domestic use.

The great volume of securities of the company consists of the second preferred, which is cumulative and calling for 7 per cent. dividend. This is held by the original common shareholders of the separate companies who also received some common stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation in addition to this second preferred which was given almost par for par. This stock now has arrears of dividends for some thirty months or about eighteen per cent. This stock gives promise of being the interesting speculative element in the British Empire Steel Corporation securities for some time to come.

There still remains a large portion of stock held by the preferred shareholders who have not yet exchanged. The time has been left open indefinitely as yet and no announcement has been made as to whether the company will place any time limit beyond which the right to exchange for the 7 per cent. first preferred will terminate.

While the first preferred, series "B," pays 7 per cent., Dominion Steel preferred pays 6 per cent., Dominion Iron and Steel preferred 7 per cent., Dominion Coal preferred 7 per cent., and Nova Scotia preferred 8 per cent.

The common stock of the old company is now out of existence except in the form of "rights," as this was voted to be exchanged by the shareholders with a majority that made it binding on all the common shareholders. The exchange provision thus in this case is not optional as it is in the case of the preferred shareholders of the old company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st pref. 8% cum., series A	$60,000,000	none
1st pref. 7% cum. series B	40 000,000	7,640,200
2nd pref. 7% cum.	75,000,000	57,350,000
Com. stock. .	75,000,000	24,450,000
Total	$250,000,000	$89,440,000

Deduct—held by constituent coys.

7% cum. 2nd pref.	$7,391,425
Common stock.	3,144,600
	$10,536,025

Preference stocks of constituent companies outstanding:

Dom. Steel Corp.	$ 4,729,100
Dom. Iron & Steel Co. . . .	3,665,200
Dominion Coal Co.	2,803,500
Nova Scotia Steel & Cl. Co.	821,000
Eastern Car Co.	126,800
Total	$12,145,600

Capital stock of the Acadia Coal Co. outstanding 6 per cent. non-cumulative second

preferred stock	$ 5,500
Ordinary stock	107,800
Total	$113,300

Total outstanding stock as per balance sheet	$91,163,075

Funded Debt—

Bonds and deb. stocks of constituent coys., total . .	$36,645,490
These include—	
Dom. Coal Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds, due 1940	5,563,500
Dom. Iron & Steel Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds, due 1929	5,712,000
Also of same company cons. 5% bonds due 1939	7,071,266
Cumberland Rly. & Coal Co. 1st. mtge. 5% bonds due 1940	1,142,000
Dom. Steel Corp. 5% five yr. debs., due 1915	2,000
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 5% mtge. bonds due 1959	5,451,171
Also 6% mtge. debs.	4,978,500
Also 6% 1st mtge. bonds Nova Scotia Land Co. due 1924	15,000
Also 6% 1st mtge. bonds Eastern Car Co., due 1952	897,000
Halifax Shipyards, payable to Dom. Govt. to 1936 . . .	1,364,652

Dividend Record—
First preference, series "B" 7 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of Feb., May, August, and November, paid since May, 1921. Second preference and common no dividends yet paid.

Directors—
R. M. Wolvin, president; D. H. McDougall, vice-president; Senator Beaubien, Viscount Furness, Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir Newton Moore, Lord Invernairn, Hector McInnes, K.C., Dr. W. L. McDougald, Frank Ross, H. B. Smith, W. D. Ross, J. F. M. Stewart, Galen L. Stone, Benjamin Talbot, G. S. Campbell, J. P. B. Casgrain, R. F. Hoyt.

Profit and Loss—
The merger went into effect in 1921.

	1921	1922
Total earnings . .	$4,416,450	$2,917,275
Bal. from Govt. .	. . . . . .	4,000,000
Bal. forward . .	. . . . . .	755,926
	$4,416,450	$7,673,201
Sinking fund . .	1,501,178	3,627,799
	$2,915,272	$4,045,402
Int. on bonds . .	1,181,681	1,676,906
	$1,733,591	$2,368,496
Pref. div.	718,276	1,344,298
Div. accrued . .	259,388	. . . . .
Balance	755,926	1,024,198
	$1,733,591	$2,368,496

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	12¼	7	15⅛	6	10	3⅞
1st Pref. .	62½	56	77½	60	73	53½
2nd Pref. .	35	18	39¾	18¾	26¾	12¼

Can. Fairbanks-Morse

Bookings of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse for the present year have been about 25 per cent. above orders for 1922, and the improvement is likely to be maintained to the close of the year and after. The company's factory at Toronto and that of its subsidiary, E. T. Fairbanks and Company, of Sherbrooke, have been operated throughout the year, although the programme at the former has been somewhat limited.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6 % cum.		$1,500,000
Com. shares	$125,000	82,735
No. par value.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred regularly 3% each six mos., payable January 15 and July 15. Common, 1917, 27¼%; 1918, 18%; 1919, 8%; 1920, $2.64 per share. None since.

Directors—
Thos. McMillan, president; H. J. Fuller, P. C. Brooks, C. J. Brittain, R. M. Morse, C. H. Morse, W. E. Miller, F. M. Boughey, C. G. Drinkwater.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits.	*$1,361,004	$ 104,709
Prov. for dep. .	64,051	. . . . . .
	$1,425,055	$ 104,709
Bal. forward . .	3,726,699	2,168,761
	$2,301,644	$2,273,470
Pref. div.	90,000	90,000
Red. in surplus	42,883	24,777
Reserve	. . . . . .	100,000
Surplus	2,168,760	2,058,693
	$2,301,644	$2,273,470

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,033,817	$571,000	$1,340,440
1918 . .	1,310,598	378,000	1,762,538
1919 . .	625,150	218,000	2,076,607
1920 . .	279,562	313,153	3,726,699
1921 . .	*1,361,004	90,000	2,168,760
1922 . .	104,709	90,000	2,058,693

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Pref. .	67½	65¾	72	66¾	75	67

Canada Foundries

Canada Foundry and Forgings has been doing well this year. A nice profit is being shown. The Brockville plant is reported to have been going at capacity. Good bookings of orders have ensured steady operations at the Welland plants. The buying of railway equipment, which brought large orders for many firms, has helped Canada Foundry. Some action in regard to the deferred dividends on the preferred shares is being looked for by interests reported as close to the company. There have been reports that the matter would be taken up before the end of the year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,000,000	$ 960,000
Common stock .	2,000,000	960,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due Feb. 2, 1942; interest payable 2nd February and 2nd August, $168,900.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. per anum payable 15th February, May, August and November, but last dividend paid March 1, 1921. Common 12 per cent. paid for 1917, 1918 and 1919, and 10 per cent. for 1920 but none since.

Directors—
W. M. Weir, president; Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P., vice-president; E. F. Conway, H. B. Housser, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, C. N. Monsarrat, W. D. Robb, W. T. Sampson, J. H. A. Briggs, James Arnold.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net profits	*$ 3,704	$ 74,342
Spcl. adjust	8,603	. . . . . .
Bal. forward . . .	1,204,273	930,599
	$1,212,875	$1,004,942
Loss for year . .	3,704	. . . . . .
Interest	29,465	27,623
Administration .	37,133	29,406
	$ 70,302	$ 57,029
Less int. on inv.	12,091	. . . . . .
	$ 58,211	$ 57,029
Income tax . .	18,464	. . . . . .
Pref. div.	5,600	. . . . . .
Reserve	200,000	. . . . . .
Balance	930,599	947,912
	$1,212,875	$1,004,942

*Loss.

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$695,586	$211,200	$1,128,281
1918 . . .	612,117	182,400	1,297,706
1919 . . .	242,062	182,400	1,285,222
1920 . . .	117,475	163,200	1,204,273
1921 . . .	*3,704	5,600	930,599
1922 . . .	74,342	. . . .	947,912

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. . .	. .	. .	48½	20	36	22
Pref. . .	. .	. .	65	55	64½	45

Can. Locomotives

Canadian Locomotive has orders on hand to keep the plant going all winter, and by the time they are exhausted it is expected that railway companies will have placed others. The statement for the last fiscal year showed a small profit, but little of the profit from the large orders handled before the end of that period got into the balance sheet. Working capital stands at over a million dollars, showing the company to be in an exceedingly strong position.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6% . . .	2,000,000	1,500,000

First mortgage, sinking fund. Due 1951, trustees hold $108,481.

Dividend Record—
Preference paid quarterly, common first paid 6 per cent. Oct. 1917, increased to 7 per cent. 1919, and 8 per cent. Jan., 1920, reduced to 4 per cent. July 1, 1922. Paid quarterly.

Directors—
F. G. Wallace, president, Pittsburgh; J. L. Whiting, W. Casey, W. Harty, jr., Kingston; Aemilius Jarvis, M. J. Haney, Toronto; Robt. Hobson, Hamilton; W. Y. Soper, Ottawa; James Carruthers, Montreal; R. W. Leonard.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	*$ 191,351	*$ 52,665
Other income . .	115,052	60,066
	76,299	7,401
Bal. forward . . .	1,536,275	1,089,975
	$1,459,976	$1,097,376
Bond interest . .	90,000	90,000
Sinking fund . . .	15,000	15,000
Com. dividend . .	160,000	80,000
Pref. dividend . .	105,000	105,000
Surplus	1,089,975	807,377
	$1,459,975	$1,097,377

* Net loss.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$677,936	$225,000	$ 929,415
1919 . . .	892,976	225,000	1,366,794
1920 . . .	367,969	250,000	1,210,984
1921 . . .	827,091	265,000	1,536,275
1922 . . .	*76,299	265,000	1,089,975
1923 . . .	7,401	185,000	807,377

* Loss.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	86	74½	82	68	75	60
Pref. .	89	78	88	80¼	98	85
Bonds .	89	85	100½	99	99	96½

Can. Car and Foundry

Canadian Car and Foundry handled orders to an amount of around $25,000,000 in its last fiscal year—ended September 30 last—and started the new year with orders to a value of $7,500,000. Working capital position was very strong, and if further orders can be secured the prospects for the corporation are excellent. It is not necessary to discuss the company's position at great length here, for a more detailed review of the annual statement that has just been submitted appears earlier in this issue.

Capitalization—

Pref. stock 7 per cent. cumulative	$4,975,000
Common stock	7,500,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds—first mortgage 6 per cent. due December 1, 1939, $4,596,497; 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due 1936, of Canadian Steel Foundries Co., $1,876,197; 6 per cent. negotiable scrip, due December 24, 1927, covering arrears of preferred dividends, $1,483,689.

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividend paid 7 per cent. until 1915 when these were passed as also in 1916 and 1917; 3½ per cent. paid July 15, 1918; 1¾ per cent. paid regularly each quarter from January 10, 1919, until July 12, 1921, but none since. Back dividends of 22¾ per cent. paid in interest bearing scrip on December 31, 1920. No payments since. Common—none since June 1, 1914.

Directors—
Hon. Nathaniel Curry, W. W. Butler, President; W. F. Angus, H. W. Beauclerk, V. M. Drury, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Wm. McMaster, Andrew Fletcher, F. H. Clergue, Hon. E. C. Smith, Mark Workman, W. H. Woodin, Lewis L. Clarke, A. H. Lawrence, O. F. Harvey.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$1,188,853	$ 209,266
Bal. forward . .	6,243,603	3,251,207
	$7,432,456	$3,460,473
Interest	715,449	410,098
Depreciation . .	365,800	365,800
Inventory res. . .	1,000,000	. . . . . .
Pref. dividend . .	393,750	. . . . . .
Pref. div. scrip. .	1,706,250	. . . . . .
Surplus	3,251,207	2,664,574
	$7,432,456	$3,460,473

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$2,572,883	$	$2,840,063
1918 . .	4,617,390	262,500	5,830,172
1919 . .	2,993,471	656,250	7,061,557
1920 . .	1,515,712	656,250	6,243,603
1921 . .	1,188,853	2,100,000	3,251,207
1922 . .	209,266	. . . . . .	2,664,574

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	43	16	32¾	18	34⅜	20
Pref. .	79	42	69¾	44¾	78½	67¾
Bonds.	98	88	101	95	100½	99

Canada Iron Foundries

Canada Iron Foundries, like most of the iron and steel concerns, has had a fair year. A statement for the year ending Sept. 30 is about due. It should be considerably better than a year ago, when a most disappointing showing was made.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
6% non-cum. prf.	$4,500,000	$3,877,800
Common	1,800,000	1,598,900

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, due 1939	$715,701

Dividend Record—
2 per cent. paid on preference in 1923.

Directors—
V. J. Hughes, president; C. L. Jobb, vice-president; F. Perry, chairman of board; J. T. McCall, F. B. Richards, C. J. Gowan.

	1922	1923
Earnings	$ 115,350	$ 348,518
Int. and exchange	57,622	54,119
From reserve . .	50,000	. . . . . .
Bal. forward . . .	55,523	1,085
	$ 278,495	$ 403,723
Deprec.	$ 195,059	$ 195,059
Deb. interest . . .	69,717	67,730
Maintenance . . .	12,634	10,532
Pref. div.	. . . . . .	77,556
Balance	1,084	2,846
Reserve	. . . . . .	50,000
	$278,495	$ 403,723

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$617,358	$	$ 6,866
1919 . . .	589,043	. . . . . .	166,356
1920 . . .	652,946	155,112	144,855
1921 . . .	300,824	155,112	55,522
1922 . . .	115,350	. . . . . .	1,084
1923 . . .	348,518	77,556	2,846

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	12½	12¼	. .	. .	. .	. .
Pfd. .	25	24¾	. .	. .	. .	. .

Dominion Bridge

The trend of circumstances had brought about greater activity at the plant of Dominion Bridge's principal subsidiary than at the plant of the parent company. The Dominion Engineering Works, which has gone extensively into the manufacture, first, of pulp and paper machinery and, secondly, of power plan equipment, has benefited from the gigantic expansion of the past few years in both these phases of Canadian industrial life, and has orders booked ahead for some considerable time.

The bridge plant, which manufactures strutcural steel, has been active to a certain degree, and has some orders in sight. During the year the contract for supplying steel for the new addition to the Chateau Frontenac was completed.

A recent development was the purchase of the assets of the Robb Engineering Works. This firm had a plant at Amherst, N. S., for the manufacture of boilers, etc. Dominion Bridge practically controlled it by guaranteeing its bank advances, and when the company went into liquidation the stock was purchased from the liquidator.

Capitalization—

Preferred	Nane
Common	$6,500,000

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Common stock, reduced from 8% to 5%, November 15, 1914; increased to 8% August, 1915, and 3% bonus paid; increased to 10% May 15, 1917, and 2% bonus paid; reduced to 8% February 15, 1918; reduced to 4% February 15, 1922.

Directors—
G. H. Duggan, president; W. F. Angus, vice-president; W. F. Angus, A. J. Brown, N. J. Dawes, G. H. Duggan, Phelps Johnson, J. M. McIntyre, F. W. Molson, C. E. Neill, J. K. L. Ross, H. H. Vaughan, F. L. Wanklyn, Howard Murray, J. C. Smith.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 623,737	$* 188,670
Directors	15,130	. . . . . .
Doubt. acc.	95,607	. . . . . .
Depreciation . .	134,305	134,008
Net earnings . .	378,693	54,662
Bal. forward	4,293,144	3,671,838
	$4,671,837	$3,726,500
Dividends	520,000	260,000
Reserve	480,000	. . . . . .
Surplus	3,671,838	3,466,500
	$4,671,838	$3,726,500

*After allowing for directors' fees and reserve for doubtful accounts.

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,186,436	$747,500	$1,679,590
1918 . .	1,865,717	520,000	3,025,307
1919 . .	1,343,305	520,000	3,848,613
1920 . .	964,530	520,000	4,293,144
1921 . .	378,693	520,000	3,671,838
1922 . .	54,661	260,000	3,466,500

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	92	56	85½	51	78¼	55

Dom. Foundries & Steel

Substantial orders have been booked by Dominion Foundries and Steel, and fair progress has been made in filling them, when it is considered that the company has been under the handicap of a shortage of working capital. The concern has borrowed heavily from the bank, and not long ago it was suggested that a bond issue might be made to clear off this indebtedness and place the concern in a position to go ahead with its orders.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,998,100
Preferred 8% cumulative . .	1,000,000	719,900

Dividend Record—
Last preferred dividend paid June, 1921. Common paid 18% in 1918, 15% 1919, 4% 1920. 1921 gave script dividend one Adirondack Steel Com. for every 5 D.F.

Directors—
C. W. Sherman, Hamilton, pres.; W. J. Verity, Brantford; Maj. W. Harty, Kingston; P. J. Myler, W. E. Phin, F. A. Sherman, A. G. Wright, E. H. Ambrose, Hamilton; S. A. Crone, New York; S. Burrows, Belleville; James Ruddy.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$*76,775	$* 2,154
Bal. forward	701,088	567,758
	$624,313	$565,604
Interest	. . . . . .	80,853
Reserve	20,000	. . . . . .
Dividends	29,172	. . . . . .
Income tax	5,000	. . . . . .
Surplus	570,140	484,750
	$624,312	$565,603

*Loss on year's operations.

Four Years' Earnings:

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919 . . .	$654,000	$ 57,600	$596,400
1920 . . .	204,369	177,042	701,488
1921 . . .	*76,775	29,172	570,140
1922 . . .	*2,154	. . . . . .	484,750

*Loss in operations.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	58	20	15	15	13	7
Prf. .	90½	70	58	58	. .	. .

Lake Superior Corp.

The present year has shown very little improvement in the iron and steel trade, and during the last half the market has been quite dull. The Algoma Steel Corporation had seven months' operation, running all de-

(Continued on page 19)

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED KEEWATIN
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED
MAKERS OF
FIVE ROSES FLOUR

DAILY CAPACITY
27,400 BAGS of 98 lbs.

MILLS AT
KEEWATIN PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MEDICINE HAT

President and Managing Director: FRANK S. MEIGHEN
Vice-President and Gen. Manager: WM. W. HUTCHISON

DIRECTORS
W. R. Allan R. M. Ballantyne Tancrede Bienvenu
Geo. V. Hastings Abner Kingman
J. K. L. Ross R. W. Reford
Asst. Sect.: M. H. Hutchison Treasurer: T. F. McNally

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

STEEL AND PRODUCTS—
Industry Active

(Continued from page 18)

partments on full production, and at one time during the summer on account of good pig iron business, had four blast furnaces in operation for the first time since 1920. Buying of rails and track fastenings has been rather light, and the mills are now closed down.

There is still a market for structural steel, however, and until such time as the proposed new structural steel mill is completed, the finishing departments of the steel plant will be idle during certain periods of the year when rail orders are not available.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$40,000,000	$40,000,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 5%	10,000,000	5,278,000

First mortgage due June, 1944. Collateral Trust.

Income bonds, 1 to 5%	3,000,000	2,685,000

Due Oct. 1924, non-cumulative, 5% paid 1913-17-18-19-20. None 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Contingent Liabilities in Respect of bonds of the following companies:
Algoma Cent. & H. B. Ry.
Algoma Cent. Terminals
Algoma Eastern Railway
Algoma Steel Corpn., Ltd.

Directors—
W. H. Cunningham, president F. McOwen, S. Mason, H. C. Coleman, T. D. Wood, W. C. Franz, H. Coppell, J. S. Dale, New York; Alex. Taylor, R. Home Smith, H. I. Underhill, South Orange, N.J.; Thos. Gibson, R. W. Childs, F. J. Colby.

Profit and Loss—
(Subsidiaries, excluding the Algoma Central & H. B. Rly. Co.)

	1922	1923
Net earnings ..	$ 330,000	$ 866,582
Bal. forward ..	404,813	*763,813
	$ 734,813	$ 102,768
Div. and int. ..	1,410,478	1,309,008
Depreciation . .	87,703	92,246
Income tax	445	9,463
	$* 763,813	$*1,307,949

*Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	10	6⅛	12⅜	4¾	10⅜	5½
Bonds.	48	29⅞	40	21	31	25

National Steel Car

The first quarter of the present fiscal year of National Steel Car of Hamilton showed a substantial profit after absorbing the loss sustained on the previous year's operations. For the year ending June 30, 1923, the company's plant only operated 20 per cent. of capacity. In touching on the outlook, Pres. R. J. Major remarked that, if with the business that is now placed by the Canadian roads in Canada was augmented, the buying of American roads in Canada for their Canadian lines, this addition itself would be sufficient to make the car-building industry a very attractive one from an investors' point of view; but, for some unknown reason, the large American railroads are permitted by the Canadian government to operate American-built cars in local Canadian traffic without even paying duty; in other words, the cars are built in the States, sent up into Canada under load, and remain up here doing local traffic. On the other hand, the Canadian roads scrupulously adhere to the principle of buying in the country in which they operate; that is to say, cars for the Grank Trunk Western lines are bought in the States instead of being bought in Canada and shipped down there. The buying activity of the railroads usually is a barometer for the prosperity of any country, and if the American railroads are permitted to buy their equipment in the States for use in Canada, it seems that we are deliberately overlooking a situation which is vital to the interests of this country.

Capitalization—
Authorized and issued:
100,000 shares. No par value.

Funded Debt—

Authorized	Outstanding
$2,000,000	$1,760,000

6 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

Directors—
Robert J. Magor, president; Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.; Donald Symington; Henry H. Pierce; D. B. Dewar; Lester B. Churchill.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Bal. forward ...	$2,820,324	$2,513,950
Net profit	x 79,733	142,888
	$2,740,591	$2,656,838
Deprec. res.	72,470	97,384
Bond interest ..	107,653	104,100
Int. on loans ..	46,517	59,416
Balance	2,513,950	2,395,937
	$2,740,591	$2,656,838

x Net loss.

Ontario Steel Products

Business of Ontario Steel Products has shown steady improvement, but competition has been so keen that the margin of profit was close. For the year which ended in June last, the report of the company shows that the tonnage handled in the period under review was the heaviest in history. Substantial orders have continued. The building and construction business has shown a fair increase for the year and this has created an added demand for the company's products.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$ 750,000
Pref. 7% cum.	750,000	750,000

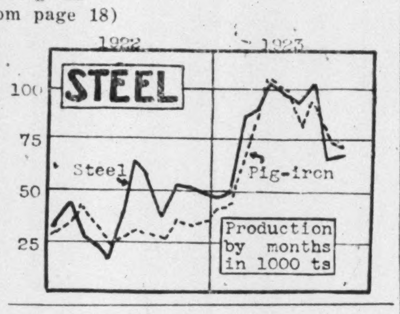
Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6% ..	600,000	464,000

First mortgage due July, 1943, sinking fund.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly. Common dividends started Aug. 1920, paid 8% to Dec. 1921, when it was reduced to 4%. Passed for quarter ending March, 1922. Resumed by payment of 1% for August, 1923.

Directors—
W. W. Jones, president; Dr. N. C. Jones, J. T. Richardson, Toronto; W. T. Sampson, Dr. C. H. Bird, D. F.



Jones, K. Molson, F. P. Jones, Montreal; H. M. Jaquays, Montreal.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profit	$*81,282	$*129,422
Bal. forward	564,087	413,100
	$645,369	$542,522
Bond interest	30,222	29,070
Pref. dividends ..	52,500	52,500
Com. dividends ..	37,500	......
Sinking fund	17,778	18,930
Inventory res.	50,000	......
Deprec. 1919, 1921	44,268	......
Surplus	413,101	442,022
	$645,369	$542,522

*Less depreciation.

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$208,107	$ 61,875	$281,729
1919 . . .	198,770	73,125	359,374
1920 . . .	315,900	67,500	528,409
1921 . . .	*193,446	112,500	564,087
1922 . . .	* 81,282	90,000	413,101
1923 . . .	*129,422	52,500	442,022

*Less depreciation.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	70	32	46	34	47	39¾
Pref. .	85	80	87	80	90¼	83
Bonds.	87½	87½	94	90	..	..

Page-Hersey

Business this year has been in considerably greater volume than during the year just passed with Page-Hersey Co. Domestic trade has been well maintained and export business considerably increased. The company looks for a steady volume of business during the next few months with very little change in prices. Common shareholders in this concern fared very well this year in the matter of dividends, receiving $7.75, as compared wtih $5 in 1922. Last year the directors were authorized to buy in preferred shares up to $500,000. No details as to the extent of the purchase have been made public.

Inc. July 14, 1920, under "Companies Act" Dominion of Canada; successor to business of Page-Hersey Iron, Tube & Lead Co., Ltd. The latter company was incorporated July 26, 1906, in Ontario; successor to business of the Page-Hersey Iron & Tube Co., Ltd., organized Nov. 1, 1902. Manufacturers of black and galvanized wrought iron and steel pipe, oil and gas casings, etc.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'd'g
Com. . . .	60,000 shares	27,560 shares
Pref. 7% ..	$4,000,000	$2,8000,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—
On preferred at rate of 7% per annum paid in full to date. On common at rate of $5 per share per annum paid to December, 1922; on April 1, 1923, increased to 6 per cent., and on July 1 to 7 per cent. Bonus of $1.50 per share was added Apr. 1, and Oct. 1 $1.00 per share, making total for nine months of $7.50 per share.

Directors—
W. W. Near, D. H. Friedman, David Muhlfelder, C. L. Dunbar, H. C. Schofield, A. W. Holmested, Sir H. M. Pellatt.

Pressed Metals

Holders of the preferred shares of Pressed Metals of Canada would seem to be more or less justified in expecting some action in the near future in regard dividend arrears which date back to December, 1920. The parent plant is going ahead steadily, while the American Bushings, the U. S. subsidiary, has been handling heavy orders for automobile firms.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,250,000	$2,213,100
Pref. 8% cum.	250,000	213,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred deferred since December, 1920. Common, none.

Directors—
J. W. Leighton, president; C. C. Peck, W. Dalziel, Port Huron; W. R. Johnston, H. L. Nussbaum, F. G. B. Allan, Toronto; S. Goldsmith, M. Moskin, B. Lowenstein, New York; A. I. McKinley, Sarnia.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 11,821	$ 41,569
Machinery sold	2,619	120
Bal. forward	101,411	114,851
Prov. for Tees	......	2,208
	$115,851	$158,748
Written off	1,000	1,000
Surplus	114,851	152,456
Taxes	......	5,292
	$115,851	$158,748

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	..	..	43	20	55⅞	30

Steel of Canada

Steel Company of Canada has enjoyed a satisfactory business this year and the report on the year's operations will show an improvement over 1922.

As to the future, much will depend on the profit in the crop in Western Canada. If there is a fair margin the business in the Northwest will be considerably improved. This business has not been good by any means, and better things are looked for.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$15,000,000	$11,500,000
Pref. 7% cum.	10,000,000	6,496,300

Funded Debt—

Bonds 6%	10,000,000	6,949,814

First mortgage gold, due July, 1940. Sinking fund.

Bonds 5%	450,000	450,000

(Western Coke Co.). Guaranteed by Steel Co.

Bonds 6%	500,000	500,000

(Montreal Rolling Mills). Covered by bonds in escrow.

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends paid quarterly. Common 7 per cent. Paid same as preferred.

Directors—
Robt. Hobson, president, Hamilton; Chas. S. Wilcox, chairman of board, Hamilton; R. H. McMaster, vice-president; A. J. Brown, K.C., G. H. Duggan, Hon. Smeaton White, Montreal; Lloyd Harris, Brantford; C. A. Birge, Hamilton; F. G. Osler, Sir Thos. White, Toronto, and H. G. Dalton, Cleveland.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$1,778,661	$1,962,169
Other income ..	374,704	333,028
Bal. forward	8,740,965	8,298,517
	$10,894,330	$10,593,714
Sinking fund ..	212,803	237,423
Depreciation ...	621,800	677,558
Interest	501,470	476,619
Pref. div.	454,741	454,741
Com. div.	805,000	805,000
Surplus	8,298,516	7,942,373
	$10,894,330	$10,593,714

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$6,040,318	$1,144,741	$6,197,854
1918 . .	5,367,120	1,144,741	7,322,872
1919 . .	4,000,940	1,259,741	8,195,302
1920 . .	3,924,041	1,259,741	8,740,965
1921 . .	1,778,661	1,259,741	8,298,516
1922 . .	1,962,169	1,259,741	7,942,373

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	64½	43	80	51¾	79¾	60¾
Pref. .	93⅛	84¾	100¼	91½	103½	95½
Bonds.	98¼	88½	100¾	97	102½	99

BREWERIES — Larger Sales During the Year

Price Cutting Among Concerns Which Ate Into Profits at an End—Recent Trend of Prohibition Sentiment Favorable Factor.

The breweries have had greatly enlarged sales this year and of recent months have geen freed to some extent from the price cutting policies that were reducing profits. The breweries are finding not only increases in consumption of ale and beer at home but are doing a profitable export business. The recent trend in prohibition legislation has been a very favorable factor for the brewery stocks. While freight rates prevent the shipment of beer very long distances a "wet" vote in a province far away from the brewery has an indirect benefit to a brewery in the cementing of its position, and future, through a changing trend in public opinion.

Cosgrave

A good year's business has been enjoyed by Cosgrave Brewery. Profits have been substantial, and this fall the rumor arose that some consideration might be given to increasing the dividend from six per cent.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Directors—
Jas. F. Cosgrave, N. L. MacDonald, Hal. MacD. Brown, Lt.Col. H. A. Stewart.

Frontenac

Coming to the fore as an important brewing enterprise, Frontenac Breweries demonstrated the improvement in its affairs this year by wiping off half of the arrears on its preferred stock.

Its common stock has a par value of $100 a share and is dealt in on the unlisted market. During the last fiscal year, a period in which profits were narrowed considerably by a price cutting campaign on the part of Montreal brewers, a bank loan of $150,000 was eliminated and working capital was nearly doubled, funded debt reduced by about $25,000, and a $77,000 surplus remained after all charges including a liberal one for depreciation. This year, with a bigger business and better profits the company's funded debt will probably be found down near $1,000,000. There is only $300,000 of preferred, which, after the recent declaration of $21 per share, is now in arrears only $28. This will require $84,000, and after that is paid the company will only have to equal last year's record to be earning about ten per cent. on its common stock.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. stock ..	$1,000,000	$ 300,000
Common stock	1,000,000	910,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due December 1, 1951, $1,033,600.

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividend arrears paid off this year and regular dividends started on preferred. Common, no dividend yet paid.

Directors—
Joseph Beaubien, president; Hon. J. M. Wilson, Donat Raymond, Joseph Ethier, Joseph Daoust, Joseph Versailles, Pierre Beaubien.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 231,196	$ 264,965
Interest	94,586	71,674
Balance	$ 136,610	$ 193,291
Depreciation	86,942	87,868
Net profit	$ 49,668	$ 105,423
Pref. dividends ...		26,250
Balance	$ 49,668	$ 79,173
Reserve	22,729	2,131
	$ 26,939	$ 77,042
Prev. balance	217,330	*223,178
	$ 244,269	$ 300,220

* After adjustment for taxes, etc.

National

The most important brewing stock from the investment standpoint is National Breweries, which has recently had a considerable advance on the market as a result of very favorable reports concerning the year's earnings, which may turn out to be the largest on record.

National Breweries is a combination of a number of old-established breweries which market their products under the individual brand names. The common stock has a par value of $25 a share, and the present dividend rate is $4 a share per annum, or 16 per cent.

The present market price is in the neighborhood of 52, representing about 200 per cent. of par value and reducing the yield on the stock to around 8 per cent.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum. .	$4,000,000	$2,775,000
Com. stock ..	6,000,000	2,254,300

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1939, redeemable at 105, $1,340,000.

Dividend Decord—
Preferred 7 per cent. per annum, payable 1st January, April, July and October. Common 16 per cent. or $4 per share of par value, $25, payable same date as preferred. In February, 1920, 4 shares of $25 par were exchanged for one share of $100 par.

Directors—
N. J. Dawes, president and managing director; T. Cushing vice-president; J. D. Hudson, general manager; C. E. A. Boswell, Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, G. C. Cushing, L. A. Ekers, D. Robinson, K. T. Dawes, Gen. O. H. Dodds, A. W. P. Buchanan, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending Dec. 31	1921	1922
Profits	$1,243,220	$1,254,674
Depreciation res.	183,361	189,902
Bond interest ..	87,600	82,000
Pref. dividends ..	194,250	194,250
Com. dividends ..	360,688	360,688
Balance	$ 417,321	$ 427,034
Prev. balance ..	1,618,238	2,035,559
Prof. and loss bal.	$2,035,559	$2,462,593

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$ 417,226	$194,250	$ 664,083
1918 . .	616,266	194,250	900,593
*1919 . .	1,061,350	384,426	1,379,938
1920 . .	976,609	554,938	1,618,238
1921 . .	1,243,220	554,938	2,035,559
1922 . .	1,254,674	554,938	2,462,592

* For 14 months.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	59¾	36½	59¾	45½	55¼	46
Pref. .	90	85	96	89	98	90
Bonds	98	90	101½	97	104	101

TRACTORS IN ALGERIA

It is estimated that about 600 tractors are in use in Algeria, the number being greatest in the eastern part of the country, probably on account of the high price of labor and of animal feed, says a United States consular report. Lack of supply of spare parts has been a great deterrent in sales of tractors, although French tractors, being near the source of supply, did not suffer so much from this handicap. The three oustanding requirements for the development of tractor farming in Algeria, as stated by the government, are a lower price of gasoline, or other fuel, perfection of construction of certain details in machines to withstand strain over dry and rough ground, and an increase in the number of competent operators. The subsidies granted by the government to associations in buying farm machinery are also made applicable to purchases of tractors.

A 5-Year Record

Since we entered the field of Industrial finance in the early part of 1919, we have underwritten, in whole, or in part, the following issues:

$7,500,000—Montreal Tramways & Power Co. 6½% 5-year Secured Bonds, 1924.
5,500,000—Saguenay Pulp & Power Co. 6½% Serial Secured Bonds.
400,000—Frontenac Breweries Ltd. 6% 35-year Sinking Fund 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1951.
222,500—Ha-Ha Bay Land & Construction Co. 5½% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
85,000—Ha-Ha Bay Land & Construction Co. 5½% 10-year 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1930.
350,000—Chicoutimi General Port Company 5½% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
300,000—St. Francis Water & Power Co. 6½% 10-year 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1929.
1,200,000—P. T. Legare, Ltd. 7% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
600,000—Lamontagne Ltd. 7% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
70,000—Amqui Electric Co. 7% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
1,250,000—Caron Bros. (Inc.) 7% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
1,600,000—Dupuis Freres, Limited, 8% Preferred Shares, with sinking fund, repayable at 110 in or before 1936.
300,000—Portneuf Power Company, Inc., 6½% 1st Mortgage Bonds.
60,000—Compagnie des Immeubles de Rapport, 6% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
500,000—J. B. Baillargeon Express, Ltd., 6% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.
500,000—Regent Knitting Mill, Ltd., 6½% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds.

Not one of those issues is in default in the payment of interest or principal.

We believe this is a record that any Canadian financial concern might be proud of.

We are helping to build up the economic structure of Canada on a sound basis, by consolidating the industrial and commercial institutions of the great Province of Quebec.

Any financial firm looking for a connection in the Province of Quebec would do well to communicate with us.

Versailles Vidricaire Boulais
LIMITÉE

Montreal 90 St. James Street | **Quebec** Banque Nationale Bldg. | **New York** 70 Pine Street

The Largest Industry in Canada

A vast group of plants perfectly co-ordinated to maintain the highest possible standards of efficiency and economy in manufacturing

STEEL PRODUCTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

From ore to finished product—all within the Empire.

British Empire Steel Corporation
Limited

Constituent Companies

DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.
NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Commanding unlimited resources of ore, coal and other raw materials for the making of steel products of every description.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
"Acadia," "Dominion," "Old Sydney," and "Springhill" Steam Coals

HALIFAX SHIPYARDS, LIMITED,
Builders and Repairers of Ships

DOMINION SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.,
"The Black Diamond" Fleet of ore and freight steamships

EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LIMITED,
Makers of Freight Cars and Accessories

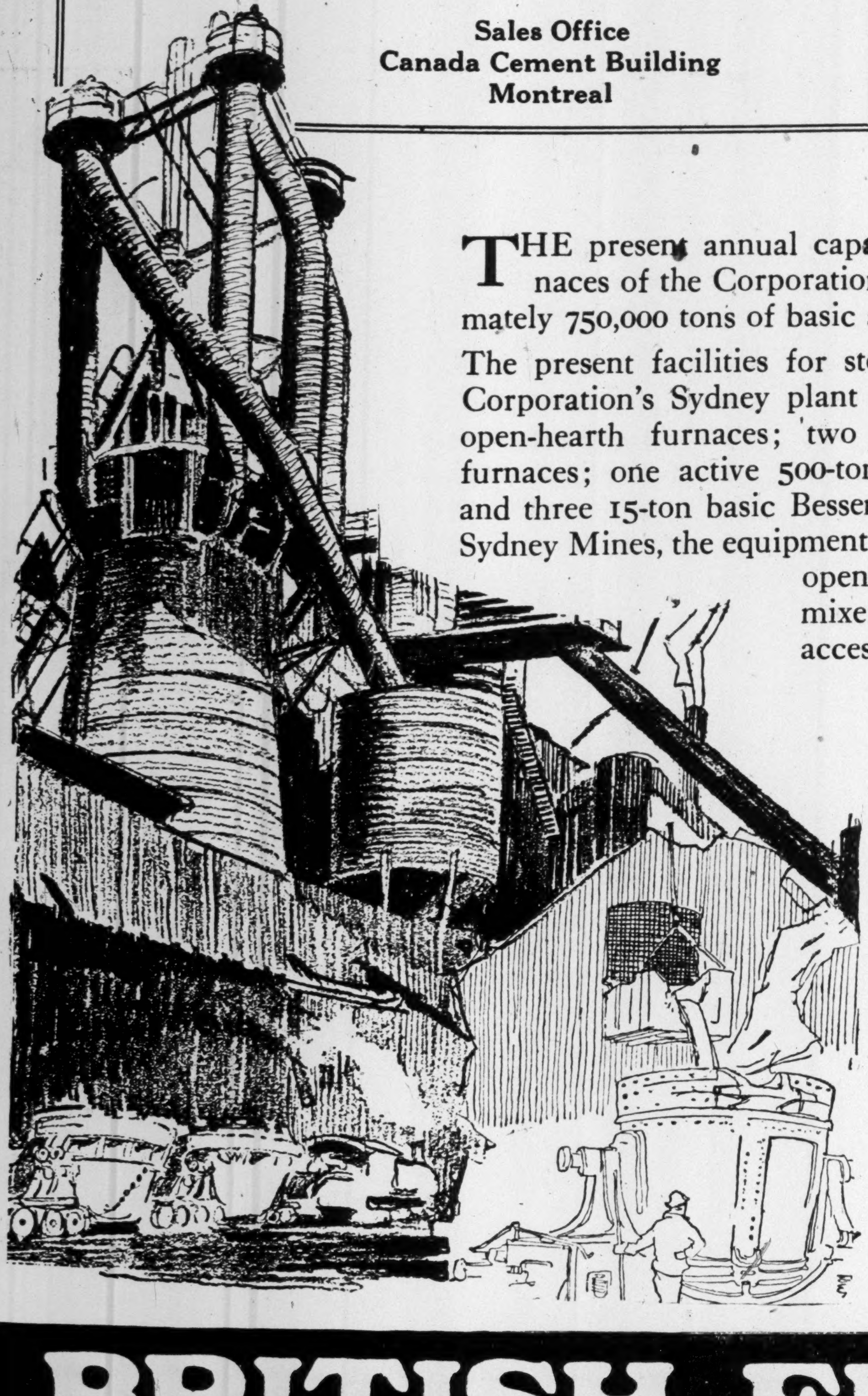
ORE MINES—Wabana, Newfoundland.
COAL MINES—Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland Counties, Nova Scotia.
STEEL WORKS—Sydney, Sydney Mines and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
COAL DEPOTS—Sydney, North Sydney, Louisburg and Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Montreal and Quebec, Province Quebec.

Sales Office
Canada Cement Building
Montreal

THE largest single industrial enterprise in Canada is the British Empire Steel Corporation, having a full-working capacity of 25,000 employees. Coal deposits owned by the Corporation amount to more than seventy per cent. of the coal reserves of Nova Scotia, conservatively estimated at ten billion tons; while on Belle Island, Newfoundland, the Corporation owns the exceedingly valuable Wabana iron ore deposits, which are practically inexhaustible.

The plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation are better situated than any others on the Continent in relation to raw materials and markets; and when the numerous improvements now under way shall have been consummated, the Corporation will be able to produce basic iron and steel as economically as they can be produced in any country.

The intensified economy of operation of the British Empire Steel Corporation—consequent upon perfect coordination of effort of its many constituent companies—has a direct and very beneficial effect upon the economical operation of practically all other Canadian industries.



Salient Facts

THE present annual capacity of the blast furnaces of the Corporation amounts to approximately 750,000 tons of basic and foundry pig iron.

The present facilities for steel production at the Corporation's Sydney plant consist of ten 50-ton open-hearth furnaces; two 100-ton open-hearth furnaces; one active 500-ton open-hearth mixer; and three 15-ton basic Bessemer Converters. At Sydney Mines, the equipment consists of five 50-ton open-hearth furnaces, with mixers and other necessary accessories. The present annual ingot capacity of the two plants is approximately 600,000 tons.

The Halifax Drydock, a unit in the holdings of the Halifax Shipyards (a constituent company of the British Empire Steel Corporation) is one of the best on the entire Atlantic Coast. It is worthy of note that no vessel in the past four years has had to requisition drydock service which the Halifax Drydock could not accommodate.

The British Empire Steel Corporation owns and operates its large fleet of coal, ore and limestone carriers. This fleet is augmented by a large chartered tonnage.

Besco Products

Iron Ore, Coal
Furnace and Domestic Coke
Coke Oven By-Products
Basic and Foundry Pig Iron

Basic Open Hearth Steel
Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Slabs
Plates for Ships, Tanks, Bridges, Boilers and Cars
Steel Rails, Rail Fastenings
Rolled Structural Shapes
Steel Mine Timbers

Wire, Wire Nails, Wire Products
Rivets, Bolts, Railway Spikes, Tie Rods

Steel Ships, Ship Repairs

Bar Mill Products
Concrete Reinforcement Bars, Agricultural Shapes, Wire Rods
Miscellaneous and Special Merchant Bars

Forgings
Standard Forged and Heat Treated Axles
Crank Shafts, Connecting Rods, Miscellaneous Heavy Forgings

Freight Cars (Cargo Wagons)

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL
CORPORATION LIMITED

CANADA CEMENT BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA

UTILITIES—Earnings Were Generally Higher

Better Conditions Have Brought About an Improved Demand for Service and Profits Were up Accordingly—Foreign Plants Hit by Exchange.

Practically all utilities have had a good year. This is evidenced by the fact that several of them have returned to the list of dividend payers. Earnings of this important crop have mounted steadily. This has been due to increased industrial activity and a general condition of better business among the industries served. Foreign traction concerns like Barcelona and Brazilian have bettered their position through higher earnings but have been somewhat retarded in their development by the exchange situation. Such concerns as B. C. Electric, Twin City, Duluth Superior, are enjoying a good measure of prosperity. The former two have adjusted their tariff problems with their municipal centres, and if they are able to hold down costs should continue to show an improvement in their position.

Power and traction interests in Eastern Ontario and Quebec have enjoyed a good steady progress. Industrial expansion, especially in the pulp and paper industry, has been an important factor for some of these concerns.

Barcelona

Barcelona, like other Canadian-owned utilities operating in foreign countries, has been up against the exchange situation this year. The Spanish situation has not been good, and pesetas have shown a downward tendency. For no little time a political turmoil has been brewing and this, added to the general European outlook has been rather depressing.

On the other hand, earnings of the various enterprises of Barcelona have shown improvement, the total for nine months of 1923 being 3,457,673 pesetas ahead of 1922 in gross earnings, while the net advanced from 20.263.877 to 20.822,765. This indicates that operating expense is high, the explanation being that the old lines in Barcelona are being rebuilt, this expense being cared for out of earnings. The Tramways Co. has been earning about 17 per cent. The main feature of the past year in the matter of new activities has been the acquisition of the Energia Electrica de Catalona, the company's chief competitor. The movement of Belgian interests in Barcelona and Mexican enterprises to ensure the present control, absolute freedom from interests unfriendly to it, continue. These same interests want Barcelona to reduce its Sterling debt and cut the par of the ordinary shares in half. Proposals along these lines are likely to be presented to the shareholders in the not distant future. There is $30,000,000 common outstanding. The proposal is to cut it in half and place the other $15,000,000 in the treasury.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$30,000,000	$27,450,000
Pref. 7%. non-cumulative	12,500,000	8,483,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage bonds. 5%, due 1961	£10,500,000	£7,535,940
Prior lien "A" bonds 7%, due 1925	£ 2,000,000	£ 1,656,825
Prior Lien "B" bonds	£ 3,000,000	£ 2,000,000

Held by the trustees for the issue of 8% secured debentures £2,000,000.

Secured debentures. 8 per cent.	£ 1,100,000	£ 1,070,900
Income bonds 5½%	£ 2,372,135	£ 707,932

Dividends—
None.

Directors—
E. R. Peacock, president; H. Malcolm Hubbard, R. C. Brown, Miller Lash, Marques de Alella, Enrique Parellada, Domingo Sert, Conde de Torroella de Montgri, E. R. Wood, C. D. Magee, A. W. Burchard, J. H. Plummer, E. A. Macnutt, Alfred Loewenstein, Maurice Bauwens.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Revenue	$2,065,537	$2,575,465
Expenses	160,936	340,241
Bond interest ...	1,307,846	1,496,866
Int. on mtge. bds	753,627	715,272
Balance	......	23,086
	$2,222,409	$2,575,465

Five Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$1,299,779	$......	$ 2,835
1919 . . .	1,783,296	......	*618,031
1920 . . .	1,998,877	......	*231,886
1921 . . .	2,065,537	......	*156,872
1922 . . .	2,575,465	......	23,085

*Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock .	5⅞	3¼	15⅞	3¼	22	12½

B. C. Electric

British Columbia Electric has enjoyed a fairly good year. Gross earnings have been higher, as have also operating costs, in most months, but the net result has been fairly encouraging additions to net earnings. Rather an interesting change which took place during the year was the change made in control of the enterprise, when the acting general manager was named as president and other officials were chosen as vice-presidents. It is understood that the company will go ahead with a large new water power development, necessitating the expenditure of some $10,000.000, and which should produce 115.000 h.p.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Cumulative Perpetual Pref. 5%	£1,440,000	£1,440,000
Non-cum. pref. ordinary 5% . .	£1,440,000	£1,440,000
Deferred ordinary	£1,440,000	£1,400,000
Shares £1 each	680,000	

Funded Debt—

Debentures 4½% 1st Mortgage	£ 199,600
Debentures 4½% Van. Power	£ 101,300
Debenture stock, 4½ . ..	£2,788,170

Perpetual Consolidated.

Vancouver Power Subsidiary Debenture 4½% guar. ...	£1,500,000

Dividends—
All interests paid half yearly. Pref. ordinary paid 5% 1919; £4, 13s. in 1920; £4, 13s. 8d. in 1921. Deferred ordinary paid 3% and bonus of 3% 1919; £6, 4s. in 1920; £6, 4s. 2d. in 1921, and £6, 4s. 8d. in 1922.

Directors—
R. M. Horne-Payne, T. B. Brown, H. G. Brown, Sir E. Harvey, G. P. Norton, J. Davidson, Sir F. Barnard.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net revenue . ..	£ 421,277	£ 409,234
Bal. forward . ..	12,646	23,999
	£ 433,923	£ 433,233
Interest	132,231	132,123
Pref. dividends .	160,446	159,018
Com. dividends .	117,246	115,819
Balance	23,999	26,271
	£ 433,923	£ 433,233

Six Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	£ 160,844	£ 72,000	£ 7,032
1918 . .	203,607	72,000	6,084
1919 .	224,600	144,000	6,257
1920 . .	412,327	273,598	12,645
1921 . .	421,277	277,692	23,999
1922 . .	409,234	274,837	26,271

Market Record—

	1920 H	1920 L	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L
Com. .	60	40	60	47½	91	57
Pref Ord. .	62	45	58½	49⅛	78½	53⅝
Pref. Cum. .	65	51	61	53¼	83½	59

Bell Telephone

Bell Telephone has had to carry on still further important construction programmes during the past year in an effort to catch up with the demand for service. Some $13,000,000 was spent during the present year. The expenditures on capital account have been met out of the sale of the company's capital stock, and while there has been no very recent public issue, the company has had a steady income from payments on the stock bought by employees under the employees stock subscription plan.

It is possible that future extensions will be financed by bonds rather than stock. The company has had at the end of 1922 bonds to an amount of $16,750,000 outstanding, and these mature in 1925. There was capital stock to an amount of $32,000,000 outstanding. Total assets are $76,547,602, which would make possible the issuance of a much larger amount of bonds—possibly $30,000,000 or $35,000,000, which, however, would not be necessary for a long time yet.

The continued strong position of the company is reflected in the steady demand for its securities. The company's stock has remained with little fluctuation around the 123 mark, with a high mark within the past six months of 125. This demand is, of course, the result of the satisfactory showing in the company's operations brought about by the growing use by the general public of revenue-producing long distance service, the development of the so-called by-products of the business, the steady increase in revenue from subscribers' rentals and the substantial economies in operation effected some time ago. The eight per cent. dividend has been paid continuously since 1891.

The net increase in telephones in service from January to September 1923, exceeds 35,000—more than 1,000 in excess of the net gain for the whole of 1922. Net additions to total telephone plant during the nine months totalled upwards of $6,400,000.

The sale in June last to British interests of a block of 12,500 shares of the company's stock at the then market price of 121½, yielding $1,531,250 of new capital, is an indication of the high regard in which its securities are held abroad. The list of Bell Telephone shareholders, now numbering upwards of ten thousand, three hundred names, includes investors not only in all parts of Canada, but in the United States, the British Isles Australia, and in many foreign countries.

The development of the company shows very rapid, steady progress from 40,000 subscribers in 1900 to over 450,000 in 1923. In that time the long distance mileage increased from about 21,000 to 105,000 miles, and assets of the company increased from around $7,500,000 to over $75,000,000. Since 1886, that is for 37 years, earnings have always been well in excess of the 8 per cent. dividend requirements, with the exception of two years, 1920 and 1921.

Of recent years the chief danger before Bell Telephone was the spread of the public ownership movement chiefly in Ontario, with its consequent feeling of resentment against any incorporated company operating in the utility field, might make it impossible for the company to establish rates that would be sufficient to insure the continuance of the 8 per cent. dividend. There has been a change of public feeling in this regard: one does not see the same attacks on the Bell Telephone Company. It has gotten many people to purchase its stock and has nearly 10,000 stockholders, in itself assurance against any widespread influences of an adverse nature. It has taken its customers into its confidence in its advertising, telling of its problems and showing them that its problems are their problems. Then there is, too, the fact to be considered that with declining costs the company should not require any further substantial rate increases.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock .	$75,000,000	$32,049,000

Funded Debt—
5 per cent. bonds due April 1, 1925; interest 1st April and October, Montreal or London, $11,250,000; 7 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1925; similar dates and terms of payment, $5,500,000.

Dividend Record—
8 per cent. per annum, payable 15th January, April, July and October. Dividends paid regularly since 1891.

Directors—
L. B. McFarlane, president; C. F. Sise, vice-pres. and general manager; Thos. Ahearn, F. W. Molson, W. F. Angus, Geo. H. Thomson, H. B. Thayer, Glyn Osler, Geo. D. Milne, Ed. K. Hall, Geo. Caverhill, Hugh Paton.

Profit and Loss—
Year ending Dec. 31—

	1921	1922
Telephone rev.	$18,561,829	$20,245,822
Exp. dep. tax .	16,519,936	16,484,982
Net earnings . .	2,041,893	3,760,840
Sundry earn. ..	234,527	208,472
Total earn.	2,276,420	3,969,312
Interest	1,168,800	1,035,644
Bal. av. for div.	1,107,620	2,933,668
Dividends	1,883,630	2,457,740
Balance	*776,010	475,928

* Deficit.

Six Year Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 .	$2,146,040	$1,440,000	$ 533,070
1918 .	1,677,085	1,440,000	102,634
1919 .	1,935,215	1,440,000	43,116
1920 .	218,043	1,800,010	*1,831,971
1921 .	2,041,893	1,883,630	*776,010
1922 .	3,760,840	2,457,740	475,928

* Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	112	99¼	120¼	103	127½	112
Bonds .	93½	91¼	98	94	101.90	97

Brazilian

Brazil has been going through a rather stormy financial experience during the past year. It has made different efforts to improve its position, to the end that Brazilian exchange would respond. This effort has in a measure been successful, but world conditions have not been conducive to complete success. In all these ups and downs Brazilian Traction was deeply involved. The various subsidiaries have enjoyed a good year. A report on nine months earnings for 1923 show a jump of practically 38,000,000 milreis, while the aggregate net stands 19,443,000 milreis higher than the nine-month total for 1922. There has been some nervousness during the year about the common dividend of one per cent. quarterly. This nervousness was due to the exchange situation. About 40 per cent. of the company's earnings are on a gold basis. The other 60 per cent. are in milreis. Thus, purchases, outside of Brazil, when paid in milreis, entail a loss when the exchange is down. Also profits are eaten into in transferring dividend funds to the Dominion. On the other hand, the earnings of the company, payable in gold, are enhanced when exchange is depreciated, and this makes up a portion of the loss on the balance.

The Brazilian Light and Power Co. was organized to amalgamate three companies operating in South America, the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., the Rio Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co., and the Sao Paulo Electric Co., and since then the Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo Telephone Co., now the Brazilian Telephone Co., has been taken over.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$110,000,000	$106,581,000
Pref. 6 p.c. cumulative . .	10,000,000	10,000,000

Funded Debt of Subsidiaries—

Rio de Janeiro Tram, Light, Power Bonds, 5 per cent.	$25,000,000
First mortgage, due 1935	
Bonds, 5 per cent.	24,184,817
Mortgage, due 1958.	
Sao Paulo Tram, Light, Power Bonds, 5 per cent.	6,000,000
First mortgage, due 1929	
Debentures	3,999,996
Perpetual consolidated.	
Sao Paulo Electric Bonds, 5 per cent.	9,733,333
First mortgage, due 1962.	

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly. Common, reduced to 4 from 6 per cent. in 1915. Paid 4 per cent. 1916, 1 per cent. March 1917, then passed until Sept., 1922, 1 per cent. and quarterly since.

Directors—
Sir Alex. Mackenzie, E. R. Wood, H. M. Hubbard, Miller Lash, R. C. Brown, E. R. Peacock, D. B. Hanna, C. Dillon, R. M. Horne-Payne, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir Thos. White, Hon. F. H. Phippin, Sir John Aird, and Wm. Bain.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Revenue	$4,410,057	$7,422,897
Oth. revenue	127,657	450,064
Bal. forward ...	3,082,131	5,719,813
	$7,619,845	$13,592,774
Charges	166,465	185,840
Interest	833,568	535,153
Reserves	......	3,000,000
Amortization . .	300,000	300,000
Dividend	600,000	2,731,511
Surplus	5,719,813	6,840,270
	$7,619,845	$13,592,774

Six Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$6,203,698	$1,664,136	$8,043,368
1918 . .	6,252,463	600,000	7,613,041
1919 . .	8,877,005	600,000	2,587,008
1920 . .	7,243,442	600,000	3,082,131
1921 . .	4,537,714	600,000	5,719,813
1922 . .	7,872,961	2,731,511	6,840,270

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	36	19¾	50¼	27⅞	53	35½

Consumers' Gas

Consumers' Gas in this year celebrating the 75th year of its incorporation. Its growth has been steady and right up with that of the city. Since its advent, first to provide gas for house lighting, later for cooking and heating, and now for cooking heating and industrial purposes, it has faced competition from the discovery of coal oil for illumination and later cooking, and then electricity for the same purposes. Yet its expansion has gone steadily on. To-day it has over 137,000 customers in the city. In the past year its gas production was equal to about 45 per cent. of the whole of the Dominion of Canada. It is rather interesting to note that there are now 2,437 shareholders of Consumers' Gas, with 90 per cent. of the total held in Toronto while 95 per cent. of the shareholders hold less than 100 shares. The growth in the number of shareholders and the increase in the capitalization is shown from the following table:

Year	No. of Shareholders	Shares of $100 Par	Average Holding per Shar'h'ld'r
1873	219	6,000	27.4
1883	317	10,000	31.5
1893	489	16,000	32.7
1903	664	18,000	27.1
1913	1,599	47,250	29.5
1923	2,437	80,000	32.6

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$12,000,000	$8,000,000

Dividend Record—
10 per cent. paid quarterly since 1874.

Directors—
A. W. Austin, president; W. Francis, K.C., A. H. Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. F. Mitchie, F. Le M. Grasett, M.D., L. Goldman, W. Mulock, K.C., Mayor of Toronto, F. G. Osler, T. H. Wood.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Gross income ...	$6,813,939	$6,883,353
Oper. expend. ...	5,335,665	5,498,649
Net earnings . ..	$1,478,274	$1,384,704
Interest	51,516	8,586
Dividend	600,000	689,253
Plant renewal ..	565,539	591,002
To reserve	140,906	......
Special surplus .	120,312	95,862

Six Years' Earnings—

	Net Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$ 776,665	$530,644	$ 279,100
1919 . .	965,917	535,999	127,064
1920 . .	1,240,274	536,070	129,708
1921 . .	1,540,932	581,337	352,989
1922 . .	1,478,274	600,000	261,218
1923 . .	1,384,704	689,253	95,862

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	141	65	160	72	163½	150½

Detroit United

The situation in Detroit United was recently thoroughly reviewed by Elliott C. Stevenson, the president, who said in part: "It would be misleading to say that the company has no problems, some of them difficult to solve, but I believe they are not only all susceptible of solution, but the solution of even the most difficult has progressed to a point that gives reasonable assurances that all will be satisfactorily solved. I have been familiar with the financial affairs of the company for some years, and it is my belief that the stock of the company is intrinsically worth more than it has been worth at any time within the past five years. The operating earnings of the company have been better during the current year than the previous year, and the increased expenses in operating will be fully covered by the increase in rates of fare asked for. The regular quarterly dividend upon the company's stock has just been paid December 1, 1923, and it is my confident expectation that with the increase in rates of fare applied for and which the company, under the law, is clearly entitled to, this dividend will continue to be paid indefinitely."

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common stock	$15,375,000	$15,375,000

Funded Debt—
4½ per cent. gold bonds due January 1, 1932, $12,172,000; 1st mortgage bonds outstanding $8,669,000; 1st consolidated mortgage bonds $3,427,500; first mortgage collateral sinking fund $3,529,000; collateral trust gold notes $1,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Payable 1st March, June, September and December. Discontinued Nov. 1, 1907. Resumed Mar. 6, 1911, at rate of 5 per cent., and increased in 1913 to 6 per cent. and in 1916 to 7 per cent., and in 1917 to 8 per cent. Last dividend of 8 per cent. paid 1st March, 1921, but was followed by 2½ per cent. stock dividend payable 1st of June, 1921. Two other stock dividends, payable 1st of September and 1st of December, 1921, for 2½ per cent. declared, but permission refused by authorities of State of Michigan to issue stock. Dividend started again at 6 per cent. rate in October last.

Directors—
J. C. Hutchins, E. G. Stevenson, Chas. Laurendeau, E. J. Burdick, J. S. Archibald, E. R. Decary, A. F. Edwards, A. J. Ferguson, A. A. Gingras, L. A. Gosselin, E. W. Moore.

Profit and Loss—
Year ending Dec. 31

	1921	1922
Gross earnings	$21,913,439	$11,766,836
Net after taxes	1,265,444	1,927,874
Less res. & Fed. taxes.	400,000	250,000
Balance	865,444	1,677,874

Six Year Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$2,175,530	$1,118,750	$ 106,780
1918 . .	2,094,584	1,200,000	144,584
1919 . .	2,568,665	1,200,000	418,665
1920 . .	1,633,575	......	1,233,575
1921 . .	1,265,444	......	865,444
1922 . .	1,927,874	230,275	1,677,874

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	96	49¾	74¼	54	79½	56

Dominion Power

With its various subsidiaries, Dominion Power and Transmission has had a fairly successful year. Hamilton Street Railway is working out better with the increased fares granted in March, 1922, while the different power enterprises have held their own. During the year, operations on the Hamilton-Dundas Railway were suspended. Dominion Power holds the bonds of this concern. It may be sold to the T. H. & B. Railway.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$15,000,000	$7,714,500
Pref. 7% cum. .	10,000,000	3,681,100

Funded Debt—

Bonds 5%	25,000,000	5,564,000
Bonds of Subsidiaries outstanding		2,913,000

Dividends—
Preferred paid half yearly; common, initial dividend of 2% was paid June 15, 1916, and 2% Dec. 1916, 4% in 1917-18-19 and 1920. None paid in 1921 and 1922.

Directors—
Sir John Gibson, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Moodie, J. Dixon, W. C. Hawkins, Lloyd Harris, C. E. Neill, C. A. Birge, W. E. Phin, R. Hobson, J. Dickenson.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Gross earnings .	$3,758,947	$3,830,558
Expenses	2,846,287	2,810,924
Net	$ 912,660	$1,019,634
Interest	446,116	442,883
N. Y. exchange .	59,186	24,600
Surplus earnings	$ 407,357	$ 552,151
Bal. forward ...	940,525	1,071,922
	$1,347,882	$1,624,073
Bad debts	2,670	2,966
Income taxes	15,613	7,295
Dividends	257,677	258,837
Deprec. res.	......	256,884
Balance	1,071,922	1,098,091
	$1,347,882	$1,624,073

Six Years' Earnings—

	Net Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,233,514	$ 535,153	$ 723,963
1918 . .	1,160,177	533,993	853,033
1919 . .	1,189,682	533,413	1,008,119
1920 . .	1,031,847	465,059	940,526
1921 . .	912,660	257,677	1,071,922
1922 . .	1,019,634	258,837	1,098,091

Duluth Superior

The clearing up of the deferred dividends on the preferred and the payment of a one per cent. dividend on the common was the feature of the year for Duluth Superior. In June, two dollar dividends were paid on the preferred, and just recently the first declaration was made on the common. It is stated that the common dividend is not to be regarded as a regular one, but will be paid by the company as earnings warrant. The figures for the first nine months of the year are promising. Net income shows a total of $75,496, as compared with $52,962, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. The company has had difficulty with operating costs, and this is reflected in the report for the third quarter of the present year, net income falling $14,211 to $25,928, while the increase in operating costs was $20,793.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$3,500,000	$3,500,000
Pref. 4% cum.	1,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds, Duluth Ry.	2,500,000	2,500,000
5% first mortgage due 1930		
Bonds	$2,500,000	$ 990,000
5% general mortgage due 1930.		

Dividend Record—
Preference passed after 1st quarter, 1921; common reduced 4 to 2% Jan., 1915, discontinued in July, 1915, paid 1% Oct., 1917 and in 1918, passed quarter ending Dec. 1918, and since.

Directors—
A. E. Ames; A. M. Robertson; E. Zacher; L. Mendenhall; Horace Lowry; F. H. Deacon, C. F. Salyards; C. R. Tridley.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net income	$ 28,587	$ 92,103
Other income	3,217	14,282
Bal. forward	32,598	13,038
	$ 64,402	$119,423
Dividends	$ 15,000	$ 75,000

(Continued on page 22)

WHY NOT CONSULT YOUR CHEMIST

MILTON HERSEY CO. LIMITED
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS, ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG
OFFICIAL CHEMISTS TO
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Employee Shareholders

Approximately five thousand telephone employees have subscribed for shares in the Company they work for.

These investors, in addition to providing capital for the extension of telephone service into new fields, have thereby affirmed their confidence in the status and prospects of their organization.

The record of the Company, covering over forty years of uninterrupted dividend return, is reasonable assurance that the confidence of employees is justified.

Last year the number of holders, from all classes, of the shares of the Company increased by more than 87 per cent.

To distribute more widely the ownership of shares is not only to strengthen the financial foundation of the Company and to create better relationships, but to encourage the habit of thrift and a broader knowledge of investment.

FRANK KENNEDY, Manager

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

UTILITIES—Earnings Were Generally Higher

(Continued from page 21)

Dis. on bonds	3,100	4,300
Misc. debits	......	37
Taxes	4,714	......
Surplus	13,038	19,471
	$ 64,402	$119,423

Six Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$285,797	$130,000	$187,309
1918 . . .	119,056	165,000	101,208
1919 . . .	104,768	60,000	90,855
1920 . . .	73,848	60,000	32,598
1921 . . .	28,587	15,000	13,038
1922 . . .	92,103	75,000	19,471

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	.26	13	30	16	44	28½

Sinking fund	27,296	20,615
Expense	1,254	......

Kam. Power

Operating at the head of the lakes Kaministiquia Power has benefited through the very heavy grain movement of the past two years, for this has meant increased sales of power to elevators and kindred enterprises. The company is improving its position steadily and seems to indicate from year to year improving prospects.

When the publicly-owned power proposition at Nipigon came into being a large part of Kam's market was cut off, but to offset this the company gave financial support to a paper enterprise that has started off with excellent opportunities for success. In connection with this transaction the company got a large number of shares of the Fort William Paper Company. These are being held by a new subsidiary company, the shares of which were recently distributed to Kam shareholders on a share for share basis.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock . .	$2,500,000	$2,497,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 30-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1937; interest 1st January and 1st July, $1,883,000.

Dividend Record—

8 per cent. per annum, 15th February, May, August and November, increased from 6 to 7 per cent. in May, 1916, and to 8 per cent. November, 1917; stock bonus of 13½ per cent. December 23, 1920.

Directors—

Sir H. S. Holt, president; C. R. Hosmer, vice-president; W. A. Black managing director; J. E. Aldred, F. H. Phippen, K.C., J. S. Norris, W. L. Bird, secretary; N. M. Paterson.

Profit and Loss—
Year ended October 31

	1921	1922
Gross revenue	$455,627	$493,418
Oper. & maintenance	117,161	111,783
Depr. & renew. res.	34,000	44,000
Fixed charges	95,258	103,987
Net revenue	304,465	337,635
Net income	209,207	233,647
Dividend paid	149,820	149,820
Pay. Nov. 15	49,940	49,940
Transferred to surp.	$ 9,447	$ 33,887

Six Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$290,576	$153,720	$ 40,731
1918	318,709	175,816	46,768
1919	319,577	175,972	47,480
1920	302,695	175,992	30,640
1921	304,465	199,760	9,447
1922	337,635	199,760	33,887

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	.93	80	100	80	125	103
Bonds	.81	80	—	—	—	—

Laurentide

This security has rapidly won a position as among the most desirable of public utility issues in Canada The production and earnings of the company have shown a steady increase, and during the past three years new units have been added to the power stations amounting to 20,000 h.p. each, which brings the present station's capacity to 160,000 h.p The company has no worries over the market for its power, as it holds the unique position of having only two customers. One of these is the Laurentide Company, which owns over 70 per cent. of the total stock outstanding; the other is the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., which under contract, has been taking increasing new blocks of power each year, until it has reached the total contracted for of 87,500 h.p.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$10,500,000	$10,500,000

Funded Debt—

5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds due January 1, 1946, interest payable 1st January and 1st of July, Montreal, London or New York, $7,500,000; 7 per cent. twenty year sinking fund general mortgage gold bonds due May 1, 1941, interest payable 1st of May and 1st of November, $1,420,000.

Dividend Record—

Increased from 4 to 5% in 1922.

Directors—

J. E. Aldred, president; F. A. Sabbaton, vice-president; Julian Smith; Edwin Hanson; George Chahoon, Jr.; Howard Murray, B.E.E.; C. H. Hosmer; A. A. Tilney; Capt. J. H. A. Acer.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Revenue	$1,228,186	$1,333,643
Misc. do.	9,375	15,387
Expenses..	200,541	199,367
Net earnings ..	$1,037,020	$1,149,663
Interest	466,279	478,857
Net profits	$ 570,740	$ 670,806
Loss on bonds ..	4,869	.....
Sinking fund. ..	85,000	89,200
Dividends.	420,000	525,000
Ins. reserve.. ..	20,000	.....
Income tax res..	27,555	.....
Surplus	$ 13,317	$ 56,606
Prev. surplus ..	3,343	12,632
	$ 16,660	$ 69,238

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$ 579,795	$	$ 56,986
1918 . .	686,767	......	162,420
1919 . .	671,075	420,000	19,806
1920 . .	866,792	420,000	3,343
1921 . .	1,037,020	420,000	16,660
1922 . .	1,149,663	525,000	69,238

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	76	53	99	70	100½	93¾
Bonds	97¾	86½	95	93¾	—	—

Mackay

Shareholders in Mackay, a holding company, must take a great deal for granted, for the details of the operating subsidiaries, Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable, are never revealed. The facts given out from time to time are very meagre, and the annual statement reveals little more. The company was organized in 1903, and dividends on the $50,000,000 4 per cent. preferred started the next year.

The next year saw common dividends started, and the rate of disbursement gradually worked up to the present level of 7 per cent. Last January a $10 bonus was paid. In the meantime earnings have always been sufficient to take care of betterments, as, for instance, ten to fifteen millions on a new cable to England this year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$50,000,000	$41,380,400
Pref. 4% cum.	50,000,000	50,000,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common 7% per annum, paid quarterly. Increase to 4%, July 1, 1906; 5% Jan. 1, 1910; 6% Apr. 1, 1917; 7% Jan. 2, 1923. 10% extra cash dividend paid to common shareholders Jan. 2, 1923.

Directors—

C. H. Mackay, E. C. Platt, Sir E. B. Osler, Sir Thos. Skinner, Geo. Clapperton, M. W. Blackmar, C. H. Sabin, L. L. Clarke, W. J. Deegan, Hon. F. L. Polk, M. S. Paton, C. R. Hosmer.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Income	$4,309,252	$ 8,623,181
Dividends	4,180,340	8,439,248
Expenses	82,771	164,271
Surplus	46,141	19,662
	$4,309,252	$8,623,181

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$4,519,364	$4,425,198	$ 5,108
1918 . .	4,695,496	4,388,677	5,698
1919 . .	5,021,094	4,355,988	20,223
1920 . .	4,868,988	4,230,336	103,251
1921 . .	4,309,252	4,180,340	46,141
1922 . .	8,623,181	8,439,248	19,662

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	82½	69¾	117½	76	124	105
Pref. .	67	60	70	62	72½	66

Montreal Tram

This stock occupies a unique position among public utility securities in Canada in that the dividend of 10 per cent. per annum is practically guaranteed by the contract between the company and the city in which it operates. The contract guarantees as a foundation 6 per cent. on the physical assets of the company, and whenever expenditures are made in connection with the system so as to form a net increase in the value of the physical assets this amount is added on and interest return allowed. Fares are made sufficient to cover the various items allowed the company by the Tramways Commission appointed by the provincial government. This works out as sufficient amount to guarantee not only the bond interest and debenture interest, but also the regular dividend with a fair surplus. The increased fares have gradually added to the net earnings of the company until during the current year it is in the position of earning not only all its requirements in the way of overhead charges but meeting yearly rental to the city of $500,000. The company the past two years has wiped out all arrears of dividends. The guarantee of earnings through the provincial contract should enable the securities of the company to rank high amongst investment issues.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Debenture stock	$20,000,000	$17,150,000
Common stock	20,000,000	3,993,170

Funded Debt—

First refund mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1914, interest payable 1st Jan. and 1st July, $18,085,000. Debenture stock, authorized $20,000,000, outstanding $17,650,000 redeemable at $105 on six months' notice, interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

Dividend Record—

Dividends, 10 per cent. per annum payable 1st Feb., May, August and November. Dividend passed for quarter ending June 30, 1918. Resumed for quarter ending December 31, 1919. Arrears of 2½ per cent. paid for quarter ending June 10, 1918. September, 1918, December, 1918, March, 1919, June, 1919, and final arrears of 2½ per cent. paid off in 1922.

Directors—

E. A. Robert, president; J. W. McConnell and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, K.C., vice-presidents; Wm. C. Finley, P. J. McIntosh, W. G. Ross, J. M. McIntyre, Sen. Lorne, C. Webster, Hon. J. M. Wilson.

Profit and Loss—

Revenue—	1922	1923
Allowance from cont...	$2,377,418	$2,392,986
Other rev.	64,061	37,238
Gross rev.	$2,441,479	$2,430,225
Deduct—		
Int. on bonds and loans.	1,043,100	990,855
Ded. int.	857,500	874,352
Other exp.	16,875	16,982
Net income.. ..	524,004	548,033
Dividends.	397,432	399,947
Surplus	126,572	148,086
Prev. surp.	916,709	844,893
Total	$1,043,281	$ 992,979
Appro. for def. div.	198,388	......
Surplus.	$ 844,893	$ 992,979

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919 . .	$2,303,783	$	$ 503,246
1920 . .	2,375,579	546,150	941,175
1921 . .	2,441,329	485,522	916,709
1922 . .	2,441,478	595,800	844,893
1923 . .	2,430,225	399,947	992,979

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	151	105	172	142	160	140
Bonds	90½	82¼	93	87½	96½	89¼

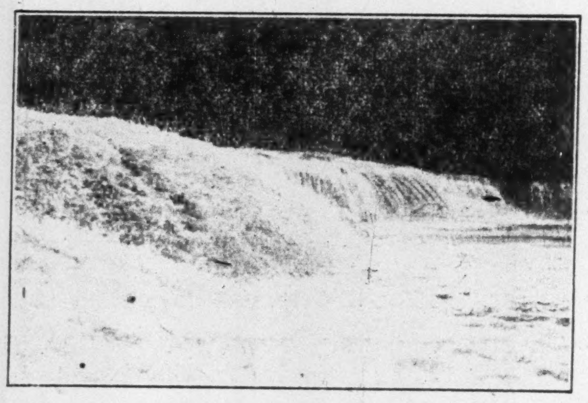
Montreal Power

Montreal Power has been increasing its capacity during the past year by the addition of two new units to

(Continued on page 23)

NEWFOUNDLAND

WHERE THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IS ON THE THRESHOLD OF EXPANSION



CROWN LANDS

All land that is not privately owned in Newfoundland is held by the Crown — that is, the Government — and is open for purchase. Applications for purchase of these lands should be made to the Crown Lands Office of the Department of Agriculture and Mines at St. John's.

WITH large areas of well-wooded timber land, Newfoundland offers excellent opportunities in the pulp and paper industry.

The manufacture of wood pulp and paper in Newfoundland is of recent growth but wonderful progress has been made, due to large and conveniently located water power resources, an abundant supply of black spruce and fir for pulp, and unexcelled shipping facilities.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., founded by the late Lord Northcliffe, operates in Newfoundland one of the largest mills in the world for the manufacture of pulp and paper. The works represent an investment of $6,000,000 and are located at Grand Falls. Over 600 men are permanently employed, and 4,000 square miles of timber lands are controlled by the Company.

Under Newfoundland law, the export of unmanufactured pulpwood is prohibited, though of recent years this regulation has been relaxed. Under an Amendment to the Crown Lands the export for a limited period has been permitted, on payment of an export duty of One Dollar per cord.

Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., also operate mills at Bishop's Falls.

They own an area of 820 square miles and manufacture pulp only.

Terra Nova Sulphite Co., a Norwegian concern, has just completed at a cost of $2,500,000, a modern plant at Alexander Bay, B.B., for the manufacture of sulphite pulp.

The Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., in which Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., hold large interests, has commenced the construction of a large power and paper plant at Humber Arm, that will cost in the neighbourhood of $25,000,000 and have a daily output of 400 tons of newsprint paper.

To aid the establishment of this industry in Newfoundland, the Government of the Dominion has guaranteed bonds of the enterprise to the amount of $9,000,000 and an additional guarantee of a similar sum has been given by the British Government.

Timber Lands and Licenses

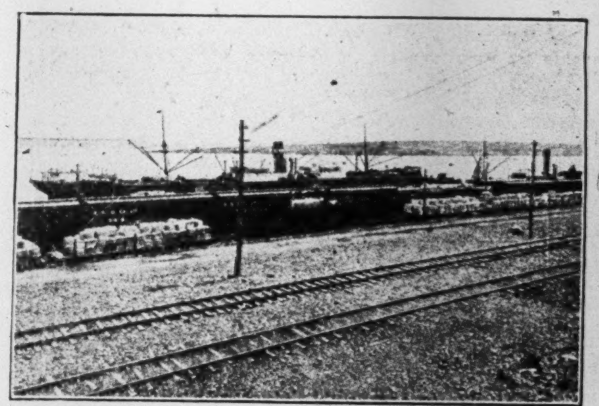
Large areas in Newfoundland are held under timber licenses, that is, individuals and companies have secured the right to cut timber over given localities. The price paid to the Government for these licenses is by way of a bonus, which varies according to the value of the limits, but in no case is it less than $2.00 per square mile. The price is payable within thirty days from the date of application.

These Timber Licenses are granted for terms up to 99 years, and one month's notice of intention to apply for same must be given in the Royal Gazette of Newfoundland.

The conditions under which Timber Licenses are granted are as follows:

The licensee must:

1. Erect a saw mill or pulp and paper factory, or establish a manufactory of wood goods considered equivalent to the above, and must work the limit in a bona fide manner.
2. Utilize all the timber fit for use from the trees he cuts down for manufacture into sawn lumber or other saleable products.
3. Prevent destruction of growing timber.
4. Make returns to the Government annually, before the 30th November of each year.
5. Pay an annual ground rent of $2 per square mile. (No royalty is payable on timber trees manufactured into paper or paper pulp.)
6. Keep correct books of returns.



Applicants for Timber Licenses must at their own expense, cause the limit to be surveyed, and the boundaries marked by a "blazed line."

The value of pulp and paper exported from Newfoundland totals about $5,000,000 a year and with the larger developments under way is certain to grow well beyond that figure shortly. Figures of paper and pulp exports during the past four years have been as follows:

MANUFACTURED PAPER

	Tons	Value
1919-1920	80,717	$4,725,660
1920-1921	62,311	4,646,582
1921-1922	34,512	3,088,260
1922-1923	....	....

PULP AND SULPHIDE

	Tons	Value
1919-1920	19,864	$334,276
1920-1921	26,838	246,009
1921-1922	19,932	364,514
1922-1923	....	....

Further data about the timber and power resources of Newfoundland and information regarding licenses can be obtained from the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, St. John's, Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES: ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

JOSEPH F. DOWNEY, *Minister of Agriculture and Mines*

GEO. E. TURNER, J.P., I.S.O., *Deputy Minister*

UTILITIES—Earnings Were Generally Higher

(Continued from page 22)

its plant at Cedar Rapids, one of which is now in operation, and the other of which is being proceeded with. The units provide 20,000 h.p. each, and increase the capacity of the Cedar Rapids plant to 240,000 h.p. During the year Montreal Power also raised its dividend from 5 to 6 per cent.

Of chief interest to investors is the important rise in the market value of the stock. Investors in Montreal Power have never had very large dividends, but have almost invariably had a substantial appreciation in the market value of their shares from year to year.

The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1922 showed both gross and net earnings far ahead of those of last year or any previous year since the present company was organized, and showed 8.15 per cent. earned on the common stock. This is a heavy advance, as power company earnings go, over the percentage of 6.54 per cent. in 1921; 5.89 per cent. in 1920, 6.58 per cent. in 1919 and 5.55 per cent. in 1918.

Not only were the earnings far ahead of last year but the working capital position of the company was as greatly improved, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities standing at $8,005,000 compared with $6.238,000 one year ago.

The stock of Montreal Light, Heat and Power is widely held, there being in the neighborhood of 5,000 shareholders, but it has of late years become less important as a trading stock on the market. The stability of the annual enhancement in value has taken it out of the speculative field and most of the buying for some years past has been on the account of those who are holding it as an investment.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$75,000,000	$64,606,900

The original shareholders of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. exchanged one share of the old for three shares of the new and the shareholders of Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power Co. were given the right to exchange share for share.

Funded Debt—

While Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated has no outstanding bonds there are bonds of constituent companies as follows: Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., that is the old company, first mortgage collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds due 1st, Jan., 1932, redeemable at 105 on any interest date; interest payable 1st Jan. and 1st July, $6,301,000; also Lachine sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds due 1st April, 1933, redeemable at 105, interest payable 1st April and 1st October, $2,910,000; also Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power Co. first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds due 1st January, 1953, redeemable at 105, interest payable 1st April and 1st October, $13,807,300.

Dividend Record—

The dividends on Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated were increased from 4 to 5 per cent. on Aug. 1, 1919, and that amount paid regularly since on 15th February, May, August and November. The dividend on the old Montreal, Light Heat & Power Co., shareholders of which still remain, is 8 per cent. This had been increased to 6 per cent. in 1907, to 7 per cent. in 1909, to 8 per cent. on October 15. 1911, to 9 per cent. in 1912 and 10 per cent. in 1913. When the new company was formed it was called first the "Civic Investment and Industrial Co.," and 8 per cent. was guaranteed to shareholders of the old Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., who did not exchange their stock, from August 1, 1916, and this is still paid. On the basis of the exchange of three shares for one the old shareholders are receiving 15 per cent.

DIRECTORS—

Sir H. Holt, J. S. Norris, J. E. Aldred, Sir H. Montague Allan, C.V.O., George Caverhill, C. R. Hosmer, T. B. Macaulay, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., Hon. N. Perodeau, Hon. H. B. Rainville, R. M. Wilson, Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net revenue	$6,740,030	$7,926,606
Depreciation, etc.	1,328,996	1,443,132
Fix. chg. of Subsi.	1,188,293	1,214,785
Balance	$4,222,741	$5,268,689
Dividends	3,227,688	3,336,466
Pensions	......	20,000
Surplus	$ 995,053	$1,912,220

Five Year Earnings—

Year	*Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18	$4,583,746	$2,556,025	$1,012,698
1918-19	4,637,852	2,562,291	1,022,890
1920	4,882,956	3,220,739	583,767
1921	5,411,034	3,227,688	975,053
1922	6,483,473	3,336,466	1,912,220

*After deprec. and renewal reserve.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	89½	77½	104¾	85	142	103¾

Ottawa Light & Power

Changes of considerable importance in the capitalization and bonded indebtedness of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power have been arranged recently. The changes had their end chiefly in the reduction of interest charges and the dispensing with New York exchange premium on interest payments.

The company had outstanding $3.-500.000 of common stock which was unaffected by the proposals. There was however. unissued capital stock to the amount of $1.500,000, and this was turned into a 6½ per cent. preferred issue. which was sold partially through a customer ownership campaign in the city of Ottawa. With the proceeds the company's entire outstanding indebtedness was redeemed, including two issues of a total amount of $1.300.000.

A new issue of $6,000,000 was created. and $500,000 sold in addition to which portions of the authorized amount were set aside to provide for the redemption of bonds of the company's subsidiaries, the Ottawa Electric and the Ottawa Gas Company. The company is in a position now to finance with a facility any new extensions and to provide working capital when required.

The most recent earnings statement showed further advances over the previous year and the dividend is regarded as well secured.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$3,500,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 8%	6,000,000	1,200,000

First mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund, due 1940. Bonds of Ottawa Electric and Ottawa Gas, guaranteed by this company $1,625,000

Dividend Record—

6% payable quarterly.

Directors —

T. Ahearn, W. Y. Soper, M.D.; A. A. Dion, H. H. Horsey, W. Lyle Reid, T. Workman, W. C. Pitfield, A. Kingman, G. F. Henderson, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Total revenue	$1,652,051	$1,685,381
Expenditure	1,331,789	1,360,953
Surplus rev.	$ 320,261	$ 324,428
Bal. forward	128,090	221,831
	$ 448,351	$ 546,258
Dividends	210,000	210,000
Bad debts	16,520	16,853
Surplus	221,831	225,664
Depreciation	......	93,741
	$ 448,351	$ 546,258

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$246,140	$209,945	$ 85,499
1918	310,150	209,934	114,525
1919	230,971	209,983	123,984
1920	228,699	210,000	128,090
1921	320,261	210,000	221,831
1922	324,428	210,000	225,664

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	72½	60	96	70	92½	79½

Porto Rico

Porto Rico Utilities have had a bad year, as shown by the earnings for the first nine months of the year. Gross revenue is down better than one per cent., while operating expenses, very much higher than in 1922, have reduced the net revenue by 25 per cent.

Conditions somewhat peculiar to the island are in the main responsible. For instance, the railway service has suffered heavily from auto competition. Negotiations with the government to afford some measure of protection in this matter are under way. Then the production of electric energy was curtailed by a period of drought. and the company had to use coal. This put costs up materially. There is a feeling abroad that some drastic action may be taken to shake up the management, and bring about more efficiency in the operation of the various enterprises.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 5 per cent.	3,000,000	2,390,000
First mtge. due 1936.		
Debentures, 5%	£1,500,000	£265,000
Refunding mtge., due 1932.		

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, 4 per cent., paid quarterly.

Directors—

D. E. Thompson, K.C., W. D. Ross, S. J. Moore, Hon. W. B. Ross, K.C. A. E. Ames, K.C., James Ryrie, Hon. Ramon Valdes, Porto Rico, V. M. Drury, W. H. Chase, L. M. Wood.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Gross earnings	$1,332,485	$1,330,445
Expenses	886,770	813,606
Net earnings	$ 465,715	$ 516,839
Other income	42,877	13,905
	$ 508,592	$ 530,744
Bal. forward	415,264	432,936
	$ 923,856	$ 963,680
Interest	188,920	186,275
Dividends	190,000	70,000
Depreciation	100,000	150,000
Reserve	12,000	......
Surplus	432,936	557,405
	$ 923,856	$ 963,680

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$396,411	$ 70,000	$123,084
1918	430,091	70,000	203,513
1919	435,939	70,000	289,172
1920	563,069	160,000	415,264
1921	465,715	190,000	432,936
1922	516,839	70,000	557,405

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	46	35	33	25	30	15
Pref.	81	64	82	70	80½	67
Bonds	73	70	83	73½	84½	80½

Shawinigan

Shawinigan Water and Power Company is one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world. It is still growing, and about April 1 next will bring in the first power from the development at Gres Falls which has been undertaken by a subsidiary corporation, the St. Maurice Power Company. Shawinigan has also greatly increased the scope of its work by acquiring the majority of the stock of the Quebec Power Company, which has united the utilities of Quebec city under one management and control.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. owns and controls on the St Maurice River, in the province of Quebec, water powers of a capacity of 643 700 h.p. To date less than 375 - 000 h.p. has been developed and is in use. The remaining 270 000 h.p. is available at the company's sites and so rapidly is the market for the company's power expanding that each new development arranges for the distribution of its power before completion.

Shawinigan is the largest shareholder in Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, which links up these two great utility corporations closely.

In drawing up its profit and loss statements Shawinigan has been noted for conservation. While it is not right to say that earnings have been "hidden," nevertheless those in touch believe that many dollars that might have been shown under less cautious management have gone to strengthen the company for the future.

The yield on the stock at present prices is not very high, but the prospects for profit for the investor are excellent. Shawinigan has many points to go before it reaches the high level of over 150 reached in 1912, when the dividend rate was only 5 per cent. The dividend rate of 7 per cent. has been unchanged since 1916 and is not likely to be increased until the full benefits of the enlarged installation of the past few years are realized. But with the present dividend rate assured investors can afford to wait for the larger things that are in store.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock	$40,000,000	$20,000,000

Funded Debt—

Consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due 1st July, 1934, redeemable at 110, interest payable 1st January and July, $3,808,500. Refunding mortgage sinking fund 5½ per cent. bonds due 1st January, 1950, interest payable 1st June and December, $6,000,-000; first refunding mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, series "B" $5,334,000; first refunding mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, series "C," due 1st July, 1950, interest payable 1st January and 1st July, $4,-375,000.

Dividend Record—

7 per cent. per annum payable 10th January, April, July and October.

Directors—

J. E. Aldred, president; H. Murray, O.B.E., and J. C. Smith, vice-presidents; M. J. Curran; H. J. Fuller; Sir Lomer Gouin; Sir Herbert S. Holt; R. W. Kelley; Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G.; W. S. Hart, treasurer, G. W. McDougall, K.C., Beaudry Leman.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending December 31.

	1921	1922
Net earnings	$2,838,995	$2,953,061
Int. on bonds, etc.	1,048,182	1,155,778
Depreciation res.	200,000	200,000
	$1,590,812	$1,597,283
Dividends	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus for year	190,812	197,283
Var. res. funds	75,000	75,000
	$ 115,812	$ 122,283

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$2,149,368	$1,050,000	$ 39,143
1918	2,335,053	1,077,528	17,710
1919	2,430,858	1,240,903	30,550
1920	2,525,544	1,400,000	39,593
1921	2,838,995	1,400,000	155,406
1922	2,953,061	1,400,000	267,876

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	109½	100	117	102½	123½	112

S. Canada Power

Further growth in several directions was registered by Southern Canada Power during the past year. Many new customers were added; the distribution system was enlarged and a start was made on the new 30,000 h.p. development at Hemming's Falls.

The output for the year showed an increase of 12½ per cent. over that for the preceding year, and the sales of merchandise, while slightly lower, were recovering rapidly toward the end of the year. The increase would have been more pronounced except that the industrial customers of the company were running below capacity, and by reason of a considerable loss of customers who moved to the United States. However, this movement appeared to have been checked during the summer, so that the year closed showing a nearly normal increase in customers, exclusive of the new customers secured with the Westbury Electric Light and Power Company.

During the year, the Drummondville Textile Company established a plant at Drummondville and the Paramount Rubber Company at Sherbrooke; the Canadian-U. S. Knitting Co., which established at St. Hyacinthe last year, erected a new plant at the same point this year. These are branches of important American industries, and negotiations now in progress indicate the successful continuation of the efforts of the company in assisting to promote the industrial growth of the district.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6% cum.	$5,000,000	$2,500,000
Common, 100,000 shares, 50,000 chares no par value.		

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1948, interest payable 1st March and September, $4,637,500.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 6 per cent. payable 1st January, April July and October. Started April, 1920, and paid regularly since. Common, none.

Directors—

W. C. Hawkins, President; Jas. B. Woodyatt, vice-president and general manager; W. K. Baldwin, M.P., Jas. Davidson, J. S. Gillies, W. H. Milner, Lt.-Col. J. R. Moodie, A. J. Nesbitt, Geo. Parent, K.C., M.P., Chas. E. Read, J. M. Robertson, Harry Sifton, L. C. Haskell, secretay-treasurer.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Gross earn.	$ 843,565	$ 953,970
Op. exp.	385,663	422,741
	$ 457,902	$ 531,229
Int., etc.	307,832	278,174
Surplus	150,069	253,055
Prev. surp.	338,353	58,511
	$ 488,422	$ 311,566
Pfd. divs.	19,911	82,160
To dep. res.	410,000	102,000
Balance	$ 58,511	$ 127,406

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$210,517	$	$149,204
1919	263,293	......	207,268
1920	324,467	13,027	265,898
1921	379,050	18,280	338,353
1922	457,902	19,911	58,511
1923	531,229	82,160	127,406

Toronto Rails

Shareholders of Toronto rails are a little nearer, not much, of getting a portion of their funds tied up in the stock of this company. The city's appeal against the award of the arbitration board, and then its threat to carry its case to the Privy Council, tells the story of the delay. In the meantime the first appeal against the award of the arbitrators succeeded in reducing the amount of the award by around a half million dollars, but also left the company properties than can be included in their assets for at least half the arbitrators' valuation. A settlement, at present, looks a considerable distance off.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$15,000,000	$12,000,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 4½	4,550,000	2,274,360

First mortgage, sinking fund, due Aug., 1921.

Securities Guaranteed—

Toronto Pr. debenture stock (18)	$2,433,333.33	$ 47,474.34
Do., (41)	17,013,998.05	13,558,917.81
Do., Gold bonds due 1924		4,103,200
Toronto Yk. Radial bk. loan		2,240,000

Dividend Record—

Increased Apr. 1907 to 7%, and Oct. 1911 to 8% per annum; reduced to 4% Mar. 1918; last paid Jan. 1919.

Directors—

Sir Henry Pellatt. Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Montreal; E. R. Wood, G. H. Smithers, F. W. Ross, Hugh MacKay, K.C., Montreal, and H. H. Pitts, Ottawa.

Profit and Loss—

	1920	1921
Bal. forward	$5,578,527	$5,161,100
Deficit after exp. etc.	417,426	997,299
	$5,161,100	$4,163,801

Revenue—

	1920	1921
Gross earnings	$7,909,891	$5,130,431
Oper. expenses	6,626,508	4,782,490
Bond interest	109,175	113,624
% on earnings	1,308,330	1,004,893
Payment, taxes	283,294	226,722
Deficit	$ 417,426	$ 997,299

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Surplus Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$1,094,809	$960,000	$5,543,683
1918	501,569	480,000	5,565,252
1919	13,274	......	5,578,527
1920	*417,426	......	5,161,100
1921	*997,299	......	4,163,801

* Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	80	59½	98½	60¾	95	73½

Twin City

Twin City has had a good year. Business in the Twin Cities has been fairly steady. The company's gross revenue, taking the year on the whole has fallen materially below the totals of 1922, but the company succeeded in making tremendous savings in operation costs, with the result, that in some cases the increase in net income is equal and in some months much greater than the whole net of 1922.

For some time a commission has been going over the assets of the company, making an appraisal of its plant and equipment. This, when completed, will likely be the gauge for the striking of future fare rates. The company is to be allowed a reasonable return on its investment. Those associated with the company are very optimistic as to the outcome, from the company viewpoint.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$22,000,000	$22,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,000,000	3,000,000

Funded Debt—

Minneapolis St. Ry.		
Bonds, 7% Due 1925.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Bonds 6% Due 1932.	224,000	224,000
Bonds 6% Due 1934.	456,000	456,000
Bonds 5% Due 1937.	3,708,000	3,708,000
Min. & St. Paul Ry.		
Bonds 5% Due 1924.	500,000	500,000
Bonds 5% Due 1928.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	$19,888,000	$19,888,000

Annual interest charges $1,101,200.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, 2 per cent., 1918; 2½ per cent., 1919; 3 per cent., 1920; 2 per cent., 1921; 4 per cent., 1922; 3 per cent., 1923, June.

Directors—

C. Hayden, G. H. Partridge, W. O. Washburn, H. Doerr, E. Pennington, D. Goodrich, J. R. Mitchell, H. Lowry, E. W. Decker, F. Bergen, A. E. Ames.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Revenue	$13,865,581	$13,772,647
Expenses	10,090,535	9,914,324
Net revenue	2,875,046	3,858,322
Taxes	1,139,637	1,251,924
Oper. income	1,735,409	2,606,398
Non-op. income	55,732	69,241
Gross income	1,791,141	2,675,639
Deductions	1,093,836	1,110,438
Net income	697,304	1,565,201
Bal. forward	1,307,653	1,211,202
Net adjust.	......	36,332
	2,004,957	2,812,735
Adjustments	143,756	......
Dividends	650,000	1,090,000
Surplus	$1,211,202	$ 1,722,735

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	3,458,346	$1,530,000	$1,285,804
1918	2,692,005	650,000	1,180,078
1919	2,997,385	210,000	1,671,580
1920	3,191,571	1,420,000	1,307,653
1921	2,875,046	650,000	1,211,202
1922	3,858,322	1,090,000	1,722,735

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	61½	34	62⅛	34⅛	80¼	58
Pref.	76	74¾	89	73	106	97⅞

Winnipeg Railway

Particular interest in Winnipeg Electric centres in the question of franchise renewal. The company has a perpetual franchise for the operation of the street railway system in Winnipeg, but the franchise can be revoked at the end of any five-year period and the tramway system taken over by the city of Winnipeg at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The renewal question comes up again in 1927 and it is possible that the city may then take over the line. Those behind the company are believed not to be adverse to this procedure should the movement for the public acquisition of the line gain ground, as they would then concentrate their entire energies upon the more profitable power and lighting side of the business.

One result would probably be that the Manitoba Power Company, now a subsidiary enterprise would become the parent company purchasing all the assets of Winnipeg Electric.

Since 1918 this company, which operates, directly or through subsidiaries, electric railway, power and lighting and gas supply undertakings in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and adjacent districts, has made rapid progress. Net earnings have increased from $1,-221.428 for 1918 to $1,990,362 for 1922.

The undertaking was severely affected by the war, and there have been no ordinary dividends since 1915, but the preference dividend has been regularly paid. The company's relations with the public and the municipal authorities are good. The track and plant have been rehabilitated since the war, and the system is now in a high state of efficiency. The prospects of the undertaking appear very favorable, and a substantial saving in operating costs is anticipated from the use of the new hydro-electric power supply now available from Great Falls, which is much cheaper than steam-generated power.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$11,000,000	$11,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,000,000	3,000,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 5%	4,273,500
First refund, mortgage, sinking fund, due 1935.	
Bonds 5%	726,500
Winnipeg Electric St. Ry. 1st mortgage, due 1927.	
Debentures 4½%	4,380,000
Perpetual Consolidated.	
General Mortgage & Collateral Trust 6% gold bonds, due 1943,	$3,250,000
Debts of subsidiaries, interest and principal guaranteed:	
Winnipeg Electric Ry.	$1,400,000
Suburban Rapid Transit	500,000
Manitoba Power	7,500,000
Total	$9,400,000

Dividends—

Preferred paid quarterly. No common paid since 1915.

Directors—

Sir Augustus Nanton, A. W. McLimont, F. M. Morse, G. V. Hastings, Hugh Sutherland, A. J. Nesbitt, W. J. Bullman, W. R. Bawlf, D. N. Finnie.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Earnings	$5,418,023	$5,395,223
Expenses	3,559,380	3,526,715
Net	$1,858,643	$1,868,508
Miscell. inc.	161,407	121,853
Gross income	$2,020,050	$1,990,362
Interest	633,331	643,028
Discount on secs.	52,526	16,000
Per cent. of taxes	347,384	339,675
Other charges	57,844	56,283
Depreciation	323,655	339,510
	$ 605,310	$ 595,866
Pref. dividend	182,368	210,000
Sinking fund	57,420	56,550
Surplus	$ 365,523	$ 329,316

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Gross Earnings	Diidends	Surplus
1917	$3,339,009	$	$1,218,106
1918	3,588,723	......	1,242,865
1919	4,284,479	......	1,279,172
1920	5,233,700	4,444	1,845,501
1921	5,418,023	182,368	2,131,574
1922	5,395,223	210,000	2,377,106

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	48	30	46½	30¼	42¼	27
Bonds	86	79	92	88¾	94½	86½

CANADA'S LIME OUTPUT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently gave out revised figures for the 1922 Canadian lime production. The total quicklime output was given as 7,698,028 bushels, valued at $2,622,726. The hydrated lime amounted to 44,623 tons, worth $542,279. While production was greater than the previous year, 12 per cent. for quicklime and 24 per cent. for hydrated lime, the values were less, the former 15 per cent. and the latter about 11 per cent.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK IMPROVED

Shipbuilding interests in Great Britain are encouraged by the recent credit grant for building ships in connection with unemployment relief, the cruiser building program, and other orders in prospect, in addition to those under way in the Belfast yards.

P. Lyall & Sons

Construction Company, Limited

MONTREAL

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Partial list of Buildings constructed by this Company:

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa;
T. Eaton Mail Order Building, Winnipeg;
New Union Station, Toronto;
Transportation Building, Montreal;
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal;
Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal;
Montreal Trust Bldg., Montreal;
North Toronto C.P.R. Station;
Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto;
Harbor Sheds, Montreal;
Government Dry Dock, Esquimault;
Canadian General Electric Factory, Toronto;
Custom House, Montreal;
Examining Warehouse, Ottawa;
C.P.R. Freight Sheds, Toronto;
Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg;
Ottawa College, Ottawa;
Provincial Legislative Bldgs., Regina;
Palliser Hotel, Calgary;
Union Station, Ottawa;
Drill Shed, Edmonton;
Welland Canal;

And Many Other Leading Buildings From Halifax to Victoria.

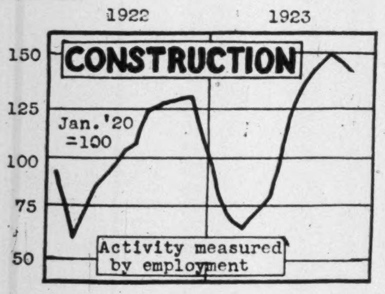
CONSTRUCTION — Good Volume for Year

Failure of Costs to Drop Was Somewhat Disappointing—Labor Conditions Not Satisfactory and Wages Continue High—Year a Fair One.

There was a good volume of construction work initiated in Canada in 1923 despite the disappointing trend of construction costs which failed to show the marked decline that was anticipated and that was regarded as an essential preliminary of an extended building boom. Pronounced activity has been in evidence this year in the construction of public works, and utilities, and a number of financial and business concerns that had put off thee construction of new office buildings for lower prices finally decided to go ahead with their jobs.

Labor conditions are not yet satisfactory in the building industry, and the scale of wages continues at a high level that is inconsistent with reduced wages and unemployment in other lines of activity. Labor is decidedly the fly in the ointment in the construction industry.

The various companies in the construction group have been having a fair year. The brick companies have been busy and construction companies all have managed to get contracts to keep their staffs engaged. The outlook is for a continuance of building on a broad scale, particularly if costs can be still further adjusted.



Canada Cement

At the moment prospects for Canada Cement are not much better than they were a year ago at this time. Consumption of cement in Canada is still so far below normal that the company is unable to operate its plants at anywhere near their full capacity. The company being the largest producer of cement in Canada, and leading the entire industry, it can only hope to find increased markets in increased population and increased consumption of cement per capita. It cannot greatly increase its business by taking away the trade of its competitors, and only moderate progress can be made in working up an export trade under present conditions.

The cement industry in Canada will benefit greatly from immigration expansion and the attendant new construction works. The benefit will be especially welcome because of the present over-built condition of the cement industry. For instance the plants of the Canada Cement Company have an output of 12.000.000 barrels of cement and yet the total consumption of cement in all Canada was only 6,549.749 barrels in 1922. This had a value of $14.821,780. The largest amount of cement ever produced in one year in Canada was under 9,-000.000 barrels.

Canada Cement is the largest producer in the industry, especially from Quebec to Alberta, and will be able to increase its production and sales as consumption grows.

Canada up to 1913 was an important importer of cement, but has lately become an exporter. During 1922 exports of cement from Canada were 425,137 barrels valued at $699.-738, as against 242.345 barrels valued at $650,658 in 1921. Although the foreign market for Canadian cement is limited, due to high freight rates from Canadian ports, Canada Cement Company has been making progress in establishing its product in some foreign countries.

The company is in a strong liquid position and the stock has this year touched new high levels.

During the recent rise in the stock there has been a suggestion of an increase in the company's dividend. But the company still has a substantial bond issue outstanding that matures in 1929, and it would not be surprising if a conservative dividend policy were maintained until these bonds have approached more closely to maturity.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$10,500,000	$10,500.000
Common stock	19,000,000	13,500,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1929; redeemable in whole or part at 110, $5,797,453.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. regularly, payable 16th February, May, August and November; common, 6 per cent. per annum, payable 16th January, April, July and October.

Directors—

F. P. Jones, president and general manager; A. C. Tagge, vice-president; H. L. Doble, secretary and treasurer; G. W. Allan, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, R. E. Webster. Angus McLean, D. N. Butchart, R. W. Kelley, Farquhar Robertson, Gordon Edwards, E. M. Young, T. A. Russell, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C.; H. J. Fuller.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net earnings ..	$ 2,636,461	$ 2,403,101
Bal. forward .	898,970	614,040
	$ 3,535,431	$ 3,017,141
Depreciation ..	815,530	
Bond interest .	376,684	360,250
Fire ins. res. .	159,177	148,732
Res. for repairs	25,000	35,000
Pref. dividends	735,000	735,000
Com. dividends	810,000	810,000
Contingent res.		275,000
Balance	$ 614,041	$ 653,158

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$2,861,246	$1,545,000	$2,576.999
1918	x2,215,708	1,545,000	2,677,643
1919	3,057,553	1,545,000	1,424.857
1920	2,362,742	1,545,000	898,970
1921	2,636,460	1,545,000	614,040
1922	2,403,101	1,545,000	653,158

x after allowing for depreciation.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	66¾	46¾	80	52	88¼	77
Pref.	94	81	100	88	105½	100
Bonds	95	89	100½	94	103	100

Lyall Construction

This company is busy on two big contracts that will keep the organization busy for at least three years. These include the Welland Canal, on which $12,000,000 of work remains to be done, and the Esquimalt dry dock on which work to the amount of $2,-250,000 must yet be done. These are government jobs but the expected profits have been somewhat interfered with by increases in wages that were forced on the company by governmental interference and which cannot be passed on by the company. It is believed though that negotiations are on foot between the company and the Dominion government to have these increased wages adjusted in the company's favor. This would make a difference in profits, for it is understood that the excess paid out by the company in this way has already totalled $100,000 in a few months.

The company recently made arrangement with the Dominion government which finally adjusted the differences between the two parties in connection with the parliament buildings contract at Ottawa. The company's claim was shaved somewhat, but nevertheless a substantial sum was received that would be applicable to the present year's profits.

A new contract of tidy size has recently been entered into for construction work and the prospects are that the organization will be kept busy for the next few years, during which time national expansion is likely to commence on a scale sufficient to enable more and larger contracts to be taken up.

Capitalization—

Preferred 7% cum.	$1,300,000
Common	1,750,000

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due February 1, 1932, payable in Montreal February 1, and August 1, authorized $1,250,000 of which $494,700 redeemed, leaving balance of $755,300.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly, Common payable 10 January, April, July and October; reduced from 8 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum for quarter ending March 31, 1922, and not paid since.

Directors—

Wm. Lyall, president; T. O. Lyall, vice-president and treasurer; J. N. Greenshields, K.C.; H. W. Beauclerk, H. M. Scott, James Ballantyne, Robert Whyte.

Profit and Loss—

	1921-22	1922-23
Earnings	$ 240,738	$ 161,097
Bal. forward	472,099	389,220
	$ 712,837	$ 550,317
Interest	50,318	46,586
Pref. dividends ..	91,000	91,000
Com. dividends ..	122,500	
Sinking fund	59,800	63,400
Surplus	389,219	349,331
	$ 712,837	$ 550,317

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18	$1,491,082	$161,000	$ 365,852
1918-19	1,314,582	231,000	402,001
1919-20	377,734	231,000	438,071
1920-21	375,265	231,000	472,099
1921-22	240,738	213,500	389,219
1922-23	161,097	91,000	349,331

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	76	32½	55	27	47	10
Bonds	86	68	85	75	97	85

National Brick

This company has operated its plants at about 60 per cent. of capacity this year, or just about on the same basis reported by the president in his annual report for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1923. This shows that the present rate of production is being maintained very well, but is not being incrcased to any degree.

Prospects are for a considerable amount of building in Montreal for the year 1924, and as the city of Montreal is the natural market for the production of the National Brick Company, this augurs well for the coming year.

National Brick went through a period of difficulties, and holders of the bonds were required to take preferred stock for their securities. Its affairs are now getting into better shape, although the balance sheet still shows a deficit.

Capitalization—

	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$3,339,600
Common stock	2,000,000

Dividend Record—

No dividends paid.

Directors—

H. R. Trenholm, president; Jas. W. Pyke, vice-president; J. N. Greenshields, K.C., A. A. Ayer, Milton Hersey, Paul Galibert, A. Joyce.

Profit and Loss—

	1921-22	1922-23
Earnings	* $ 87,637	$ 220,126
Income tax		17,653
	† 87,637	$ 202,473
Res. for renewals		50,000
	†$ 87,637	$ 152,473
Bond scrip. int. .	33,067	
	†$ 120,698	$ 152,473
Prev. debit. bal. ..	672,150	792,849
P. & L. debit	†$ 792,849	$ 640,375

* Operating loss for year.
† Debit.

BRITISH BOOT MAKERS INVADE CANADIAN MARKET

OTTAWA.—British-made boots and shoes are taking the Canadian market away from their rivals manufactured in the United States. Figures published by the Bureau of Statistics show that importations of boots and shoes from the United Kingdom increased in volume by $173,096, while importations from the United States only increased $51,414. In the twelve-month period ending October 31, 1922, boots and shoes to the value of $369,837 were imported from the United Kingdom. In the period ended October 31 last, imports had increased in value to $542,933. American shoes imported in the fiscal year 1922-23 were to the value of $861,307.

Photograph of Power Plants at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

SHAWINIGAN POWER

The 410,000 H.P. power supply of this Company, available from its Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere Plants assures the manufacturing industries of Quebec of an abundant supply of electric power.

Industries of every kind, from the smallest to those requiring 20,000 H.P. are using SHAWINIGAN POWER.

Construction is now proceeding on an additional development of 150,000 H.P. for the St. Maurice Power Co., Limited. Power from this development will be fed into the Shawinigan System.

Reasonable rates, steady and dependable service.
Consult us about your power requirements.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.,
Power Bldg., Montreal

GENERAL—Many Excellent Companies in List

Canadian General Electric Figures in Merger—Paint Companies Have Fine Year—Moore Group Continues to Make Good Progress.

American Sales Book

Business has continued to improve steadily for this company. The volume during the present period to date is ahead of the corresponding period last year, and the prospects are for a good winter. Arrears on the preference stock have all been cleared off and dividends of $1 per share, 5 per cent., were paid on common shares whose par value is $20 on July 1, and October 1. This explains why the common stock with a value of $20 has been selling around 40, as compared with a price slightly under 90 for the preferred with a par value of $100. The common stock outstanding is only $614,000, as compared with $3,073,000 of preferred.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$ 616,600	$ 614,660
Pref. 7% cum.	3,073,300	3,073,300

Funded Debt—

Bonds, 6% 265,214
First mortgage sinking fund due 1927.

Dividend Record—

Preferred passed July 1914, resumed Aug. 1917. Arrears paid 1¾%, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, 1920; July 2 and Dec. 1, 1921; 1¾% June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 15, 1922, being in full of arrears. Common 8% paid Jan. 15, 1923, for year 1922.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, W. D. Vanhorn, A. M. Bovier, A. E. Ames, Hon. H. S. Duell, C. G. Brand, Geo. Weston, W. O'Connor, C. W. Colby, F. A. Deans, E. G. Baker.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$515,891	$558,365
Bal. forward	319,107	238,936
	834,998	797,301
Taxes	65,311	34,050
	769,687	763,251
Interest on bonds	23,820	21,135
Dep. reserve	134,233	137,219
Red. of Pat. Acc.	50,000	50,000
Dividends	322,696	425,652
Surplus	238,936	129,245
	$769,687	$763,251

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$412,461	$215,131	$351,015
1918	316,316	215,131	269,897
1919	427,237	215,131	270,851
1920	602,679	322,696	319,107
1921	515,891	322,696	238,936
1922	558,365	425,652	129,245

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	9	3¾	34	9	43	34
Pref.	79¾	70	95	78¾	93	87⅞

Asbestos Corporation

Although figuring much in discussions for a merger of the important asbestos producers of Quebec province, Asbestos Corporation still remains as an individual entity, and the most important in its field. The much-discussed merger seems to be "off" at least for the present.

Asbestos Corporation has suffered from three important causes this year: foreign competition, which cut into its European markets, price cutting by the Canadian producers, and from a fire at its plant. All of these have contributed to reducing the company's profits, and have brought about a reduction in the dividend rate. For the quarter ending September 30 dividends on the preferred stock were 1½ per cent. instead of 1¾ per cent., and on the common stock 1 per cent., instead of 1½ per cent.

A letter from the president. W. G. Ross, to shareholders, said in part: "While the shipments of asbestos have shown an increase this year over last, the prices have been considerably reduced, owing to the senseless competition among the Canadian companies. There has also been a falling off in the demand for our company's higher grades, due to some extent to Rhodesian competition, as well as the unsettled condition of affairs in Europe. In addition to this, the company's production has suffered through the destruction by fire of the Kings Mine mill."

Nevertheless, according to the president, Asbestos Corporation is in a strong financial condition, practically no change having taken place in this respect since the balance sheet submitted at the close of last year, and is, therefore, in excellent position to meet competitive rates until such time as the other mining companies change their attitude.

It is anticipated the new mill at the Kings Mine will be completed and in operation by the first of the year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred 6% participating	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
Common	3,000,000	3,000,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 5% sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1942, redeemable at 105 and interest on any interest date $2,825,400.

Dividend Record—

Preferred dividends payable 15th of January, April, July and October; 4 per cent. paid during the years 1916 and 1917; 5¼ per cent. paid 1918; 6 per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1919; 6¾ per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. 1920; 7 per cent. paid 1921 and 1922. Common—5 per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1919; 5¾ per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent. paid for 1920; 6 per cent. paid for 1921 and 1922.

Directors—

W. G. Ross, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; C. W. Colby, H. J. Fuller, Wm. Finley, J. W. Cook, H. E. Mitchell.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending Dec. 31

	1921	1922
Net profits after renewals and betterments	$ 893,058	$ 879,286
Less exhaustion of minerals	199,800	194,299
Less bond int.	150,000	150,000
Balance for dividends	543,259	534,987
Preferred dividends	280,000	280,000
Balance available for common	265,259	254,987
Com. dividends	180,000	180,000
Surplus for year	$ 83,259	$ 74,987

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$ 537,938	$160,000	$ 593,891
1918	1,253,813	190,000	1,203,819
1919	1,573,317	530,000	1,586,391
1920	1,786,938	582,500	2,052,831
1921	*893,058	460,000	2,136,090
1922	879,286	460,000	2,211,076

*After renewals and taxes.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	82½	36	73½	44	72½	25
Pref.	95	75	90	73¼	91	57
Bonds	100	73	100	76	90	85

Brandram-Henderson

Excellent progress is being made by this company, which ranks among the leaders in the paint and varnish field. Built upon solid foundations it retains the sound policies of its founders. The company looks forward to gradually increasing sales, not only because of the increase in construction work throughout the Dominion, but because of the conviction growing in the public mind that a greater employment of paint and varnish in the protection of property is an economic necessity.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
Common stock	1,250,000	1,179,900

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due October 1, 1936; redeemable in whole or part at 110 and interest $299,600, consolidated 6 per cent. bonds due March 15, 1939, $698,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable 1st Jan., April, July and October. Common dividend 4 per cent. payable 1st March, June, September and December; increased from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. January 1, 1920. Reduced from 5 to 3 per cent. January, 1922. Increased from 3 to 4 per cent. from January 1, 1923.

Directors—

George Henderson, president; Chas. Archibald, vice-president; H. B. Stairs, K.C.; Hector McInnes, K.C.; I. C. Stewart, Col. Thos. Cantley, H. H. Champ, Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C.; W. A. Black, G. MacGregor, V. M. Drury.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net profits	$ 147,742	$ 163,703
Bal. forward	897,506	828,360
	$ 1,045,248	$ 992,063
Pref. dividends	35,000	35,000
Com. dividends	58,945	35,397
Bond interest	60,443	59,581
Res. for deprec.	7,500	7,500
Res. for loss	55,000	
Surplus	828,360	854,585
	$ 1,045,248	$ 992,063

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$221,429	$ 64,100	$412,184
*1918	238,133	73,000	501,519
1919	299,736	73,800	639,027
1920	120,835	83,500	987,506
1921	147,742	94,005	828,360
1922	163,703	70,397	854,585

* For 13 months.

F. N. Burt

A very satisfactory year's business to date and the prospect for a good statement for 1923 as a whole, is reported by the F. N. Burt Co. The company's industrial history is one of sound management and profitable business. In 1921 a bonus of 10 per cent. on the common stock was paid after a number of important business expansions and extensions were financed out of earnings. The company has been a leader in its field for the last forty years, and bids fair to hold that position for the immediate future at least.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,983,100	$2,233,100
Pref. 7% cum.	516,900	492,100

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly; Common, paid 6% 1919; 8½% 1920; 10% plus 10% 1921; 10% 1922 and 1923.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, A. E. Ames, F. N. Burt, A. Jephcott, W. Findlay, C. W. Colby, Jas. Ryrie, Hon. H. S. Duell, Miss M. R. Cass.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 674,754	$ 721,627
Bal. forward	984,857	842,682
Less Taxes	112,235	77,490
	$1,547,376	$1,486,819
Plant Reserve	216,585	194,377
Written off	23,552	23,910
Pref. dividends	54,306	36,491
Com. dividends	194,940	220,390
Bonus on com.	215,310	......
Surplus	842,682	1,011,650
	$1,547,376	$1,486,819

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$369,999	$183,264	$272,863
1918	470,377	183,264	376,783
1919	795,715	198,548	713,044
1920	842,712	214,132	984,857
1921	674,754	464,556	842,683
1922	721,627	256,881	1,011,650

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	113	93½	127	104⅞	140¼	123½
Pref.	112½	96½	119	108	135½	125

Can. General Electric

Following its disposal to the General Electric of the United States, Canadian General Electric is settling down to business. The company has heavy orders for electrical equipment ahead. "Our business does not look to seasons for activity or dullness," said J. J. Ashworth, general manager, recently. "General prosperity amongst industry will bring activity in electrical lines. There is a considerable large power plant development and new units are being installed. Quebec is an active field at present, although we have not felt much effect of the expansion in the mining fields as yet.

"This summer has shown slightly better returns than the same period last year. Prices in all of our lines are rather high, as is the case in all industries. This is due to high wage rates and costs of raw material."

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$18,000,000	$10,800,000
Pref. 7% cum.	2,000,000	2,000,000

Debentures 6%, 20-yr., due April 1, 1942, $5,000,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid half-yearly; common paid 7 per cent. 1914-15; 8 per cent. 1916 to 1921, plus 2 per cent. bonus 1920, and 20 per cent. stock dividend Aug. 1921; dividend cut 6 per cent. June 30, 1922.

Directors—

A. E. Dyment, president; S. Haas, J. J. Ashworth, G. W. Beadmore, H. C. Cox, F. Gordon Osler, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Jas. Lougheed, W. L. Mathews, W. G. and W. D. Ross.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$1,707,339	$ 532,791
Depreciation	401,831	......
Interest	599,416	428,227
Net profits	706,092	104,564
Bal. forward	778,672	557,726
	1,484,764	662,290
Dividends	927,038	841,879
Surplus	557,726	*179,589
	$1,484,764	$ 662,290

*Deficit.

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$2,051,609	$ 780,000	$ 966,292
1918	2,013,996	780,000	1,122,776
1919	1,617,989	780,000	836,097
1920	2,213,731	1,014,114	778,672
1921	1,707,339	927,038	557,726
1922	532,791	841,879	*179,589

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	117¼	84½	101⅛	75	115	80
Pref.	110	93	103	97	112¾	100

Dominion Glass

The company's year, ending Sept. 30, was a good one, although the margin of profit was not so great as in some of the past years. Business is reported as holding fairly well, and the management looks forward to another year of prosperity. In spite of new competition that started up a few years ago the company continues to strengthen its reserves steadily, and seems to be one of those corporations whose securities are an excellent long-hold proposition.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,600,000	$2,600,000
Common stock	4,250,000	4,250,000

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds due June 2, 1933, callable at 110 and interest on any December 2 .... $1,424,700

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid regularly 7 per cent. per annum 1st January, April, July and October. Common regularly 6 per cent. on 2nd January, April, July and October. Paid 4 per cent. in 1919 and 1920 and increased to 6 per cent. in 1921, increased to 7 per cent. Nov. 1922.

Directors—

Sir Chas. Gordon, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; A. H. Grier, managing director; John Baillie, Ralph King, A. Kingman, Hon. Lionel Guest, T. B. Macaulay, F. W. Ross, Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bt., C.B.

Profit and Loss—

Year End Sept. 30	1922	1923
Profits	$ 718,540	$ 724,664
Bal. forward	818,144	929,684
	$1,536,684	$1,654,348
Bond interest	170,000	170,000
Pref. dividend	182,000	182,000
Com. dividend	255,000	297,500
Balance	929,684	1,004,848
	$1,536,684	$1,654,348

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	599,182	275,902	879,831
1919	631,724	352,000	489,555
1920	757,989	352,000	725,544
1921	699,599	437,000	818,143
1922	718,540	437,000	929,684
1923	724,664	479,500	1,004,848

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	64¼	50	90	54	105¾	89
Pref.	91	77½	101	87	107	97

English Electric

This company has showed an improvement in earnings this year. Conditions in the electrical trade have gradually become better and the English Electric came in for its share. Dividends are being deferred on the preferred to conserve the resources of the company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com.	30,000 shares	30,000	no par val.
Pref.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$100 each

Dividend Record—

Preferred, 8 per cent. per annum, payable, Mar. June, Sept. and Dec. First paid Mar. 31, 1922. Passed for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, and since.

Directors—

R. A. Stinson, president; Hon. F. H. Phippen; R. Home Smith; D. H. McDougall; T. R. Watson; Col. N. D. Perry, D.S.O.; Lord Meston, K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir J. H. Mansell, K.B.E.D.L.; P. J. Pybus, C.B.E.

Profit and Loss—

For year ending Dec. 30, 1922, profit after providing for depreciation of buildings, plant and equipment amounted to $2,452, which added to $351,044 brought forward makes a total of $353,496. Of this amount $124,404 was deducted for preferred dividends, leaving a balance of $229,092.

King Edward Hotel

The King Edward Hotel Company has had a fairly good year, all things considered. Business depression always reflects itself on the earnings of an hotel. This, combined with cold, wet and backward spring weather, took the edge somewhat off the tourist traffic. Although business the earlier part of the season was light, visitors came later, and during July, August and September the hotel enjoyed capacity business.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Funded Debt—

Bonds 5% 1st mtge. 10-year	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Bonds 7% 2nd mtge. due 1923	700,000	625,000

Dividend Record—

10% paid 1919-20-21; 5% April, 1922.

Directors—

F. A. Dudley, pres.; D. M. Johnson, G. H. O'Neil, F. W. Rockwell, W. A. McKenzie, J. H. Spence, C. E. Calvert, D. H. McDougall.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$289,005	$ 83,925
Bal. forward	100,493	117,034
	$389,498	$200,959
Interest	87,833	84,636
Depreciation	70,474	54,465
Dividends	100,000	50,000
Income tax	14,157	7,325
Surplus	117,033	4,533
	$389,498	$200,959

Three Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	$284,790	$100,000	$100,493
1921	289,005	100,000	117,033
1922	83,925	50,000	4,533

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	80	64	80	59	55	42½

Marconi Wireless

A deadlock in negotiations for an Empire wireless chain has dampened the optimism of Marconi Wireless holders. The concern cannot make progress with the British government. Besides, the recent annual statement was not satisfying.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$7,500,000	$6,000,000

Shares $2.50 each.

Directors—

C. G. Greenshields, K.C., president; A. E. Dyment, vice-president; R. Bickerdike, vice-president; Senator G. Marconi, G.C.V.O., LL.D., Sc., vice-president; G. M. Bosworth; Henry W. Allan; Godfrey C. Isaacs; Dr. Milton L. Harvey.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 12,253	$ 22,251
Depreciation	*95,988	7,383
	†$ 83,735	$ 14,868
Written off	......	254,287
Bal. org. exp.	......	10,109
Bad debts	40,000	......
Spcl. exp.	29,627	......
	†153,362	†249,528
Prev. bal.	410,375	257,012
Balance	$257,012	$ 7,484

*Including amortization of patents.
†Deficit.

Mount Royal Hotel

The tourist traffic to Quebec has been heavy this year and the Mount Royal is reported to have experienced a good year. Net operating revenue after taking care of all charges shows a profit for the first nine months of the present year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com.	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100 each
Pref.	7,000,000	......	" "

Funded Debt—

8% debs. $7,000,000 $4,563,300
Interest payable quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct.
7% Bonds.... $4,000,000 $4,000,000
Interest payable January and July.

Directors—

Frank A. Dudley, president; W. M. Birks, vice-president; Hon. C. P. Beaubien, K.C.; W. W. Butler; G. H. Duggan; Col. J. T. Loree, D.S.M.; A. D. Mactier; Gen. F. S. Meighen, C.M.G.; Com. J. K. L. Ross; Hon. Lorne C. Webster; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.; Brig.-Gen. J. L. Kincaid, D.S.O.; Hon. J. Smeaton White; W. A. Mackenzie; R. E. Decarey; F. W. Rockwell.

Profit and Loss—

For first nine months of operation: Net earnings to Dec., 1922, $4,974; Gross Jan. to Sept., 1923, $1,992,484; operation expense, $1,294,849; depreciation, $75,000; net operating, $627,609; bond interest, $209,999; 8% debenture interest to June, 1923, $268,804; net earnings, $148,805.

Pacific Burt

Pacific Burt has enjoyed a good year. Profits should be even better than in 1922, as it will mark the first full year that the company has operated the Pacific Coast Sales Book, of Los Angeles. While the company was only operated a few months of the last fiscal year, it influenced the profits to such an extent that special mention was made of it in the annual report. It is understood that business with the Pacific Burt during the year has been in keeping with that of the F. N. Burt. The development in the use of cardboard containers has created a tremendous demand for the products of these companies.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$650,000	$650,000
Pref. 7% cum.	650,000	650,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly Common, 6% per annum, paid quarterly. Increased from 2 to 6%, beginning 1st July, 1922. First paid quarterly 1st April, 1923, instead of half-yearly.

Directors—

S. J. Moore, A. E. Ames, H. T. Scott, H. P. Brown, F. N. Burt, E. G. Baker, C. W. Colby, Jas. Ryrie, S. J. Moore.

Profit and Loss—

	1921-22	1922-23
Profits	$115,446	$235,990
Bal. forward	54,527	54,075
Less taxes	3,821	4,983
	$166,152	$285,082
Plant reserve	33,719	42,400
Written off	19,857	12,552
Pref. dividends	45,500	45,500
Com. dividends	13,000	35,750
Surplus	54,075	148,879
	$166,152	$285,082

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18	$101,551	$ 58,000	$ 38,026
1918-19	83,743	58,500	29,654
1919-20	168,216	58,500	53,889
1920-21	149,397	58,500	54,527
1921-22	115,446	58,500	54,075
1922-23	235,990	81,250	148,879

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	38	30	91	35	107	92
Pref.	81	70	100	79	108	98

Port Hope Sanitary

Port Hope Sanitary has had a very good year. The building industry has had a substantial season, and this has provided many nice orders. Directors of the company recently decided to retire the preferred stock and will take up $200,000 now and the balance later on. The price is not to be in excess of $100. The directors have not continued the 1922 policy of a payment on the common shares. They declared $6 per share late last year. The funds are to be husbanded this year to retire preferred shares.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$ 750,000	$ 749,500
Pref. 7% cum.	500,000	456,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Two years' dividends to 31st Aug., 1919, were paid by the issue of preferred stock. Common, $6 per share, paid Dec. 20, 1922.

Directors—

L. M. Wood, R. J. Cluff, F. Armstrong, W. D. Ross, W. J. Cluff, M. L. Davies, Robt. Fleming.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profit	$91,211	$203,785
Interest rec.	1,139	......
	$92,350	$203,785
Interest	2,928	563
Insurance	2,520	1,455
Depreciation	25,917	57,200
Income tax	6,794	14,870
Surplus	54,191	50,093
Doubtful accts.	....	3,260
Adj. of assets	....	76,344
	$92,350	$203,785

Four Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1919	$132,015	$	$ 79,411
1920	69,292	87,593	46,610
1921	91,211	31,920	54,191
1922	203,785	76,890	50,093

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	..	..	..	..	57	45
Pref.	..	..	..	..	99	80

(Continued on page 27)

The Manufacturer's Share of the Mining Millions

Concerns that have never before sounded the possibilities of the mining industry as a field for their product are rising to the opportunity this big market now affords. Are you?

MILLIONS of dollars of new capital will be invested in Canadian mining properties within the next few years. More millions coming out of the ground will go into new developments. This means the expenditure each year of colossal sums for machinery, equipment, supplies—everything that goes to make a mine and this includes a wide range of products from tacks to tractors, from cameras to chemicals, from maps to motors.

The manufacturer who is looking for a broader market for his products will find in the mining industry his outlet. This industry will expand so rapidly in Canada in the next few years that it merits the study of every person with a commodity or service to sell. Those who establish definite contact with the key men in the mining industry now will reap the largest share of the business later.

Don't say that your product is not needed by the mining industry. Do you make shoes? The managers buy heavy shoes and boots for their men. Do you make automobiles? Trucks are used by the score. Do you make boats? Some of the mining camps are only accessible by boats. Do you make engines? Every mine uses several engines of various types. Do you make electrical equipment; piping; rubber hose, belting, chemicals, explosives, drills; cement, foodstuffs, textiles; stock certificates. All of these are bought in large quantities by the mine managers.

The man who does the buying is the mine manager with the assistance of his consulting engineer and with the final O.K. of his directorate. You have to sell them all on your product.

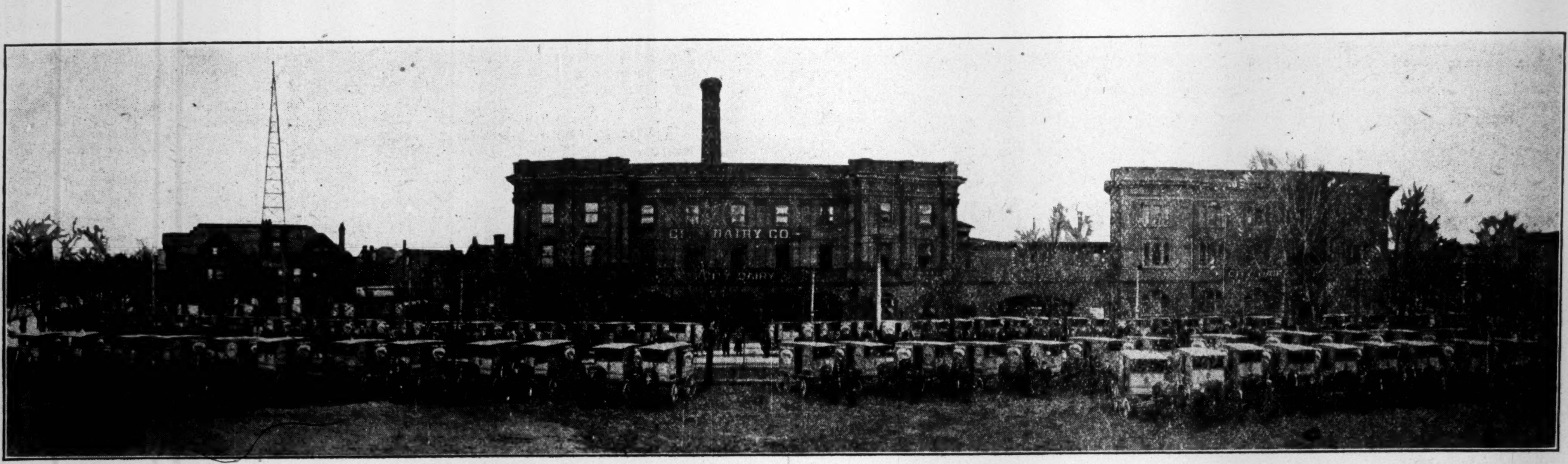
In the big mines and in the small mines and in the prospects now being developed The Financial Post gives you a broad coverage. In Northern Ontario, for instance, it would be hard to locate a mine where The Financial Post is not read. In the cities where the head offices of the mines are located, it would be hard to find a mine president or other important executive who is not following The Post closely week after week. The Post's absolute dominance and leadership in furnishing sound mining news has made it an essential right-hand guide to the mining man.

Millions will be spent by the mines—and your product will be bought. Get into this promising field early. Let a representative of The Financial Post call to talk it over with you personally. Our men have visited every mine in the North Country. They can perhaps tell you how to file down some of the rough spots in your selling campaign to the mines. You will be placed under no obligation to advertise in The Financial Post. Quite probably though you will, after investigation, find that The Financial Post's advertising columns will be an essential part of your sales effort.

THE FINANCIAL POST

TORONTO 143 University Avenue — **MONTREAL** Southam Building — **WINNIPEG** Confederation Life Building

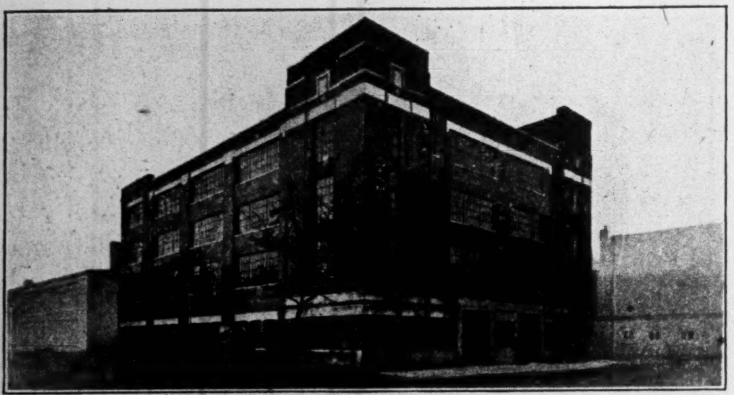
NEW YORK 1,133 Broadway — **LONDON, ENG.** 88 Fleet Street



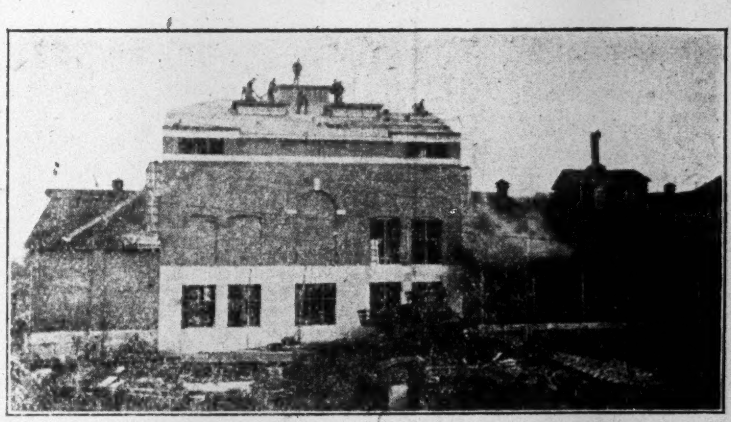
Head Offices and Plant: Spadina Crescent, Toronto, Canada

The City Dairy Company, Limited

THE City Dairy Company is more than an industry, it is a group of co-ordinated industries so nicely adjusted that the by-products of one become the raw material of the other. In this way this great organization provides a steady and virtually unlimited market for a fundamental raw material; and cares for the varying needs of a great city, and that without the wastage that means added cost, for its by-products are manufactured in its own plants into urgently needed materials.

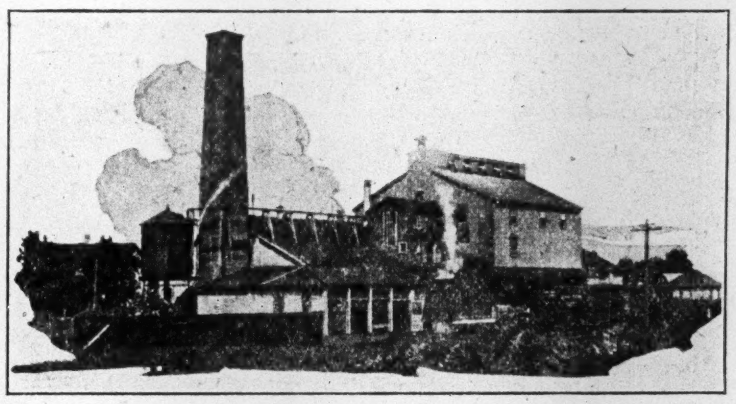


Bancroft Street building just completed—to be used for delivery purposes.



New Simcoe dri-milk plant—an addition to the receiving station operating at Simcoe for some years.

Experienced chemists constantly supervise the milk supply to assure its quality and healthfulness. 75,000 practical tests are made during the year for the protection of the company's customers.



The Drimilk Company, Limited, Courtland, Ontario, owned and operated by the City Dairy Company, Limited. All milk not required for city distribution is transmuted to Natural or Separated Milk Powder. Capacity is 120,000 lbs. of Milk per day.

This great concern has assured a continuous and generous milk supply by establishing its own collecting and shipping plants at various strategic points throughout the province, bringing its supply to the city in refrigerating plants and pasteurizing it in its own modern plant. To assure this adequate supply for any emergency, and at the same time to be able to care for any surplus, so that there may be no drain on the company, or extra charge to the consumer, it has developed milk drying plants. These plants also assure an adequate supply of cream for its customers, and for the requirements of its Ice Cream and Butter factories.

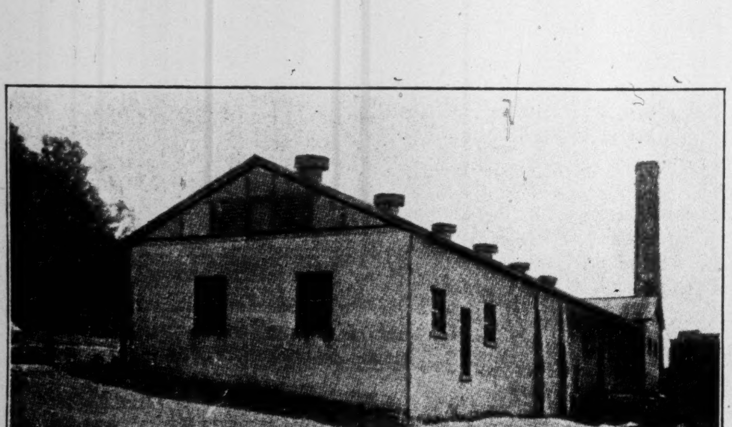
Plant at Woodstock, Ontario—fully and modernly equipped to provide for a great volume of milk supply. Over 15,000,000 lbs. received at this plant during the year.

The City Dairy Company serves the daily needs of 52,000 homes, and in doing so distributes more milk, daily, than any other similar concern in the British Empire. To meet the demands of this service, it has 180 vehicles constantly on the road.

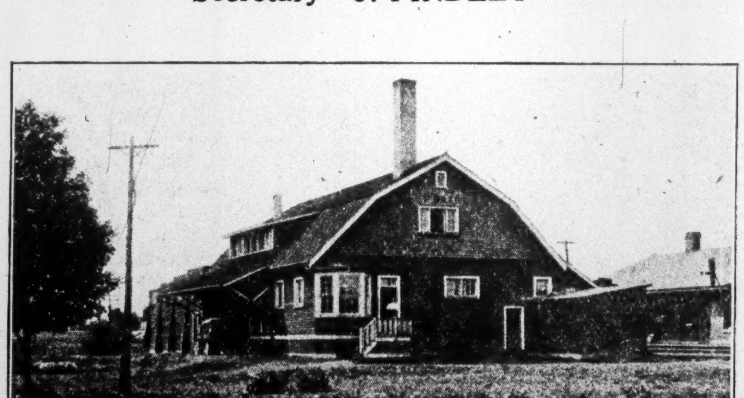
The City Dairy Ice Cream, famous for quality, is a development of the business that has reached enormous proportions. It is manufactured in the right wing of the main plant pictured above, and is distributed, not only to the city, but to virtually every corner of the province as well.

The Directors of the Company

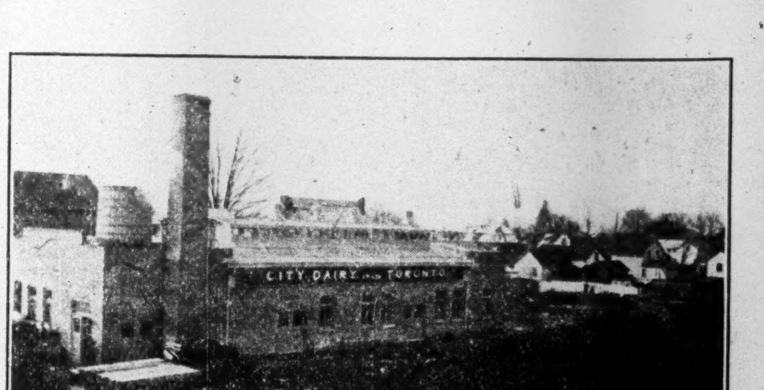
W. J. NORTHGRAVE, President. S. J. MOORE, Chairman
A. E. AMES J. H. SHENSTONE
GEORGE WESTON JOHN G. KENT E. G. BAKER
COL. FRED H. DEACON F. ERICKSON BROWN
Managing Director—W. J. NORTHGRAVE
Secretary—J. FINDLEY



Receiving station at Embro, Ontario, which contributes a large supply of fresh milk daily.



Listowel receiving station—where a good part of the sweet milk is collected.



The Staffordville receiving station—to which comes the milk from one more splendid farming section.

GENERAL—Many Excellent Companies in List

(Continued from page 25)

W. A. Rogers

A good fall and holiday trade, which, as Christmas draws nearer, grows stronger, is at present being experienced by the W. A. Rogers Company. This concern, one of the Moore companies, operates exclusively in the United States, handling silverware. The first six months of the year were marked by a fair demand for the company's product. The new Heirloom Plate, an extra grade of silver-plate, received a gratifying reception. The financial position of the company is satisfactory.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,500,000	1,122,800

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6%.
Serial due 1932 $ 385,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred made up of 5¼% of arrears, 1920, 1¾% 1921; 7% still due. Common passed for quarter beginning Apr. 1, 1917, and since.

Directors—
S. J. Moore, W. D. Ross, R. E. Sage, E. G. Baker, Hon. H. S. Duell, C. W. Colby, A. E. Ames.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 83,314	$116,093
Bal. forward	453,916	218,470
Less tax	70,183	295
	$467,047	$334,268
Plant reserve	150,332	113,305
Pref. dividend	78,596	78,596
Div. arrears..	19,649	....
Surplus	218,470	107,367
Div. guarantee	......	35,000
	$467,047	$334,268

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$ 81,855	$ 85,500	$203,081
1918 . . .	*5,208	......	43,647
1919 . . .	526,382	......	303,418
1920 . . .	572,536	137,543	453,916
1921 . . .	83,314	98,245	218,470
1922 . . .	116,093	78,596	107,367

*Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	56	50	55	38	76	46
Pref. .	94	74	87½	75	96	85

CANADIAN WM. A ROGERS

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$250,000	$250,000
Preferred	750,000	750,000

Shares $100 each.

Directors—
S. J. Moore, president; R. E. Sage, vice-president; A. E. Ames; Alfred Jephcott; Hon. Holland S. Duell; Edwin G. Baker; M. R. Wadds.

Profit and Loss—

	1921
Profit	$14,276
Balance forward.	13,950
	$28,226
Interest	22,295
Adv. expenses	36,416
Bad debts	6,904
Trans. to reserve	15,240
	x$52,629

xDeficit.

Sherwin-Williams Co.

The big factor in the paint industry of Canada, Sherwin-Williams, continues to make an excellent investment showing. The earnings for the year ended August 31 last were sufficient to amount to 13¼ per cent. on the common stock, a figure which has only been twice exceeded—in 1918 and 1920.

The company is the largest paint and varnish concern in the British Empire. Besides manufacturing the widely marketed line of Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes, the company owns and controls the Canada Paint Company, the Martin-Senour Paint Company, and the International Varnish Company. The organization stretches from Halifax to Vancouver with its factories and warehouses, and its production includes everything from oxide and graphite, which are raw materials in paint, to the tin cans in which the paint is sold.

"Paint" is one of the least traded in, but one of the strongest stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The prospects before the company are only to be measured by prospective increase in the consumption of paint in the country. This may come through increased population and through increased per capita consumption of paint. Hard work by the paint companies among the retail trade and with the consumer has increased the use of paint, and this advertising is continuing. There is every indication that Sherwin-Williams can continue to increase the volume of its sales, which were only about $2,000,000 a year fifteen or eighteen years ago and reached $15,000,000 in 1920.

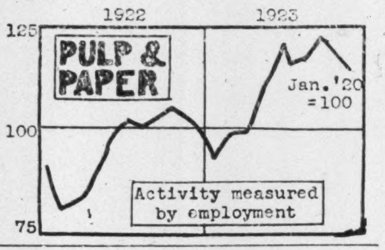
Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$4,000,000	$3,425,000
Com. stock ..	4,000,000	4,000,000

Funded Debt—
First and refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1941, redeemable at 110, $1,701,500; Canada Paint Co., 6 per cent. bonds, $340,667 outstanding.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. payable regularly 1st January, April, July and October. Common 6 per cent. pay same dates as preferred. First common dividend paid January 1, 1921.

Directors—
W. H. Cottingham, president; W. S. Fallis, vice-president and managing director; Geo. A. Martin, Wm. McMaster, W. J. White, K.C.; J. W. McConnell, Robert C. Mission.



Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Earnings	$ 952,634	$1,073,607
Bal. forward . ..	3,420,150	3,628,323
	$4,372,784	$4,701,930
Depreciation . ..	79,016	83,529
Bond interest ..	126,938	124,781
Income tax	58,757	74,868
Pref. dividend ..	239,750	239,750
Com. dividend ..	240,000	240,000
Balance	3,628,323	3,919,001
Pension fund ..	......	20,000
	$4,372,784	$4,701,930

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,612,951	$232,505	$2,333,282
1919 . .	990,919	239,750	2,684,051
1920 . .	1,281,338	239,750	3,417,961
1921 . .	255,021	419,750	3,420,150
1922 . .	952,634	479,750	3,628,323
1923 . .	1,073,607	479,750	3,919,001

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	90	72	96	69	123	91
Pref.	95	87	99	80	103¼	98
Bonds	98	96	100	96	102½	99

Standard Chemical

Business of Standard Chemical has been even better this year than last The plants of the company have operated fairly steady. Rising prices and improved conditions have helped materially. Though shut out of the United States market by the Fordney tariff, the market with Great Britain has continued to expand.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,750,000	3,602,700

Funded Debt—
• Deb. stock 5% .. 973,333 589,027
First mortgage due 1934.

Subsidiaries' Funded Debt—
Bonds, Laurentian Chemical Company 6 per cent. $100,000 79,000
Bonds, Wood Products Company, 4 per cent. 222,500 222,500

Dividend Record—
Preferred passed since June 1914, except 3½ per cent. in 1918.

Directors—
D. Gilmour, M. L. Davies, L. M. Wood, J. B. Tudhope, R. Fleming, Hon. W. Nesbitt, Wm. Thomson, W. J. Sheppard.

Profit and Loss—

	1921-22	1922-23
Profits	$ 20,861	$292,110
Bal. forward	138,279	*624,088
	$159,140	$331,978
Depreciation	191,854	191,854
Int. on debs.	44,426	41,764
Other interest	25,627	15,865
Inventory	521,322	......
Surplus	*$624,088	*$581,461

*Deficit.

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$563,123	......	$154,402
1918 . . .	846,703	126,094	283,779
1919 . . .	318,608	......	305,247
1920 . . .	340,327	......	138,279
1921 . . .	20,861	......	*624,088
1922 . . .	292,110	......	*581,461

*Deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Pref. .	32⅛	4¾	5½	3	..	..
Deb. Stock.	83½	76¼	81	81	..	..

Tucketts

The Tuckett Co. figured in a change in control during the past year. It absorbed the Tobacco Products Corporation of Canada, while the heads of the parent of the latter company in the United States purchased control of the Tuckett concern The company has had a fair year's business and it is reported that the consolidation is working out to advantage.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Ordinary	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Pref. 7% cum...	2,000,000	2,000,000

Dividend Record—
Preference paid quarterly. Ordinary, 4% paid quarterly.

Directors—
E. H. Ambrose, H. S. Ambrose, Sir Chas. Gordon, R. Hobson, Sir Herbert Holt, Gray Miller, James Dixon, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, W. E. Phin, C. S. Wilcox, H. B. Witton.

Profit and Loss—

	1921-22	1922-23
Profits	$249,933	$250,313
Bal. forward	620,931	630,865
	$870,864	$881,178
Pref. dividends ..	140,000	140,000
Com. dividends ..	100,000	100,000
Surplus	630,864	641,178
	$870,864	$881,178

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917-18 .	$201,481	$140,000	$337,933
1918-19 .	264,113	140,000	462,046
1919-20 .	333,131	190,000	605,177
1920-21 .	255,753	240,000	620,931
1921-22 .	249,933	240,000	630,864
1922-23 .	250,313	240,000	641,178

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	52	32	59	31½	60	45
Pref. .	83	75	99¾	77	96	87½

MERCHANDISING — Year Been Fair One

Most Houses Have Held Their Trade up to Average—Unseasonable Fall Weather Has Not Helped—Good Christmas Trade is Being Enjoyed.

Retail trade throughout Canada has shown substantial improvement this year and the confidence throughout the trade has been reflected in the construction of a number of important new stores or additions to old stores. At least four large Eastern stores built very large additions. Prices have been stabilized to some degree, and the tendency, if in any direction, was upward. This has prevented the large inventory losses that were previously recorded. Collections in some districts that were suffering from crop failures and similar unsatisfactory conditions have been better, releasing funds for the money that had been previously tied up.

Dominion Stores

Dominion Stores have undergone considerable expansion this year. They opened up in Montreal and Ottawa, and this added materially to the number of stations they are operating. Part of this increase was offset by the closing of a number of stores that were unprofitable.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding	
Com. .	25,000 shares	25,000	no par val.
Pref. (a)	$1,000,000	$279,500	$100 each
Pref. (b)	250,000	250,000	$100 each

Dividend Record—
Common—$1 per share, payable Apr. and Oct. Preferred (a) 8 per cent. per annum, payable Jan. and July.

Directors—
Robert Jackson, president; W. J. Pentland, vice-president; Robert W. Jameson; Morley Smith; John B. Jameson; W. T. Bate.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Gross sales . ..	$3,461,153	$5,059,508
Gross profit	594,663	966,969
Oper. exp.	536,418	866,877
Net profit	$ 58,245	$ 100,092

Goodwins

One of the important department stores of Montreal, Goodwin's Limited, has failed to make an excellent showing from the standpoint of profits. During the year 1921 it suffered considerably from losses on inventories. About the same time and, in fact, to a considerable degree since, it was necessary to go to some length in altering merchandising policies, opening new departments, closing others, renovating portions of the building, and this continuous state of change has affected profits materially.

This past year has been a much better one, it is understood, and unofficially the turnover has been estimated at in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 despite the closing of the grocery department, which was naturally the source of a turnover out of proportion to the net profits produced.

Working capital position was greatly improved by the sale of $1,750,000 of bonds.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,000,000	$1,750,000
Com. stock	3,000,000	2,250,000

Funded Debt—
5 per cent. sinking fund bonds $850,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. per annum. Passed July, 1914; 1¾% paid July, 1920, and quarterly since. Arrears 40¼%. Common, no dividend.

Directors—
J. W. McConnell, president; Senator L. C. Webster and W. H. Goodwin, vice-presidents; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, G. S. Mayes, Lt.-Col. C. F. Smith, John W. Ross, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Oper. profits	$323,867	$306,539
Net income	110,215	101,841
Pref. dividends	98,000	98,000

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$302,883	$	$ 520,221
1918 . .	336,947	......	685,115
1919 . .	444,942	......	959,730
1920 . .	495,211	73,500	1,188,190
1921 . .	323,867	98,000	1,117,229
1922 . .	306,539	98,000	1,120,711

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	25	23	27½	20	16	15
Pref. .	70	65	87½	63	70	60

Robt. Simpson

The notable feature of the Robert Simpson Company's year was the erection and opening of the large addition to the big store. Construction was rushed on this and it has just got nicely opened in time for the Christmas rush. Business this year has been good. The condition reflected in the last annual statement, which was made public in March of this year, and which evidenced a steady upturn to the company's business and profits, has continued. The outlook for an excellent Christmas trade for most merchandising houses is good, although the unseasonable weather has played havoc with the trade in seasonable lines, especially in men's winter lines.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$9,000,000	$3,350,000
Pref. 6% cum.	6,000,000	3,350,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds 5% .. . 1,928,659
First mortgage sinking fund, due July 1952.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid half yearly. Common year Feb. 1, 1921. 10+1½%; 1922, 6+1½%; 1923, 10%.

Directors—
H. H. Fudger, Sir Jos. Flavelle, H. C. Cox, W. G. Morrow, Ellsworth Flavelle, F. Y. McEachren.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net profit	$ 766,858	$1,236,609
Bal. forward ...	1,843,495	1,961,104
	$2,610,358	$3,197,713
Pref. div.	201,000	201,000
Com. div.	251,250	335,000
War. tax reserve	117,000	135,000
Res. for bonuses	80,000	175,000
Surplus	1,961,103	2,351,713
	$2,610,353	$3,197,713

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,063,201	$527,000	$ 425,180
1918 . .	1,466,416	536,000	822,620
1919 . .	1,986,343	569,500	1,689,463
1920 . .	1,052,281	586,250	1,843,495
1921 . .	766,858	452,250	1,961,103
1922 . .	1,236,609	536,000	2,351,713

Market Record—

	1920 H	1920 L	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L
Pref. .	94¼	79¾	89½	79¾	101⅛	84
Bonds	89½	77½	82	74	96	81

Western Grocers

Western Grocers have been operating at a profit, but of late decided to husband their finances until the reserve was more substantial, and for this reason suspended preferred dividends.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$4,000,000	$3,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	3,000,000	2,388,600

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends paid to December 31, 1913. Resumed for quarter beginning Jan. 1, 1919, 35% paid Feb. 28, 1919, in preferred shares in full of dividends accrued to Dec. 31, 1918. Common, 5 per cent. was paid to June 30, 1913. Since passed.

Directors—
W. P. Riley, president, W. H. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson, Andrew Kelly, E. E. Hall.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net profits	$185,791	$156,905
Bal. forward	181,772	38,049
	$367,563	$194,954
Dividend	167,202	$167,202
Taxes	74,646	197
Written off	16,008	16,599
Reserve	71,658	......
Surplus	38,049	10,955
	$367,563	$194,954

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$190,908	$	$124,442
1918 . . .	303,463	......	422,906
1919 . . .	324,118	785,582	201,564
1920 . . .	239,655	167,202	181,772
1921 . . .	185,791	167,202	38,049
1922 . . .	156,905	167,202	10,955

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	26¼	9¾	16	10	11½	5

RUBBER—Competition Close During the Year

Industry Battles Hard for the Export Market—Margin of Profit Close—Many New Products Being Developed as Side Lines—Goodyear Paying Dividend Arrears.

The rubber companies have come through their most difficult period, brought about by the percipitous decline in value of the large stocks of rubber most of them were carrying. The prices at which their products have been sold have not been thoroughly satisfactory this year, especially in rubber footwear. Export business in tires has been developing at a satisfactory pace. On the whole the industry, while in an improved position, has not yet passed the last of its problems.

Ames, Holden, McCready

After a reorganization that wiped out a large part of the holdings of shareholders, Ames, Holden McCready is making some progress. A steady increase in production has followed the launching of the manufacture of Goodrich Tires for Canada. Extra machinery that has been required has been financed on very favorable terms through the aid of the Goodrich Co.

It is understood that the first mortgage bond interest is being earned with a fair margin. Before payments can be made on income bonds, however, the company, naturally, will have to set aside a substantial sum for depreciation and reserve.

A short time ago, R. Montagu Davy formerly secretary of the Dominion Bridge Company, assumed the duties of president and general manager of the Ames, Holden Company the previous president, D. Lorne McGibbon, having become chairman of the board of directors.

The plan of reorganization of Ames, Holden, McCready, adopted Sept. 1, 1922, provides for the formation of the new company known as Ames, Holden, McCready Ltd., to take over the old company and the Ames Holden Felt Co.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'd'g
Com. no par value	28,026	28,026 sh.
Pref. 7%	$2,215,400	$2,215,400

Funded Debt—
First gold 6% bonds due Sept., 1947, $2,481,960, interest payable semi-annually but payments are to be deferred for two years and in lieu of such interest payments, ten year coupon notes are to be issued on which the interest will be payable half-yearly. Authorized $2,500,000; issued to holders of Ames, Holden, McCready, Ltd. First mortgage bonds, $1,256,960 and to holders of Ames Felt Co. bonds, $225,000 and $1,000,000 sold at 90% of par.

Directors—
D. Lorne McGibbon, chairman; R. M. Davy, F. Hankin, S. J. Le Huray, W. B. Wiegand.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	25	15	15	1	—	—
Pref. .	45	15	26	4	1	1

Consolidated Rubber

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has maintained a rather high volume of sales during the past few years, but prices have not been such as to provide a good degree of profit. The year 1922 ended with a deficit of $571,876. The deficit in the previous year had been $760,514. The company handled a larger physical quantity of goods in 1922 than in 1921, but prices were so low that the net sales, in dollars, declined. Prices were not sufficiently high to make a fair margin of profit possible.

During the present year, though, there has been some degree of improvement, and a better report should be presented at the next annual meeting.

Financially, the company is exceptionally strong and the profit and loss surplus is so large as to seem to assure the preferred dividends. The stock is not widely dealt in and the common is not easily purchased. It holds at a high level despite the lack of dividends recently.

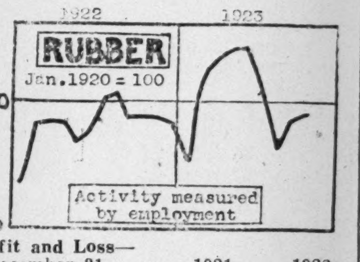
Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'd'g
Pfd. 7% non-cum.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Common stock .	3,000,000	2,805,000

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. bonds due October, 1946, redeemable at $110; interest payable 1st April and October; $2,600,000; 1st refunding 5 per cent. bonds due 1st January, 1945, interest payable 1st January and July, $8,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. per annum payable 1st January, April, July and October. Common no dividend paid since 1914.

Directors—
C. B. Seger, chairman; W. A. Eden, president; G. W. Charles and J. A. Connor, vice-presidents; Victor Mitchell, K.C.; E. W. Nesbitt, K. C.; Sir Charles B. Gordon, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, Sir Mortimer B. Davis, J. B. Waddell, H. S. Hotchkiss, J. N. Gunn, H. E. Sawyer, E. Hopkinson, A. D. Thornton, W. Binmore.



Profit and Loss—

December 31	1921	1922
Net profits	$ 90,336	$132,262
Interest	850,850	704,138
Deficit	$760,513	$571,876
Pref. dividend	210,000	210,000
	$970,513	$781,876

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,208,018	$209,984	$4,305,934
1918 . .	1,604,851	209,990	5,700,796
1919 . .	2,397,577	209,995	7,242,307
1920 . .	2,256,251	210,000	8,319,474
1921 . .	90,336	210,000	6,383,979
1922 . .	132,262	210,000	5,602,103

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	135	135	135	135	90	70
Pfd.	91	65	75	65	90	—
Bonds	90	84	100¾	88	102½	99

Canadian Consolidated Felt Co.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net sales	$ 852,789	$ 768,523
Bal. forward ...	342,638	304,394
	$1,195,427	$1,072,917
Cost of goods ..	787,542	716,887
Interest	50,069	35,038
Inventory, etc. ..	53,422	......
Balance	304,394	320,991
	$1,195,427	$1,072,917

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Net Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918	$ 69,804	$......	$250,039
1919	136,410	......	321,916
1920	*127,420	......	394,314
1921	65,247	......	304,398
1922	51,636	......	320,991

* For 10 months.

Goodyear Tire

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. enjoyed a much better year in 1923 than in 1922. Turnover was much larger than the previous year, but keen competition in the industry has cut profits to a minimum. The company has developed many other important lines besides tires and has been able to hold its share of export trade. For the coming year, even keener competition is expected.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common . ..	$ 1,500,000	$ 533,200
Pfd. 6% cum.	4,500,000	3,449,800
Pfd. 7% cum.	15,000,000	4,500,000

Dividend Record—
Prior preference payable quarterly. 7% pref. payable quarterly. 1¾% arrears for quarter ending Mar. 1922, paid July, 1923.

Directors—
E. G. Wilmer, C. H. Carlisle, G. M. Stadelman, P. W. Litchfield, J. E. McAllister, P. A. Thomson, C. B. McNaught.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$1,062,023	$1,522,360
Bal. forward ...	300,388	1,362,912
	1,362,911	$2,885,272
Depreciation . .	......	490,026
Dividends	......	875,046
	$1,362,911	$1,520,200

Earnings Record—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
*1920 ..	$1,018,161	$236,250	$1,071,724
x1921 ..	200,128	......	300,888
1922 ..	1,062,023	......	1,362,912
1923 ..	1,522,360	875,046	1,520,200

* For nine months; x for 3 months.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Pref.	—	—	89	77	96	71

IMPLEMENTS—Industry is Marking Time

Manufacturing and Selling Proceeding Slow — Export Trade Practically Negligible—Collections are Getting Attention in West Now.

The implement business is still in a slump, marking time in both manufacturing and selling. Operations are at a low rate. Export is negligible. The good crop in the west is helping in the matter of collections, and it may mean some improvement in business. Another good crop would please the implement men greatly.

Carriage Factories

Carriage Factories is going through a transitory period, from the production of carriages, which to-day afford a negligible market, to other lines. Special auto bodies is one line taken up. So far the concern has not made a huge success of the new venture and its future is very obscure.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$2,000,000	$1,200,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	2,000,000	1,162,800

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6 p.c. .. $1,000,000 $ 445,500
First mortgage sinking fund due 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred passed since Oct., 1915.

Directors—
J. B. Tudhope, president; H. Munro; W. F. Heney; W. J. Sheppard; W. H. Tudhope; J. R. Ryan.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Loss for year ..	$ 228,645	$ 43,039
Previous deficit .	116,941	467,467
	$ 345,586	$ 510,506
*Loss	119,982	......
	$ 465,568	$ 510,506
Adjustments . ..	1,899	1,880
	$ 467,467	$ 512,386

*Deficit.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	x$ 25,566	$	$673,116
1919 . .	* 88,926	......	379,270
1920 . .	* 36,845	......	64,132
1921 . .	* 92,952	......	†116,940
1922 . .	* 228,645	......	†467,467
1923 . .	* 43,039	......	†512,386

* loss; x for 8 months; † deficit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	20	8½	12	3	4½	2
Pref .	65	65	—	—	—	—

Cockshutt

"The implement business is quiet and will continue so until the conditions of the agricultural industry improve," is the pithy way the Cockshutt Plow Co. sizes up its outlook. The company has its business well in hand and has been able to hold its own during the trying period. The company recently changed its fiscal year to end with the calendar year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$7,500,000	$5,000,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	7,500,000	6,465,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred, deferred for third quarter 1914; 1 per cent. paid quarterly since last of 1917, Nov. 15, 1919, 3½ per cent. paid on arrears. This leaves 32½ per cent. in arrears up to June 1922.

Directors—
Col. Henry Cockshutt, Geo. Wedlake, E. A. Mott, Sir Augustus Nanton, Frederick Perry, Montreal; James Adams, W. Hutchinson, G. A. Baker, W. S. McFarlane.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 624,292	$ 5,656
Pro. on bonds ..	......	4,375
Bal. forward ...	575,434	251,761
	$1,199,726	$261,792
Dividends	258,600	258,600
Adjust. of investors	689,365	......
Surplus	251,761	3,192
	$1,199,726	$261,792

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$553,215	$258,600	$ 86,401
1919 . . .	571,586	258,600	399,387
1920 . . .	660,921	484,875	575,433
1921 . . .	624,292	258,600	251,761
1922 . . .	5,656	258,600	3,192

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Pref. .	69½	45	60	44½	—	—

Sawyer Massey

The position of farm implement manufacturers is little better than it was a year ago. Sales have not increased as it was expected, while collections, especially in the West, were not much better, although all companies have been giving more attention to this end of business this fall. Sawyer-Massey's experience has been the same as all the other companies. Recently they launched out in the manufacture of road machinery, and encouraging results have been met with.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,500,000	$1,500,000
Pref. 7 p.c. cum.	3,500,000	1,500,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6 p.c. 1,500,000 305,500
First mortgage sinking fund, due 1927.
Deb. stock, 6% .$2,000,000 $2,000,000
Held by bank as collateral.

Dividend Record—
Preferred in arrears since June, 1914, 57¾ per cent. now due.

Directors—
H. W. Hutchinson, president; C. A. Birge, C. S. Wilcox, A. Hutchinson, D. B. Dewar, T. B. Christie, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., T. A. Hunt, M.C., H. A. Clarke.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 133,027	$ 19,155
Bond interest ..	24,630	22,146
Bond expense ..	4,205	4,205
Prov. for bad debts	34,735	130,000
Inventory res. ..	63,180	......
Surplus	6,275	......
	$ 133,025	$ 137,196

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	xSurplus
1917 . . .	$117,423	$	$129,711
1918 . . .	* 77,236	......	310,114
1919 . . .	144,445	......	452,987
1920 . . .	223,815	......	352,320
1921 . . .	133,027	......	342,922
1922 . . .	19,155	......	480,119

* Loss, x Debit.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	15	6	5	3	—	—
Pref. .	54	27	30	20	19	12

TEXTILES—Many Plants are Very Busy Now

Conditions in Industry Have Not Shown Much Improvement During Year—Fiscal Changes Have Proven a Thorn in Side of Progress.

Throughout the textile industry conditions this year are declared to be somewhat less satisfactory than a year ago. At the moment many of the cotton textile mills are operating at 100 per cent. capacity, but this is a condition that has not prevailed during the larger part of the year. Most of the mills have been running at far under capacity and the prospects, while very indefinite, are not such as to give encouragement to the thought that capacity production will prevail during the first few months of 1924.

Several things have contributed to the problems of the textile industry during the past years.

Leaders in the industry state that all recent fiscal changes have tended against the industry. A cut in the British preferential tariff reduced very considerably the margin of protection, according to the textile industry in Canada. and this had a tendency to greatly increase the imports of cotton and woollen textiles from the British Isles. Reductions in the tariffs on French, Belgium and Italian goods, as a result of trade treaties with those nations, also brought the element of competition with the Canadian mills more strongly into play. As it was put by an authority in the industry, these fiscal changes were very serious for all of the industry and calamitous to some parts of it.

Under the British preferential tariff, as it was modified last spring, a 10 per cent. reduction in the existing tariff was given to England wherever the rate was 15 per cent. or more. Where the rate was 20 per cent. on British goods before it is now 18 per cent., and where it was 25 per cent. it is now 22½ per cent. Under the treaties with France, Belgium, and Italy, the intermediate tariff schedule prevails on import of textiles less further discounts of 10 per cent., and 15 per cent. of amount of the tariff.

The woollen industry was particularly badly hit by these changes and imports of woollen cloth from the United Kingdom are on a greatly increased scale. One of the woollen mills at least was forced to close down a part of its plant, and another mill that had been planning extensive additions to its worsted spinning plant was forced to forego its plans entirely.

The cotton textiles as well increased in importation. Cotton textile industry suffered as well because of the fact that goods were being dumped into Canada by British manufacturers at cost, or less than cost, in order to keep the British plants running. There were reductions in wages in these British plants, but following the example of American manufacturers the Canadian textile companies had to increase wages last April in order to prevent their skilled operators from leaving Canada to work in the American mills.

The recent skyrocking movement in cottons has been an important source of annoyance to the cotton textile manufacturers. It is stated on good authority that most of the Canadian textile mills were caught short of cotton stocks when the advance went in. In August they issued price lists with new listings at lower levels than the previous price list. Travelers sold spring goods to the trade at the August prices, while the price of raw cotton in New York was gradually rising. Eventually the Canadian mills had to increase their prices, and two new price lists have been issued with increases aggregating from five to ten per cent. Even higher prices on the finished goods are expected. Higher prices will certainly have a tendency to curtail consumption, and this in turn will mean that the mills will have to run below capacity.

Raw cotton comprises about 50 per cent. of the cost of cotton textile, and it will easily be seen that violent fluctuations in the market for raw cotton have a tendency to upset the calculations of profits of textile companies.

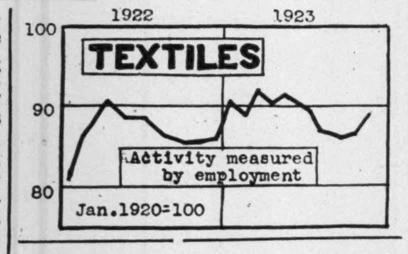
The companies have also been hampered to a certain degree by the uncertainties as to how the sales tax going into effect on January 1 will affect them.

This seems to be a very doleful tale from beginning to end regarding the present standing of the textile industry. It must be admitted that the textile companies have not wanted to show a very favorable position. Present conditions in the industry give them a good basis of argument in pressing for upward revisions in the tariff.

While conditions at the present time are not thoroughly satisfactory the textile industry in Canada is on a very firm foundation. During the years of the war and afterwards they consolidated their domestic trade, and, in most cases, the mills made substantial profits that put them in a wonderful liquid position and enabled them to expand without adding greatly to fixed charges. They have built up a permanent field in the domestic trade and do not attempt to export at all. On the whole the securities of the half a dozen leading textile companies rank among the most desirable and safest financial investments in Canada to-day.

Canadian woollens and knitted goods mills represent an investment of about $74,000,000; about 25,000 operators are employed, and finished goods to a value of $90,000,000 are turned out each year.

Canadian woollen mills are manned by experts in all branches of designing, manufacturing and finishing, and can produce goods equal to those made in any centre of the world. The trade, however, is heavily met by competition from Britain, which is itself suffering this year competition from the continent. Canada is a large importer of woollen goods, purchasing more foreign-made woollens than the United States, with its population fifteen times as large as Canada's



The cotton textile industry represents an investment of about $70,000,000, and the production in 1921 was about $65,000,000. There are about 15,000 workers in the industry.

The chief textile mills in which investors are interested, and their principal products are as follows:

Dominion Textiles. Grey cottons, prints, bleached sheetings and blankets.

Montreal Cottons. Plain cottons and dyed fancies. Fine white cottons and linings.

Canadian Cottons. Yarn dyed fabrics. Flannelette, blankets, and cotton yarn.

Wabasso Cotton. Fine yarn white goods of all descriptions.

Woods Manufacturing Company. Grey cloths, ducks, drills, and a wide variety of finished products, such as mackinaws, tents, lumbermen's supplies, etc.

Canadian Converters. Shirts, overalls, dresses, Van Heusen collars, athletic underwear, etc.

Penman's. Knitted woollen goods, such as underwear and hosiery.

Mercury Mills. Knitted goods, such as underwear and hosiery.

Paton Manufacturing Company. Woollen suitings, worsteds, tweeds, etc.

Belding Corticelli

The company, in common with all textile manufacturers, has had a trying time during the present year owing to fluctuations in raw material. The silk market was steadily going upward until the earthquake in Japan which put an end to all shipments of raw silk from that country for the present, and trading has been confined to what silk was in New York, and what can be purchased from other sources than Japan. The consequence is that prices for spot silks have advanced from $2.50 to $4 a pound, and it is very difficult to get information from Japan as to the state of the silk situation there. The company's stock of silk was not heavy and undoubtedly higher prices will be enforced until normal shipments are resumed. The trade generally is buying in small quatities and stocks on the whole are low throughout the country. The company has in recent years made earnings which left a considerable surplus for the common stock, as indicated by the fact that a surplus has accumulated of nearly $700,000; this should be encouraging to holders of common stock.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$1,650,000	$865,300
Common stock	850,000	749,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds due May 1, 1936; interest pay 1st May and November in Montreal and London $496,569

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. payable 15th March, June, September and December; last of deferred dividends paid up on June 15, 1920, and regular dividend of 7 per cent. paid since then. Common—no dividend paid yet.

Directors—

A. O. Dawson, president; Wm. McMaster, vice-president; C. A. Reynolds, general manager; A. Haig Sims, J. M. Mackie, Wm. Hanson and D. R. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer.

Profit and Loss—

Year ending November 30.

	1921	1922
Profits	$212,943	$250,478
Bond int. deprec. ..	116,527	139,530
Preferred div.	60,571	60,571
Balance	35,844	50,377
Previous bal.	363,565	399,409
Profit & loss bal.	399,409	449,786

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$232,999	$120,458	$249,474
1918 . . .	278,732	121,142	287,812
1919 . . .	429,269	121,142	338,165
1920 . . .	262,152	90,856	363,565
1921 . . .	212,943	60,571	399,409
1922 . . .	250,478	60,571	449,786

Canadian Converters

Canadian Converters has been enjoying a year of increased business. Approximately six months of the fiscal year has passed and the total sales in both the lines of men's clothing and women's clothing are above the sales for the previous period.

This is a point of some importance for a company in the busines of Canadian Converters that finds its best profits come from a very large volume of business, even though individual items are marketed at a very small margin of profit. It is too early yet to forecast whether profits will be any better than last year.

Canadian Converters is probably the largest firm of its kind in Canada. It is not in the business of manufacturing textiles, but buys its textiles from other mills and turns the raw material into products that are sold throughout the retail stores. Thus there are manufactured shirts and soft collars for men, dresses and aprons for women, various lines of underwear, such as light weight athletic underwear for men, and many other similar lines.

More detailed discussion of Canadian Converters is not necessary, for a lengthy review of the company's position appeared in THE FINANCIAL POST of November 9, 1923.

Capitalization—

Preferred .. .. None
Common stock $1,733,500

Funded Debt—

6 per cent. first refunding mortgage due Dec. 1, 1926 $ 399,000

Dividend Record—

Common, now paying 7 per cent. Payment of dividend at rate of 4 per cent. was resumed August 15, 1912; reduced to 2 per cent. per annum February 15, 1915; dividend for quarter ending July 31, 1915, passed; resumed at rate of 4 per cent. April 30, 1917; increased to 1¼ per cent. per quarter July 31, 1918; increased to 1½ per cent. per quarter January 30, 1920; increased to 1¾ per cent. for quarter ending July 31, 1920, and since then paid at that rate.

Directors—

James R. Gordon, president; James N. Laing, vice-president; J. H. Roy, general manager; Thos. J. Rodger, John Baillie, J. M. Mackie, G. N. Brooks.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net earnings	$201,938	$202,300
Bal. forward	620,704	645,358
	$822,642	$847,658
Interest	23,940	23,940
Depreciation	32,000	46,551
Dividends	121,344	121,345
Balance	645,358	655,822
	$822,642	$847,658

Six Year Earnings—

Year End. April 30	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$217,889	$ 52,005	$373,316
1919 . . .	257,324	65,006	443,879
1920 . . .	329,822	95,342	570,532
1921 . . .	327,457	121,345	620,704
1922 . . .	201,938	121,345	645,358
1923 . . .	202,300	121,345	655,822

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	74	58	97	68¾	103	79
Bonds.	95	87½	95	90	99½	99½

Canadian Cottons

In the lines of textiles it manufactures, Canadian Cottons has not been as much affected as some of the other textile companies, but it suffered seriously from the flood at Milltown. N. B. This involved a loss of about $200,000 at the plant, which was made much more serious by the loss of about two montth's production.

The sale of certain properties enabled the company to increase working capital from about $1,300,000 to $3,250,000.

This company has shown a record that is rather unusual in the uniform amount of yearly profits. There are no sudden inflations of profits nor do the profits fall down to any extent even in a year that is ordinarily not favorable to textile companies. Steady progress under the present management has enabled the company gradually to increase its dividends.

Capitalization—

Pref. 8% non-cumulative.. $3,661,500
Common stock 2,715,500

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 5% bonds due July 2, 1940 .. .. $4,382,931

Dividend Record—

Preferred regularly quarterly. Common paid 4 per cent. 1917; 6 per cent. in 1918; increased to 7 per cent. October 1, 1919; increased to 8 per cent. July 4, 1920, and same rate paid since.

Directors—

C. R. Hosmer, president; A. O. Dawson, vice-president and managing director; Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C., A. A. Morrice, Geo. Caverhill, Sir H. Montagu Allan, W. J. Morrice, A. Bruce, secretary-treasurer.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$ 575,227	$ 604,141
Int. on invest. ..	93,345	99,050
Bal. forward ..	2,720,074	2,744,290
	$3,388,646	$3,447,481
Interest	176,935	162,046
Pref. div.	219,690	219,690
Com. div.	217,240	217,240
Bad debts	30,491	41,362
Bal. forward ..	2,744,290	2,807,144
	$3,388,646	$3,447,481

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,126,126	$341,887	$1,873,109
1919 . .	1,563,103	382,620	2,228,893
1920 . .	1,838,443	396,197	2,683,479
1921 . .	867,805	436,930	2,720,074
1922 . .	668,572	436,930	2,744,290
1923 . .	703,191	436,930	2,807,144

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	85	62½	119	79	137	98
Pref. .	80	70	90	76	93	85½
Bonds	84	77	95	82	91	83

Canadian Woollens

The report of Canadian Woollens for the fiscal year ended June 30 last emphasizes the acute difficulties of the woollen manufacturing industry in the Dominion under present conditions and suggests that "some alteration of the present tariff situation may be provided by the Minister of Finance at an early date." Mr. A. O. Dawson, president of the company said in part:

"Due to the lack of demand, the mills have for the greater part of the year been curtailed to about 50 per cent. of their capacity. This has meant heavy overhead expenses and increased cost of production. Also owing to trade conditions, losses through bad debts were above normal. The situation has been further aggravated through the increases made to the British preference in the last Canadian budget, making it possible for English manufacturers to land woollen goods in Canada below the cost of production in this country."

Mr. Dawson stated that under present tariff conditions the French spinning plant at the Bonner-Worth mills in Peterborough, one of the most modern and complete plants of its kind in America, could not be operated otherwise than at a loss. This department has been closed for some time, and the machinery has been offered for sale in the United States. The company's operating profit last year was only $119,970, as compared with $237,808 for the preceding fiscal period. The year's earnings were inadequate to allow proper provision for depreciation of fixed assets. No dividends were declared, and the directors waived their remuneration.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$1,750,000	$1,660,700
Com. stock. ..	1,750,000	1,750,000

Funded Debt—

None.

Dividend Record—

Preferred 7 per cent. per annum was paid on 1st January, April, July and October. Passed for quarter beginning July 1, 1922. Common, 1¼ per cent. paid on 1st October, 1920, and 1st January, 1921, but none since.

Directors—

A. O. Dawson, president; W. K. George, 1st vice-president and chairman; F. B. Hayes, 2nd vice-president; I. Bonner, G. D. Perry, F. R. Sweeney, Wm. Hanson.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$204,649	$ 93,353
Bal. forward	26,529	22,228
Div. on invest.	......	600
	$231,178	$116,181
Pref. dividend	122,500	......
*Sinking fund	35,000	37,555
Taxes	17,700	7,280
Res. for bad debts	33,750	41,128
Res. for deprec. ..	......	30,218
Balance	22,228	......
	$231,178	$116,181

*Preferred sinking fund.

Four Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920 . . .	$615,089	$122,500	$300,727
1921 . . .	292,275	166,250	26,529
1922 . . .	204,649	122,500	22,228
1923 . . .	93,353	......	......

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	..	..	29½	15	24	5
Pref. .	..	..	80	65	65¼	37

Dominion Textile

This company has been running at only 50 per cent. of capacity during the past six months and it would not be surprising if earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31 next were reduced from the present year's figures. Due to the change in the company's capitalization and incorporation no report for the present year was presented, but the earnings were known to be just slightly over the 1922 record. There is no hope of immediate improvement on a broad scale.

Dominion Textile, however, is strong enough to withstand the temporary slump in its business. For many years Textile has earned a substantial margin over its dividend requirements, earning during the past

(Continued on page 29)

SOUTHERN POWER CANADA

Manufacturing Rapidly Expands in the Eastern Townships of Quebec

The Reasons Why are lumped in the final result

LOWEST COST PRODUCTION

We have just located two more industries.

Let us tell you the story.

Good Sites; Splendid Transportation; Low Taxes; Ideal Labor; Reliable Power.

Consult Our Industrial Department.

Southern Canada Power Co., Limited

330 Coristine Building - Montreal

ALBERTA BUTTER OUTPUT

EDMONTON, ALTA.—It is estimated that the creameries in Alberta will produce this year approximately 18,000,000 pounds of butter, or an increase of 20 per cent. over last.

Lantic Sugar

More than 300,000,000 pounds of sugar is refined yearly at the St. John plant of Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited. Since the plant was put into operation in 1915 some 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar has been refined at the plant and shipped throughout Canada and the rest of the world. Someone with a statistical mind has estimated that this sugar, packed in the company's five-pound packages and placed end to end, would reach twice around the world at the equator.

The refinery is excellently situated, for the port of St. John is open through the winter as well as the summer and from it all the important ports of the world are reached by steamers sailing during every month of the year. This location makes it possible for Atlantic Sugar Refineries to carry on uninterrupted export business with all important ports of the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, Asia and Africa.

Some idea of the extent of this export business can be gained from the fact that in 1922 Canada exported over 316,000,000 pounds of refined sugars to no less than 29 countries, as follows:

United Kingdom, British Guiana, British West Indies, Jamaica, Newfoundland, China, France, French West Indies, Germany, Japan, Dutch Guiana, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Bermuda, British Honduras, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Tobago, Belgium, Finland, Alaska, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Italy, Netherlands, Dutch West Indies, Portugal, Sweden, United States

Canadian sugar exports during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1921, 1922 and 1923 were as follows:

QUANTITY

1921	65,706,539 pounds
1922	140,883,112 pounds
1923	292,441,281 pounds

VALUE

1921	$11,837,930
1922	10,922,436
1923	19,755,985

In this business Atlantic Sugar Refineries was a very active participant.

The refinery at St. John is the largest permanent industry in that city and it has a capacity of 1,200,000 pounds a day and its operations has reached as high as 8,300,000 pounds in a single week. In the year 1922 the total output was more than 309,000,000 pounds. The plant is kept running day and night and affords employment for about 600 workers.

The company imports its raw products from the British West Indies, Santa Domingo and the South American countries and refines it into four grades of granulated, three grades of yellow and several grades of powdered and icing sugar as well as 'Lantic lumps. Refiner's syrup is also produced.

A large share of the product is marketed in Canada and 'Lantic Sugar is a household word throughout the Dominion.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited

Refinery:—St. John, N.B. Head Office: Montreal, P.Q.

TEXTILES—Many Plants are Very Busy Now

(Continued from page 28)

five years a total of 116 per cent., out of which dividends, totalling only 45 per cent., were paid. This meant that 71 per cent. went back into the business. There has been a steady sure growth to Textile's earnings.

Dividends have been increased from time to time with regularity and now $4 per share is being paid on the new stock, equivalent to 12 per cent. on the older shares. The present price of the stock discounts an increase in the dividend, perhaps to $5 a share.

Capitalization—
Pref., 7 p.c. cumulative . .$1,940,600
Common, no par value, 225,000 shares. Common stock was split in three at the beginning of the year.

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1925, $3,267,500; first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due September 1, 1949, $6,449,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly quarterly. Common increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. June 1917; from 7 to 8 per cent. June 1918; from 8 to 10 per cent. June 1920; from 10 to 12 per cent. June 1921; from June 1923, 4 per cent.

Directors—
Sir Chas. B. Gordon, president; Sir Herbert S. Holt, vice-president; W. A. Black, C. R. Hosmir, F. G. Daniels, J. P. Black, John Baillie; general manager, F. G. Daniels; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Webb.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Manf. prof. & int.	$1,931,010	$1,907,237
Less rentals	31,416	......
Less bond int. ..	524,359	750,286
Less welfare ...	45,420	......
Less bad debts .	110,423	50,000
Balance	$1,219,390	$1,106,951
Pref. div.	135,842	135,842
Avail for com. ..	1,083,548	971,109
Com. div.	500,000	600,000
Surplus for year	$ 583,548	$ 371,100

Five Years' Earnings—

	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,873,371	$485,842	$2,189,194
1919 . .	3,434,752	535,842	3,349,083
1920 . .	1,845,375	535,842	4,053,044
1921 . .	1,931,010	635,842	4,636,591
1922 . .	1,907,237	735,842	5,007,700

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	142	103¼	203	133	194	x61⅜
Pref	.105	89½	112	105	112	107
Bonds—						
(A) .	96	91½	101	97¼	100⅞	99¾
(B) .	97	92	101	97	100⅛	100
(C) .	99	90	101	97¼	100½	99½
(D) .	94	94	100	98	100¼	100

x New stock.

Montreal Cottons

Capitalization—
Pref. 7% cum. $2,998,600
Common 2,998,600

Funded Debt—
5 per cent. bonds of Montreal Cotton Company due May 1, 1944.. $604,928

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly, quarterly. Common, 6 per cent. per annum. Increased from 4 to 5 per cent. September, 1919; increased to 6 per cent. March 1920 and paid at that rate since.

Directors—
Sir Charles Gordon, president; Sir Herbert Holt, vice-president; Hon. R. Dandurand, A. Hamilton Gault, Wm. Findley, J. P. Black, F. W. Molson, John Lowe, F. C. Daniels.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net earnings	$480,718	$534,442
Bond interest	30,459	30,143
Less saw mill	2,299	......
Dividends	390,000	390,000
Bad debts..	19,833	19,477
Profits tax	......	31,411
Balance	38,127	63,411
	$480,718	$534,442

Six Year Earnings—

Year Dec. 31	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$ 496,607	$330,000	$2,331,208
1918 . .	720,649	330,000	2,420,383
1919 . .	1,014,204	345,000	2,771,603
1920 . .	808,814	390,000	3,089,141
1921 . .	480,718	390,000	3,268,542
1922 . .	534,442	390,000	4,055,814

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	80	70	105	80	114½	100
Pref. .	104½	90	107	100½	110	104½
Bonds.	82⅞	79	92⅝	85½	..	..

Monarch

The improvement shown in the business of Monarch Knitting in 1922 over 1921 has continued throughout 1923 and the company has concluded a fairly good year. In 1922, the sales were 22 per cent. above the previous 12 months. The company has followed a very progressive sales policy and are heavy users of advertising space. This has driven their sales ahead, and the satisfactory increase noted when the last annual report was issued in March, is said to have been well maintained. The company's profit and loss account is now $547,000. No common dividends have been paid since 1921, when 4 per cent. was paid to cover the year 1920. No mention of common dividends was made at the 1923 meeting. In 1920 the surplus was over the million mark. It was reduced $499,000 at the of the 1921 year, when the goodwill of the subsidiary plant at Buffalo, which suffered heavy losses, was written down to $1.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,275,000	$1,275,000
Pref. 7% cum.	750,000	750,000

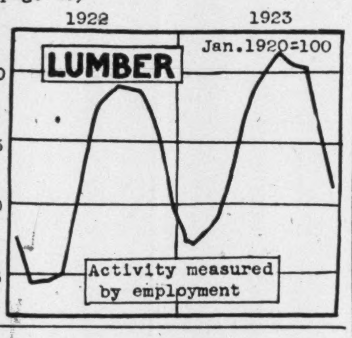
Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly. Common paid 4 plus 2 per cent. April, 1920, and 4 per cent. May, 1921. None since.

Directors—
F. R. Lalor, president; A. E. Ames, T. A. Russell, G. C. Biddle and J. A. Burns.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 28,654	$116,531
Bal forward	1,005,123	483,073
*Appro. for tax ..	1,794	......
	$1,035,571	$599,604
Pref. div.	52,500	52,500
Written off	499,999	......
Surplus	483,073	547,104
	$1,035,572	$599,604

*Amount restored to profit and loss for over-appropriation for income tax in 1919 and 1920.



Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$202,413	$ 52,500	$442,212
1918 . . .	351,654	103,500	671,905
*1919 . . .	386,687	133,375	925,217
1920 . . .	183,405	103,500	1,005,123
1921 . . .	28,653	52,500	483,073
1922 . . .	116,531	52,500	547,104

*In 1919 the figures are for 13 mos.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	76½	75	30¼	30	40	27½
Pref. .	80	75	80	70	82½	69

Penman's

Penman's is in the business of manufacturing knit goods, chiefly woollens. It has had a somewhat remarkable earnings record. During the five years ending 1920 it earned over and above the dividends paid, the full value of the common stock. This went back into the business. Since 1920 earnings have not been so great but increased in 1922 over the previous year. The working capital position is excellent and the company has liquid investments greater than the amount of its bonds outstanding.

Penman's touched the high point for all time on the stock market this year, but has since reacted. The high price came in anticipation of a "split up" of the stock similar to that engineered by the Dominion Textile Company.

There are disadvantages in having a stock selling at too high a price. Penman's at a price near 150 has a somewhat restricted market that would be broadened if, for instance, a new company were formed that gave each shareholder two or three shares of stock perhaps of no par value for each $100 share he now holds. The number of shares available for trading would be increased and an increase in the dividend might be more likely. Now this scheme of dividing up Penman's stock has not been decided upon; but it is just what was done in the case of Dominion Textile and it is what many investors are looking for and it is because so many investors look for something of this kind that the stock has advanced to its high levels.

Capitalization—
Preferred 6% cumulative $1,075,000
Common 2,150,600

Funded Debt—
5 per cent. first mortgage twenty-year gold bonds due November, 1926, interest payable May 1 and November 1 in Montreal or in London, $2,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly every quarter. Common paid 8 per cent. regularly, 15th of February, May, August and November. Increased from 4 to 6 per cent. February 1918; increased from 6 to 7 per cent. February 1, 1919; increased from 7 to 8 per cent. February 1, 1920. Bonus paid of 1 per cent. February 15, 1916, and also 1917; 1 per cent. bonus February 15 and May 15, 1918; 2 per cent. paid February 28, 1920, 1921 and 1923.

Directors—
Sir Charles Gordon, president; R. B. Morrice, vice-president; J. R. Gordon, J. P. Black, H. B. MacDougall, Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., William McMaster, John Baillie and James N. Laing.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 223,856	$ 731,434
Bal. forward ..	1,045,391	880,881
	$1,269,247	$1,612,315
Bond interest ..	100,000	100,000
Pref. div.	64,500	64,500
Com. div.	215,060	172,048
Written off	8,806	59,702
Res. for deprec. .	......	100,000
Inc. tax	......	40,000
Balance	880,881	1,076,065
	$1,269,247	$1,612,315

Six Year Earnings—

Year End Dec. 31	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,671,105	$172,030	$ 807,867
1918 . .	1,953,643	225,795	850,167
1919 . .	2,178,141	209,665	1,004,269
1920 . .	460,305	275,183	1,045,391
1921 . .	223,885	279,560	880,881
1922 . .	731,434	236,548	1,076,065

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	104	91	132	98	165½	127¾
Pref. .	87	78	95	86	99¼	92
Bonds.	89½	85	94¾	90	97	93¾

Tooke Bros.

While Tooke Brothers has been having a fair year the results do not indicate any return to normal prosperity. During the fiscal year ended May 31 last the company was able to reverse its unsatisfactory showing of the previous year, and it is hoped that by the time the next annual report is out that still further improvement will be registered. The company operates several subsidiaries. There is considerable competition in the field in which Tooke Brothers operates, but this company has been able to hold its own.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum...	$1,250,000	$985,000
Common stock . .	1,250,000	650,000

Funded Debt—
7% first mortgage bonds dated April 1, 1922, due April 1, 1942, $343,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 7 per cent. per annum paying 15 March, June, September and December. Interim dividend of 1¾% paid July 15, 1915; 3½% July 15, 1¾% Sept. 17 and 3½% Dec. 15, 1916; 1¾% paid March 15, June 16, July 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15, 1917, Mar. 16, July 15, 1918. The balance of 3½% arrears was paid July 19, 1919. Deferred for quarter Feb. 28, 1922, and since. Common, no dividends.

Directors—
W. A. Tooke, president; Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, vice-president; A. J. Brown, K.C., Norman A. Galt, W. M. Weir, Wm. Hanson, W. S. Barker.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	*$58,681	$ 61,910
Bal. forward	344,880	109,831
Div. from inv.	25,830	......
	$312,029	$171,741
Invent. deprec.	174,983	18,556
Pref. div.	34,475	......
Bond interest	......	24,254
Dis. on bonds	......	1,750
Res. for tax	......	2,360
Balance	102,571	124,821
	$312,029	$171,741

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$135,757	$ 86,188	$149,379
1919 . . .	152,310	86,188	200,501
1920 . . .	238,230	103,425	320,306
1921 . . .	93,524	68,950	344,881
1922 . . .	*58,681	34,475	102,572
1923 . . .	61,910	......	124,821

*Loss.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	57	37½	..	..	15	15
Pref. .	75	65	67½	50	65	55

Wabasso

Located in the St. Maurice Valley, the Wabasso Cotton Company has moved ahead rapidly. Its fine cottons have achieved a good reputation with the retail trade. Production is steadily increasing and the Three Rivers main plant has been enlarged. In addition to the Three Rivers plant there is a mill at Shawinigan Falls owned through a subsidiary company.

The new buildings of the company, which are adding about one-third to the present capacity, were not finished in time to affect the profits for the current year and the annual statement for the twelve months ended June 30 last showed profits that were not greatly changed from a year ago. The operating profit was reduced from $347,550 to $303,177, but the interest on investments is largely increased from $48,464 to $113,700. This seems to be explained by the company's holdings of bonds of its subsidiary, the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, which are pledged as security for the new bond issue of Wabasso made a year ago. The larger interest income offsets the higher amount being paid in bond interest.

In his report to the shareholders the president, C. R. Whitehead, stated that the "buildings for the extension to the plant are nearing completion. The machinery is being delivered and everything points to the early operation of the plant."

Capitalization—
Preferred stock .. .. None
Common stock, 35,000 shares no par value.

Funded Debt—
6% first mortgage bonds due 1947, $861,000; 7% mortgage and collateral trust bonds due May 1, 1942, $750,000.

Dividend Record—
Present payment $4 per share per annum. Dividend increased from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum July 1, 1918; increased from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum July 1, 1919; com. stock doubled and made of no par value at $1 per share paid January 3, 1921, and since that time.

Directors—
C. R. Whitehead, president; J. W. Pyke, vice-president; R. N. Ball, W. G. E. Aird, W. I. Gear, Hugh MacKay, K.C., and William Harty, Jr.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Op. prof.	$347,550	$303,177
Int. on inv.	48,464	113,700
	$396,014	$416,877
Deprec.	100,000	100,000
Sinking fund	......	15,000
Bond interest	52,240	94,922
	$243,774	$206,955
Dividends	140,000	140,000
Surplus	103,774	66,955
Prev. surp.	442,382	546,156
	$546,156	$613,111

Six Year Earnings—

Year End June 30	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$515,868	$ 43,750	$580,347
1919 . . .	477,551	100,625	603,263
1920 . . .	489,425	140,000	299,279
1921 . . .	435,913	140,000	442,381
1922 . . .	396,014	140,000	546,156
1923 . . .	416,877	140,000	613,111

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	52½	40	81	52	81⅛	65
Bonds.	85	82	96	85	96⅜	90¾

Woods Mfg. Co.

During the present year the Woods Mfg. Co. has been able to increase its turnover by 25 per cent. Yet for the first nine or ten months of the year the company's profits were actually lower than during the similar period the previous year. This was due to the influence of foreign competition, and very depressed conditions in the textile industry of Canada, the United States and Great Britain generally. It was necessary to market the company's products at competitive prices which did not leave the normal margin of profit. Moreover jute was in a falling market during most of the year. The prospects for the balance of the year are decidedly more favorable, and it is quite possible that by December 31 the slight reduction in profits may be made up. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to pass the common dividend in the last quarter.

The company has an important subsidiary in the Empire Cotton Mills as well as Ontario, which weave the various textiles that are converted into the finished products in others of the company's chain of plants. While practically every textile mill in the country has operated on half-time basis, during the past year, this one operated at full time, although it was forced to meet outside prices even in sales to these companies.

During the year the company has marketed $1,000,000 bonds, which were used to retire $315,000 of an issue formerly outstanding. The balance of the proceeds were used to reimburse the company in part for expenditures for additions and extensions to the plant. It is estimated that between $1,200,000 and $1,500,000 had been spent by the company in various ways, and this naturally impaired the working capital position to some extent.

Woods Mfg. Co. is the largest manufacturer of jute and cotton bags in Canada, supplying such basic industries as flour and cereal mills, sugar refineries and salt and cement manufacturers. The company owns a cotton mill which, in addition to furnishing its own cotton cloth requirements produces the more standard lines of cotton sheetings. The company also manufactures lumbermen's and contractors' tents, clothing and supplies. The various mills and factories are located in Montreal, Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Welland.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$2,500,000	$1,546,500
Common stock	2,500,000	1,718,600

Funded Debt—
First mortgage serial 6% bonds due serially to Aug. 1, 1931, redeemable at 102 .. .. $315,000
First mtge. 6% sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1943 .. .. $1,000,000

Dividend Record—
Pref. 7% payable 1st January, April July and October. Common 8% per annum payable 1st March, June, September and December. Increased from 7 to 8 per cent. for quarter ended August 31, 1920; 5 per cent. bonus paid in 1918; 5 per cent. plus 1¾ per cent. in 1919; 5 per cent. in 1920 as bonus.

Directors—
Lt.-Col. James W. Woods, president and managing director; W. G. McMahon, vice-president; Thos. Mitchell, general manager; Glyn Osler, Ernest Linton, Major G. Sackville Browne and James W. Pyke.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$160,912	$400,552
Bal. forward	515,848	341,123
	$676,760	$741,675
Depreciation	67,844	66,631
Bond interest .. .	22,050	20,125
Pref. dividend	108,255	108,255
Com. dividend	137,488	137,488
Balance	341,123	409,176
	$676,760	$741,675

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$770,816	$228,431	$1,003,539
1918 . .	842,200	314,476	1,291,439
1919 . .	630,812	314,487	1,385,614
1920 . .	*412,324	323,080	515,848
1921 . .	160,912	245,743	341,123
1922 . .	400,552	245,743	409,176

Market Record—

*Loss.

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	60	60	85	44	80	35½
Pref. .	80	63	84	67	85	61

AUTOMOBILE—Keen Fight for 1924 Trade

Lower Priced Cars on About an Even Price Scale and Keen Competition for Business Assured—U. S. Producers Turn to Canada.

Auto production promises to go ahead apace. Ford's new Toronto plant is considering working nights. Russell Motors is making plans for a tremendous drive with its new champion and other models. General Motors has quite a campaign ahead for its various models. Prices on lower priced cars are nearer a level this year than heretofore. This will make for keen competition, and intensive selling plans are likely to result. It has been stated that most of the large concerns in the United States are looking to Canada this year, and that a drive on the Dominion is not an impossibility.

Ford

Rather a different year than the past few faces the Ford of Canada for 1924. A new manufacturing policy which will involve the operation of a large plant at Toronto will change matters around. Then the company will face the market with a changed car, a better car, say the dealers, but also with a higher-priced car, insofar as the closed cars are concerned, anyway. This is going to bring the company into a closer and keener competition from other cars, and it would not be surprising to see quite a drive made by the Ford's competitors. The word has gone out that Ford costs must come down, and this will likely come about when the new plant is operating at Toronto.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$7,000,000

Dividend Record—
Irregular. 15% paid July, 1920; June, Nov., 1921, July, 1922, and Oct., 1922.

Directors—
Henry Ford, president; Edsel B. Ford, W. R. Campbell, E. C. Kanzler, G. E. Dickert.

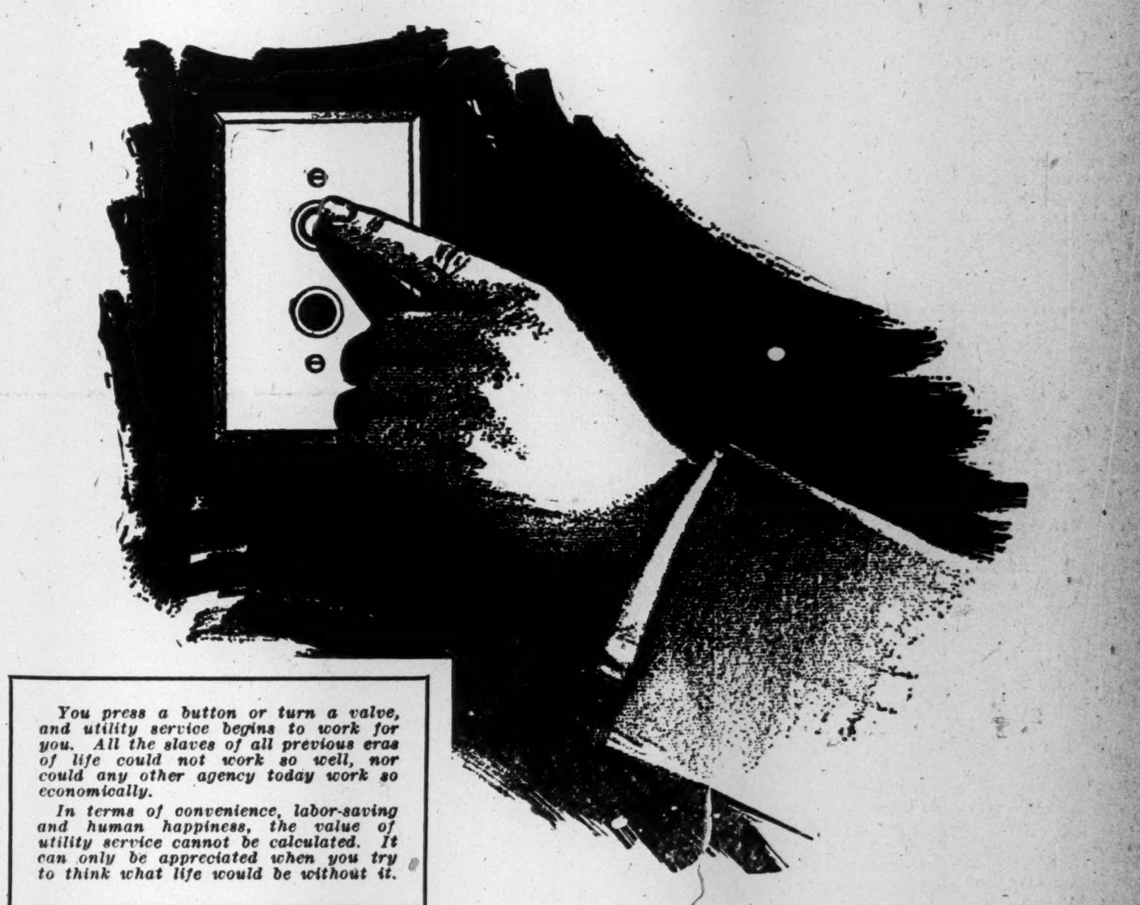
Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 5,006,521	$ 5,106,197
Trans. to res. .	133,143	......
Bal. forward ..	9,518,934	12,537,972
	$14,658,598	$17,644,169
Income tax . .	20,627	......
Dividend	2,100,000	1,050,000
Surplus	12,537,972	16,594,170
	$14,658,598	$17,644,170

Four Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920 ..	$5,664,834	$1,750,000	$8,216,305

(Continued on page 30)



Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Cons.
SERVICE
assuring unrestricted and continuous supply of
ELECTRICAL ENERGY
at a low rate
for motive power, illumination, and all other uses
PLENTIFUL LABOR SUPPLY
Splendid Water and Rail Transportation
make
MONTREAL
the most desirable Industrial and Commercial Centre of Canada
We are always pleased to answer inquiries
Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Cons.

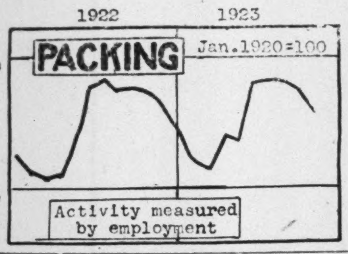
FOOD PRODUCTS—Packers Had Keen Year

Competition for Export Was Close—Have Re-established Good Name of Canadian Bacon in England—Food Producers in Other Lines Enjoy Prosperous Period.

Some of the concerns dealing exclusively in the production and distribution of food products have had an excellent year. City Daily and Canada Bread are leaders in this regard. The industry that has been the most backward of all is the packing. One packer stated to THE FINANCIAL POST that he believed there would be an important loss in the whole industry for the year.

It is hard to picture the outlook for the packers, so much depends on the settlement of the European situation. Conditions in 1923 have been better than in 1922, livestock prices, for one thing, were more reasonable and export demand better. Packers have been in severe competition to procure livestock. In the English market violent bacon price fluctuations, 20 to 40 shillings per cwt., hit the packers hard.

There is one bright spot, and that is, that the reputation of Canadian bacon has again been established on the British market. During the war, and in the years 1919 and 1920, shipments of bacon, and distribution of it, were under the control of the British government. The job, packers say, was very badly hadled, and resulted in severe losses, and a wrecking of the reputation of Canadian bacon. It has been a costly process to re-establish it.



Atlantic Sugar

Atlantic Sugar has, since its inception, occupied a prominent place in the Canadian market, and, particularly since 1921, has been one of the most active in the export field. In quarters close to the company it is stated that their domestic business has been running apace with that of last year; that while export business has not been in the same volume as last year yet they have done a business in that department for 1923 far in excess of any year previous to 1922. Owing to the lower prices prevailing, and the large accumulation of stocks of raw sugar in Cuba at the commencement of 1922 there was a tremendous business done in export refined from both the United States and Canada. European refiners, and particularly those of the United Kingdom, in this year have done their utmost to retain to themselves as much of the home business as possible, with the consequence that exports from this continent, (i.e. the United States and Canada), to Europe have been relatively small in comparison with the record business of 1922. In 1922 the United States exported upwards of one million tons—this year their exports would probably not exceed 225,000 tons. Canadian exports of refined sugar, according to Bureau of Statistics' figures, show a falling off of 60 per cent. The Atlantic, with the connections they have formed, have been able to do a considerable business this year, and their export shipments will show no such heavy falling off as the Canadian figures indicate for the industry as a whole. Atlantic normally does about half of the Canadian export business in sugar.

The company has made a certain amount of money this year on its stocks of raw sugar, although with the rising prices it has pursued a hand-to-mouth policy of buying. It is one of the strange anomalies of the sugar refining business that more money is often made or lost on price fluctuations in raw sugar than in actual refining and selling operations. In this connection it might be pointed out to investors that in considering sugar stocks careful notice must be taken of the essential difference between the operators of the sugar plantations and the refiners. High prices for sugar are good for the growers, but not so satisfactory for the refiners. This year, sugar companies operating Cuban plantations have reported big profits, but it has not been as good a year for refining companies.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries has substantial advances from its raw sugar plantation creditors, and eventually it is likely that a plan will be worked out to fund these credits over a long term of years, but there has been no pressing demand that this should be done and, as the company has been able to improve its position somewhat from year to year, this adjustment of the finances has not pressed for solution.

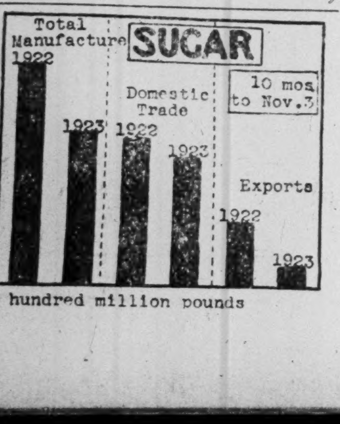
At the annual meeting on April 30 the chairman of the board, D. Lorne McGibbon, reported that arrangements for the funding of the deferred indebtedness of the company, amounting to $3,724,000 and for providing extra working capital, were proceeding satisfactorily with all interests cooperating.

Great strides are being made by the management against disabilities of no mean importance.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum. ..	$3,500,000	$1,111,100
Common stock ..	3,000,000	4,888,900

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due in series annually from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1935; interest payable 1st January and July. $1,095,000, $3,000,000 of second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1930, have been hypothecated as additional security in connection with the company's financing.



Dividend Record—
Preferred not being paid. First dividend was paid July 2, 1919 and continued until passed December 31, 1920. Then passed. All arrears paid off during 1919 and 1920 by final payment of 28 per cent. on September 1, 1920. Common 2½ per cent. paid October 1, 1920 as initial dividend and none since.

Directors—
W. A. Hobbins, pres.; D. Lorne McGibbon, chairman of finance committee; L. T. Seidensticker and Sir Thos. Tait, vice-pres.; Senator C. F. Beaubien, K.C.; F. S. Armstrong, W. D. Ross, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.; M. E. Williams, Wm. Mulock, L. R. Wilson, H. W. Beauclerk, S. J. Le Huray, D. P. Thomas.

Profit and Loss—

	†1921	1922
Profits	$1,145,936	$ 990,564
Bal. forward . .	1,106,362	5,188,279
	$2,252,298	$4,197,715
Pref. div.	808,696	......
Com. div.	119,720	......
	$1,323,883	4,197,715
Portion of res.	3,148,326	......
	$4,472,209	$4,197,715
Bond interest . .	111,133	59,910
Bank interest ..	1,199,673	476,136
Repairs	167,112	......
Depreciation . .	30,585	302,618
Loss on sugar ..	8,151,984	......
Bad debts	......	23,934
Deficit	$5,188,279	$5,060,313

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 ..	$ 304,423	......	$ 116,657
1918 ..	462,676	......	323,439
1919 ..	986,343	......	698,771
1920 ..	2,802,910	262,500	1,106,362
1921 ..	1,145,935	928,416	*5,188,279
1922 ..	990,564	......	*5,060,313

* Deficit. † For 20 months.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	33¾	20⅛	27⅝	18	27½	14½
Pref. .	38	34	50	35	48	34¾

B.C. Fishing

The British Columbia salmon pack will likely be 200,000 cases below that of last year, there having been a shortage in pinks and chums. The sockeye pack, however, will be considerably larger than last year. Sockeye prices have ranged about $3.50 a case below the 1922 level. Cohoes have shown some reduction. Pinks and chums are unchanged. Lower prices have resulted in a satisfactory consumption and many repeat orders. Next spring is expected to see a brisk demand and producers' supplies will soon be cleaned up. There is already a distinct shortage in many grades. Present prices will hardly last the turn of the year. London and Liverpool dealers are showing some interest, though the demand from these centres is not yet active. Two things promise to help that market. The Siberian supplies are greatly curtailed and the talked of British preference for canned salmon will help the B. C. industry. Prospects for improvement in the position of the company are promising.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$ 5,000,000	$ 4,291,800

Dividend Record—
6% 1920; 3% 1921. None since May, 1921.

Directors—
W. H. Barker; A. E. Jarvis; C. Sweeny; W. Braid; J. M. Whitehead; E. E. Evans; E. W. Rollins; M. Workman; G. H. Smithers; A. Flumerfelt; Milton L. Hersey; H. H. Morris.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 313	$ 22,415
Dividends	128,754	......

Deficit 1921 after paying dividends, $128,440.35.

From January 1st, 1921, the British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company ceased to be a holding company of the stock of the British Columbia Packers' Association and became an operating company.

Market Record—

	H	L	H	L	H	L
Stock .	46	18½	32	.20	24	12¼

P. Burns

This company reorganized its finances in the early part of the year by re-bonding. This enabled the consolidaton of its liabilities. This was the first new financing since 1911. They declare the outlook for the future is distinctly bright. The company is largely depending for its domestc business on the trade of the three Western provinces, and with conditions so decidedly improved in Alberta and uniformly good in British Columbia, there is every reason to hope for a steadily improving position. With Alberta producing more dairy products every year, and as the company says, leading the way in the standard of quality of these products it has an assured outlet in Great Britain and Eastern Canada for its surplus products.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$5,000,000	$4,000,000
Common	5,000,000	5,000,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6½% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1943, outstanding $3,500,000.

Directors—
* P. Burns, president; Sir Wm. Mackenzie, W. J. Wilson, W. E. Corlet, N. Hindsley, J. Burns, Wm. Toole, W. S. Hodgens.

Net profits available for bond interest and discount, taxes and depreciation, for year ended Sept., 1922, $703,151.

Canada Bread

Canada Bread is now producing over 1,000,000 loaves of bread weekly, with distribution in five cities, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and Winnipeg. In addition, its cake business has grown steadily until it is to-day distributing 100,000 weekly, making a total bread and cake distribution of 1,100,000 weekly. The year which ended June 30 showed the company's financial position to be strong. There were many who thought it strong enough to pay common dividends, but the directors decided that they would like to have the good-will account adjusted downward before starting disbursements. The feeling is that the appraisal of the company's plant, equipment, etc., now going on will show up sufficiently high to take care of the goodwill account adjustment.

Canada Bread started in 1911 when it took over the assets of five concerns in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, and has since absorbed ten others, besides extending its activities to Hamilton, and, more recently, Ottawa.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% non-cumulative	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
Common	2,500,000	2,500,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1941 ... ... 1,250,000 1,077,400

Dividend Record—
Preferred dividends have been paid regularly, 1¾ per cent. quarterly. Initial common dividend paid Jan., 1917. None since.

Directors—
Mark Bredin, D. O. Ellis, Alfred Johnston, W. T. Bredin, A. A. Ryley.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Rev. after bond int. paid	$ 398,955	$ 563,618
Interest earnings	14,860	22,199
Bal. forward ...	322,083	478,657
Total .. ..$	735,898	$1,064,474
Plant deprecia'n	115,000	126,000
Bond redemption	12,500	12,500
Income tax	42,240	26,779
Pref. dividend ..	87,500	87,500
Surplus	478,057	711,696
Contingent res. .	......	100,000
	$ 735,898	$1,064,474

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earn.	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$205,771	$137,500	$153,522
1919 . . .	176,208	87,500	103,418
1920 . . .	293,881	87,500	172,295
1921 . . .	307,122	87,500	322,370
1922 . . .	398,955	87,500	478,657
1923 . . .	563,618	87,500	711,696

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	29	16½	56	25¾	66¾	52
Pref. .	88	85	97	87	95	90
Bonds.	90½	82	99	88½	100	96

Canada Packing

Cnoditions during the past twelve months have been somewhat better than in 1922, according to Canadian Packing Co. Competition has been keen among packers for what export trade has been offering. Competition has caused severe breaks in the English market. On the whole, business has not been as satisfactory as many hoped it would be. Domestic trade on the whole has been very good. Live stock prices have been more reasonable, although competition between packers to secure live stock has been exceedingly severe.

This company which has an outstanding capitalization of $9,000,000 is controlled by the Allied Packers, Inc., which owns the entire outstanding capital stock. It is on operating company, operating the plants, of Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd.

Dividends—
Paid quarterly, 6% per annum.

Directors—
T. F. Matthews, president; J. A. Law, Andrew Park, J. A. Hawkinson, F. S. Snyder, S. G. Matthews, R. G. Dobier, George Harris, G. Matthews, A. L. Burt, H. D. Scully.

Canadian Salt

In spite of very heavy competition, Canada Salt plants have been kept busy throughout the year, and the prospects look favorable. With the increased demand for liquid chlorine and the other products of the chemical plant, the company has been obliged to make considerable additions in the way of a new finishing shed, doubling up of the liquid chlorine plant, which was only started one year ago. This has necessitated increasing the line of tank cars and cylinders, and at the present time Canada Salt has 35 class "V" tank cars in service, which they say will adequately take care of the Canadian trade for some time to come.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock ..	$1,500,000	$1,200,000

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due September 1, 1934, interest payable 1st March, 1st Sept. redeemable at $105, $329,000; General mortgage 7 per cent. bonds due May 1, 1941, $540,000.

Dividend Record—
8 per cent. per annum payable 1st January, April, July and October.

Directors—
Sir Thos. Tait, president; W. F. Angus, vice-president; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, F. S. McGraw, W. Mulock, K.C., H. O. Wilson, G. M. Duck.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 228,040	$ 284,916
Bal forward ...	206,840	208,182
	$ 434,880	$ 493,098
Bond interest . .	38,666	55,928
Bank interest ..	9,237	......
Income tax	26,728	32,135
Written off	2,300	2,570
Depreciation	36,482	40,406
Sinking fund ...	10,000	10,000
Bond discount ..	3,000	3,700
Bond expense ..	4,285	535
Dividends	96,000	96,000
Balance	208,182	249,823
Res. for bad debts	......	2,000
	$ 434,880	$ 493,098

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$101,090	$ 64,000	$451,006
1918 . . .	223,342	64,000	523,575
1919 . . .	226,881	64,000	595,858
1920 . . .	202,298	488,000	206,841
1921 . . .	228,040	96,000	208,182
1922 . . .	284,916	96,000	249,823

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	89	75	100	72	112½	100

City Dairy

City Dairy is reported as piling up success upon success. It was recently announced that the company would change from a provincial to a dominion charter, recall the present stock, issue new preferred, share for share, and new common on a basis of three new shares for one of old. The new stock will pay 4 per cent., which will mean 12 per cent. on the present stock which only pays 10 per cent. The company is in an excellent position. It is going ahead steadily in all departments.

City Dairy Co. will, during 1924, make an effort to extend its butter sales. This end of the business has been growing steadily during the past year, until in 1923, one and a half million pounds of butter were sold. This sale has come without any definite selling efforts, just as a result of the splendid product and distribution. During 1924 a drive will be made to extend this phase of the business to the limit of the cream capacity. The latter is being increased by the conversion of the receiving station at Simcoe to a plant for making the company's dried milk product. This change is practically completed, and the sales of dried milk also have been increasing, so that the increased production here will be readily looked af-

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$ 565,000
Pref. 7% cum. ..	1,000,000	700,000

Dividend Record—
Common paid quarterly. Passed for quarter ended June, 1916. Resumed 1¾% for quarter Mar., 1921. Increased from 7 to 10% beginning January, 1922. Bonus of 3% January, 1922. Preferred paid quarterly. Passed Sept., 1916. Resumed June, 1908. All arrears paid Jan., 1921.

Directors—
S. J. Moore, W. J. Northgrave, A. E. Ames, Geo. Weston, J. H. Shenstone, J. G. Kent, Col. F. H. Deacon, F. E. Brown, E .G. Baker.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$163,778	$200,747
Other income	22,201	24,691
Bal. forward	221,168	301,648
	$407,147	$527,086
Pref. dividends . ..	49,000	49,000
Com. dividends ...	56,500	56,500
Surplus	301,648	421,586
	$407,148	$527,086

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$ 70,275	$	$ 84,234
1918 . . .	112,022	36,750	159,507
1919 . . .	115,390	49,000	225,897
1920 . . .	117,770	122,000	221,168
1921 . . .	163,778	105,500	301,648
1922 . . .	200,747	105,500	421,586

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	100	55	153	85	175	135
Pref. .	92	80	100	89	106	96

Cuban-Canadian Sugar

A further substantial reduction in the deficit of Cuban-Canadian Sugar Company was achieved in the fiscal year that ended June 30 last. The president, George T. Walker, in his report, forecasts still further improvement in the position of the company, due to the generally recognized favorable position of the sugar industry. He said: "There has been a very marked improvement in the sugar industry. Your company's plant is in excellent condition. Future capital expenditures should be relatively small. New planting of cane made during the past year should result in an increased annual production of sugar. These factors, combined with the generally recognized favorable position of the sugar industry, all point to a steady substantial improvement in the position of the company."

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 8% cum.	$10,000,000	$4,000,000
Common	10,000,000	5,000,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due Dec. 31, 1917, $1,500,000; general mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, due June 30, 1936, $1,500,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred 8 per cent. paid in 1920; none since. Common, none.

Directors—
Geo. T. Walker, president and general manager; I. W. Killam, vice-president; Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., Senator N. Curry, W. D. Ross, F. R. Taylor, K.C., V. M. Drury.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 595,016	$ 970,506
Interest	245,821	235,464
	$ 349,195	$ 735,042
Depreciation . .	301,065	276,982
	$ 48,130	$ 458,060
Reserve	......	84,800
Net profit	$ 48,130	$ 373,260

(Continued on page 31)

AUTOMOBILE—Keen Fight for 1924 Trade

(Continued from page 29)

1921 ..	2,368,407	1,050,000	9,518,934
1922 ..	5,006,521	2,100,000	12,537,972
1923 ..	5,106,197	1,050,000	16,594,170

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Stock	340	260	450	283	480	400

Russell

Russell Motor has had a fair year. Profits for the fiscal year which ended July 31 were lower than the year previous. However, motor sales have been well sustained. Some new models have been brought out and very excellent results are expected from some of these, especially the new closed model, which presents something new in the line of cheaper closed cars.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	800,000	800,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,200,000	1,200,000

Dividends—
Preferred paid quarterly. Common paid 7% 1918-19-20-21; 1% Feb., 1¼% Aug. 1922. None since.

Directors—
L. Harris, T. A. Russell, A. E. Ames, E. B. Ryckman, J. N. Shenstone, C. R. Burt, H. D. Scully.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits .. ..$	117,499	$ 90,551
Bal. forward .. .	1,071,618	473,118
	$1,189,117	$ 563,669
Pref. dividend ..	84,000	84,000
Com. dividend ..	32,000	......
Reserve	600,000	......
Surplus	473,118	479,669
	$1,189,118	$ 563,669

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$628,581	$140,000	$ 536,162
1919 . .	457,878	140,000	854,040
1920 . .	339,453	140,000	1,053,494
1921 . .	158,124	140,000	1,071,618
1922 . .	117,499	116,000	473,118
1923 . .	90,551	84,000	479,669

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	59½	59½	50	26	36	17
Pref. .	65	46	60	49	75	47½

We are Just Closing Another Wonderfully Successful Year

YOU can arrange with us to pay your succession duties so as not to interfere with your business or investments at a time when, to realize on either, would mean great loss.

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1889
Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

"Dominion Policies for the People of the Dominion"

FOOD PRODUCTS—Packers Had Keen Year

(Continued from page 30)

Prev. Bal.	1,463,630	*1,415,500
Deficit	$1,415,500	$1,042,240

* Debit.

Four Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1920	$1,109,025	......	$ 643,068
1921	*870,921	......	*1,786,699
1922	595,016	......	*1,145,500
1923	970,506	......	*1,042,240

* Deficit.

Wm. Davies Inc.

Perhaps no industry in Canada is so eager for the clearing up of the European situation as the packing concerns. For some time now the various houses have marked time insofar as export trade to various European countries is concerned, while competition from the Netherlands has invaded the English market thus driving down prices. Violent fluctuations in bacon prices in England, especially in May and September, when drops reached 20 to 44 shillings per cwt., caused Canadian packers heavy losses.

Wm. Davies has fared the same as practically all the packers. The principal investment interest in this concern in Canada is in the bonds. Stock control is held in the United States.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Class A	100,000 sh.	91,000 sh.
Class B	66,000 sh.	60,000 sh.

No par value.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 20 year S. F. 6 per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1942. Outstanding $2,500,000. An additional $1,500,000 called series "B" authorized but not issued.

Directors—
E. C. Fox, president, F. O. Mitchell, J. T. Agar, R. N. Watt, C. S. Eaton, F. J. Humphrey, J. L. Wright.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	*$829,428	$ 358,720
Other income ..	142,951	88,965
	*$ 686,477	$ 447,685
Depreciation . ..	......	200,000
Interest	549,197	242,033
Dividends	300,000	......
Surplus	†$1,535,673	$ 5,651

* Loss. † Deficit.

Dominion Canners

Dominion Canners are now just entering their best season of the year. The demand for their principle and most stable product, canned vegetables, should grow steadily. Their canned fruit trade is fairly good, but the jam industry is not in good shape and has not been for a couple of years. Some indifferent jams got on the market and hit consumption. The result is that only cheap jams have been selling on what is really a buyers' market. The canners have endeavored to clean up the situation with an offering of better quality jams, but have been unable to make progress. The buying of jams is quite restricted to-day. The amalgamation between the Dominion Canners and several other smaller houses was consummated during the year. At present the Dominion Canners is carrying on its business under its own name, while the business of some of the concerns that went in on the amalgamation are transacting business under the name of Canadian Canners. It is considered likely that a change will be made in the future and all brought under the one name.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$2,797,000
Pref. 7% cum. ..	5,000,000	2,290,600

Funded Debt—
Bonds, 6% 1,320,000
First mortgage, sinking fund, due 1940.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid quarterly, deferred 1915, arrears cleared up April, 1918. Common paid 6 per cent. to March, 1914, none since.

Directors—
J. J. Nairn, S. Nesbitt, R. C. Innes, W. R. Drynan, F. R. Lalor.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Profits	$ 85,241	$ 267,039
Bal. forward ...	2,055,838	1,873,286
	$2,141,079	$2,140,325
Interest	107,451	79,200
Pref. dividends .	160,342	160,342
Surplus	1,873,286	1,900,784
	$2,141,079	$2,140,325

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . . .	$800,529	$160,342	$ 990,338
1918 . . .	745,324	160,342	1,472,221
1919 . . .	819,824	160,342	2,031,905
1920 . . .	293,699	160,342	2,055,838
1921 . . .	85,241	160,342	1,873,286
1922 . . .	267,039	160,342	1,900,784

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	45	19	39¼	22½	37½	23½
Pref. .	80	78½	85	73	90	74¾
Bonds.	90	86	97	92½	99	95¾

Gunn's

During the past year a considerable change was made in the position of Gunn's Limited through Armour and Co., Chicago, securing a considerable interest. Poor's says this interest does not amount to control. This was followed by a change in management which is expected to work out an improvement in the company's position. Like all packing concerns, Gunn's have made some progress, but have been working under the handicap of a curtailed export trade with keen competition and a close margin of profit.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,500,000	$1,760,350
7% pref.	1,500,000	1,500,000

After payment of 8 per cent. dividends on common in any year an additional 1 per cent. must be paid on preferred. Dividends are cumulative.

Dividend Record—
On preferred paid until Feb. 1, 1921. May dividend passed and none paid since. On common payments aggregating 165% were made from date of incorporation to Feb. 1920.

Directors—
J. A. Gunn, president, D. W. Gunn, H. Green, J. Taylor, A. Gunn, E. S. Waterbury, T. W. Waddell, R. D. Bell, I. L. C. Mather.

Harris

Like all packing plants, the Harris company has had a fair year from the standpoint of domestic business but little benefit came from the export. This concern has been operating the plant of Gordon Ironsides and Fares.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding
$5,000,000	$2,160,500

Funded Debt—
$515,300, first sinking fund gold 6's due Feb. 1, 1928. Authorized $1,750,000, issued $1,279,800, of which $661,300 is redeemed by sinking fund.

Directors—
W. T. Harris, president, James Harris, vice-president, J. S. McLean, S. G. Brock, S. E. Anglin, Joseph Harris.

Assets—
March 31, 1923, Net current assets, $1,987,988; total net assets, $3,916,210.

Shredded Wheat

Canadian Shredded Wheat, whose plant is located at Niagara Falls, Ont., and which is operated by the same company as controls the Shredded Wheat Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Pacific Coast Shredded Wheat Co., had a good year in 1922, not quite as good as 1921 but much better than 1920. This year's operations should show an even greater improvement. Sales have been steadily mounting. The stock of the Canadian Co. is owned by the parent concern across the line.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Pref. 6% cum.	1,250,000	1,250,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred, paid quarterly. Common, 6 per cent., was increased to 8 per cent. Jan., 1918. Paid bonus 1 per cent. in 1916; 2 per cent. 1917, and 1 per cent. Jan. and July, 1922, 1 per cent. Jan., 1923.

Directors—
Alex. J. Porter, Jos. Henderson, O. L. Mills, G. A. Mitchell, R. W. Pomeroy, de Lancey Rankine, P. A. Schoellkopf, C. M. Smith, P. T. Dodge.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Gross income ..	$2,298,063	$2,088,441
Depreciation	160,911	176,132
Reserve for taxes	543,570	388,751
Net income	1,593,582	1,523,557
Bal. forward ...	1,450,763	2,181,845
	3,044,845	3,705,402
Dividends	862,500	950,000
Goodwill	......	1,000,000
	$2,181,845	$1,755,403

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Gross Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 . .	$1,249,981	$775,000	$ 614,938
1918 . .	1,439,828	775,000	766,724
1919 . .	2,005,637	775,000	1,370,174
1920 . .	1,094,533	775,000	1,450,762
1921 . .	2,298,063	862,500	2,181,845
1922 . .	2,088,441	950,000	1,755,403

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	132	120	146½	135	154	142
Pref.	93	93	96	96	—	—

MILLING—Industry's Year a Strenuous One

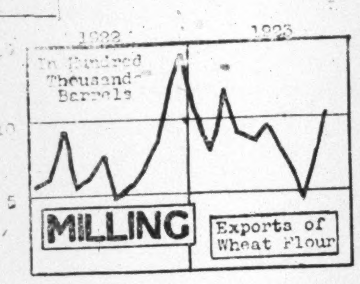
Drive For New Markets Has Been Keen and Profits Shaved Closely—Encouraging Conditions Now Prevail—Domestic Trade Excellent.

The situation in the milling industry cannot be better summed up than in the report of the retiring president of the Canadian National Millers' Association, who told his members: "This was a strenuous year in the milling business. At the beginning of the year it was apparent that milling capacity in Canada exceeded what had been previously considered the normal demand for Canadian flour. Recognizing the only course open under the circumstances the mills proceeded to develop new markets and increasing business. Many, many times during the year business was taken at less than the cost of production, but that a considerable expansion took place in the consumption of Canadian flour throughout the world is borne out by statistics, and the increased grind thus secured minimized the losses taken. Thus good can come from bad, for by reason of the prices made last year, Canadian flour has increased in popularity where it previously sold and was introduced and established in markets previously new to it."

More encouraging conditions now prevail and the outlook in the export field is very bright. This was referred to by most of the milling heads at the annual meetings of the various companies. It is expected that the quality of the flour made from Canadian wheat will hold for the Canadian mills their export markets but that they will in the future be able to market their products at a reasonable profit.

Domestic trade in milling has been excellent during the year.

The various companies, despite the marketing of so much flour in export markets at a loss, had reasonably good reports this year, and with improved conditions should be able to better the figures somewhat.



Maple Leaf

Rather a false impression got about in regard this company earlier in the year, and to this was attributed the severe break which occurred in the common stock. It was generally known that the company was doing a heavy business, yet when a reorganization was announced and the common dividends halted, many took fright. However, the stock soon regained some of the lost ground. Maple Leaf Milling has had a tremendous year in the matter of turnover. In the matter of profits, it was a different matter, but a condition that has faced the industry as a whole. Competition has been very keen with the result that the flour of the company has been are picking up. The new management is expected to steadily improve the export trade and ultimately the profits of the concern.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Preferred	3,500,000	2,930,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds 6½%, first mortgage, 20-year, due 1943, $2,000,000.

Dividend Record—
7 per cent. paid on preferred quarterly. 12 per cent. paid on common quarterly. First dividend of 3 per cent. was paid April 18, 1916; 2 per cent. July 18, October, 1916, and Jan. 18, 1917; 2½ per cent. April 18, and July 18, 1917; 2½ per cent. plus 1½ per cent. October 18, 1917; 10 per cent. in Victory Bonds, December 20, 1917; 2½ per cent. January 18, 1918; 2½ per cent. plus 1 per cent., April 18, July 18, October 18. 10 per cent. in Victory Bonds, December 18, 1918; 2½ per cent. plus 1 per cent. January 18, April 18, 1919. Placed on 3 per cent. quarterly basis from 1st April, 1919. Reduced to 2 per cent. for quarter beginning April 1, 1922.

Directors—
James Stewart, C. W. Band, Robert Cooper, W. L. Shaw, D. L. Cameron, E. R. Decary, H. J. Symington.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Earnings	$ 543,146	384,457
Int. from invest..	......	237,943
Other profits	......	22,721
Bal. forward	2,060,949	1,834,111
	$2,604,095	$2,479,232
Interest	264,883	349,507
Pref. div.	205,100	205,100
Com. div.	300,000	200,000
Income tax	......	59,773
Surplus	1,834,111	1,664,852
	$2,604,094	$2,479,232

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$1,021,267	$737,500	$1,572,509
1919 . . .	929,105	775,000	1,568,545
1919 . . .	917,409	490,050	1,835,675
1921 . . .	917,158	505,100	2,060,949
1922 . . .	543,146	505,100	1,834,111
1923 . . .	645,121	405,100	1,664,852

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	146	109	141¾	95½	126	37
Pref. .	100¼	93	100½	95	102	64

Lake of Woods

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has entirely wiped out its bonded indebtedness, which stood at $900,000 when it entered the 1922-1923 fiscal year. This has left only the preferred and common shares outstanding.

The president, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, pointed out in his annual report issued a short time ago that competition had been keen, with much cutting of prices, but the company has been able to hold its trade and maintain production. He referred to the hopeful feature of increased flour exports.

Lake of the Woods' securities rank high deservedly, being the strongest of the milling companies next to Ogilvie's phenomenal record. The company has reached a point where year by year a dividend of 12 per cent. seems assured. It has in the Sunset Mfg. Co. a profitable auxiliary. Every year $50,000 is lopped off the good will and patents and "brands" account, until now it stands far below a reasonable valuation or at $200,000; this action represents the building up of a reserve. Each year a more desirable investment, tried and sure.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Common	4,000,000	3,500,000

Funded Debt—
Bonds, 6 per cent., due 1923, $900,000. Original issue $1,000,000, with $100,000 redeemed in 1912. At credit bond redemption account, $600,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred, 7 per cent. cumulative, paid regularly each quarter. Common, 12 per cent. per annum. Paid 8 per cent. from 1911-1917, with 2 per cent. bonus in 1913. Paid 12 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonus in 1918; 12 per cent. in 1919; 12 per cent. in 1920, with bonus of 25 per cent.

Directors—
Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, president and mang. dir.; W. W. Hutchinson, vice-president; W. R. Allan, R. N. Ballantyne, T. Bienvenu, G. V. Hastings, A. Kingman, R. W. Reford, J. K. L. Ross.

Profit and Loss—

Profits, after taxes	$713,087	$732,318
Interest on bonds ..	54,000	40,500
Deprec, prop. and goodwill	118,500	66,500
Pref. dividends	105,000	105,000
Bal. available for common..	435,587	520,318
Com. dividend	420,000	420,000
Surplus for year ..	15,587	50,318
Written off	......	50,000

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$587,914	$357,000	$ 978,797
1919 . . .	756,616	399,000	982,414
1920 . . .	732,232	399,000	1,161,647
1921 . . .	762,073	525,000	1,262,867
1922 . . .	713,087	525,000	1,278,455
1923 . . .	732,318	525,000	1,328,773

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com. .	155	127½	177	140	184½	160
Pref. .	105	94	113½	105	119	113
Bonds .	99	95½	100	99	100	100

Ogilvie

Holders of Ogilvie Milling shares were encouraged by the optimistic remarks of Vice-President W. A. Black at the annual meeting. Mr. Black intimated that the past year had not been very profitable from a strictly milling standpoint, but that profits on other operations has been satisfactory, accounting for the year's good showing. He went on to state that the new year of the company has started much better than the one just closed and the outlook is quite encouraging. He stated that the crops had proved a surprise both as to quantity and quality, and, indications were that they would be sold at prices fairly remunerative to the growers.

In many respects Ogilvie will rank as the strongest listed security in regard to reserve working capital and value behind each unit of common stock. Its earnings available for common dividends in the past six years far exceed those in percentage of any other Canadian company that is listed. In this time the amount available for common dividends has been 262 per cent. on the common stock. Out of this has been paid 72 per cent. in six years for regular common dividends, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and in addition bonuses amounting to 60 per cent., or a total of 132 per cent. of the common stock. This is an average of 22 per cent. per year. This left a balance of 130 per cent., or more than the total capitalization of the common stock, to be put back into the company, as follows:

Earned on common 6 years ..	262%
Paid reg. div., 6 years	72%
Paid bonus div., 5 years	60%
Balance	130%

Capitalization—

Pref. 7 p.c. cumulative	$2,000,000
Common	$2,500,000

Funded Debt—
6 per cent. first mortgage due June 1, 1923, interest payable June 1 and December 1 in Montreal, $2,350,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred paid regularly.
Common paid regularly 12 per cent. per annum and frequently a bonus. This stock was placed on 10 per cent. basis on January 1, 1917. Bonus of 15 per cent. paid October 1, 1917; regular dividend increased to 12 per cent. January 1, 1918; bonus of 15 per cent. paid October 1, 1918 and October 1, 1919 and 10 per cent. bonus paid October 1, 1920, and 10 per cent. 1922.

Directors—
C. R. Hosmer, president; W. A. Black, vice-president and managing director; Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Herbert Holt, Charles Caput, Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Augustus Nanton, R. R. Dobell, E. L. Pease.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Net profits	$ 846,989	$ 824,227
Bal. forward ...	1,709,886	1,866,875
	$2,556,875	$2,691,102
Pref. dividend ..	140,000	140,000
Com. dividend ..	300,000	300,000
Bonus	250,000	250,000
Surplus	1,866,875	2,001,103
	$2,556,875	$2,691,102

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$1,955,414	$815,000	$1,330,592
1919 . .	1,632,516	815,000	1,244,516
1920 . .	959,065	690,000	1,513,582
1921 . .	636,303	440,000	1,709,885
1922 . .	846,989	690,000	1,866,875
1923 . .	824,227	690,000	2,001,103

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	214	165	290	180	335	270
Pref.	106	99	118	105	120	114½
Bonds	100	92¼	102½	101	104	102
(B) ..	100	93¼	102½	100	103	102½

St. Lawrence

At the St. Lawrence Flour Mills' annual meeting, the president, T. Williamson, confirmed the remarks of the heads of other milling companies, that conditions have much improved since the period covered by the annual reports now making their appearance, the improvement including both demand and price. Large orders were reported on hand equal to the capacity of the mills for some time. Mr. Williamson regarded the outlook for his company as bright.

The statement of the company presented to the meeting was somewhat disappointing, although an unsatisfactory report had been anticipated. The common dividend, although paid, was not earned. The earnings available for common dividends were 4.3 per cent., as against 8.9 per cent. in the previous year.

A rather ambitious 10 per cent. dividend program—6 per cent. regular and 4 per cent. bonus—had to be abandoned early in 1921, but conditions look favorable for a maintenance of the 6 per cent. dividend. The company is rapidly wiping out its bonded indebtedness. The goodwill account stands much higher than most other mills and this, no doubt, will receive attention as the company's surplus improves.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred 7% cum.	$ 600,000	$ 575,000
Common	1,200,000	1,200,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1941, callable at 110 after July 1, 1931, $96,500.

Dividend Record—
Preferred, paid regularly, 1st Feb. May, August and November. Common, now 6 per cent. Bonus of 4 per cent. —at 1 per cent. per quarter—paid in 1918 and 1919; 10% paid in Jan. 1920; 1% paid quarterly 1920, and Feb. 1, 1921.

Directors—
T. Williamson, president; Gen. A. E. Labelle, vice-president and man. dir.; Geo. W. Grier, C. J. Fleet, K.C.; Joseph Quintal.

Profit and Loss—

	1922	1923
Profits	$ 169,365	$ 110,883
Bond interest ..	7,952	5,805
Taxes	14,308	13,087
Balance	147,103	91,991
Pref. dividend.	40,250	40,250
Bal. available for common	106,853	51,741
Com. dividend .	72,000	72,000
Surplus for year	34,835	*20,259

*Deficit.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . .	$ 268,737	$ 160,250	$ 251,154
1919 . .	245,594	160,250	322,263
1920 . .	215,077	160,250	397,829
1921 . .	147,801	136,250	382,279
1922 . .	169,365	112,250	417,132
1923 . .	110,883	112,250	396,873

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	75	48¾	88	65	82	49
Pref.	95	85	95	90	100	90

Western Canada

Western Canada Flour Company launched its present fiscal year on September 1 with a favorable outlook. Officials of the company state that their mills have never had more orders ahead of them in the fall of the year than during the present time.

The company has been heavily sold up for three months, with very profitable business. With what they term the greatest wheat crop that Canada has ever known, company heads state they are reasonably assured of a large and profitable turnover in both domestic and export markets.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common . .	$5,000,000	$2,875,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 20 years, sinking fund due, March, 1928, $647,200. First and refunding mortgage, 20 yr. bonds, 6 per cent. $487,444 due Sept., 1931.

Dividend Record—
8 per cent, payable quarterly, 2 per cent. extra paid 1918-19-20. In 1918 and 1919, 10 per cent. Victory bond dividends were paid and 1920, 15 per cent. stock dividend.

Directors—
Andrew Kelly, president, Winnipeg; D. B. Hanna, Jos. Wright, A. J. Mitchell, Sir John Aird, Noel Marshall, R. G. O. Thompson, J. E. MacFarlane, all of Toronto; Senator G. H. Barnard and Major R. H. B. Ker, Victoria.

Profit and Loss —

	1922	1923
Net profits	$318,125	$309,141
Bond interest	70,560	64,688
	247,565	244,453
Bal. forward	202,102	219,668
	449,667	464,121
Dividends.	230,000	230,000
Surplus	219,668	234,121
	$449,667	$464,121

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1918 . . .	$543,844	*$442,172	$858,434
1919 . . .	437,986	* 500,000	712,865
1920 . . .	414,723	* 500,000	548,335
1921 . . .	325,970	* 597,500	202,103
1922 . . .	318,125	230,000	219,668
1923 . . .	309,141	230,000	234,121

*Includes special bonus.

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	125	110	121	103	115	93
Bonds	116	102	109	105	..	..

Products of Our Factories Find Markets in Many Lands

(Continued from page 17)

Our most important import is coal and other important imports are cottons, woollens, sugar and oils. Many of these are commodities in the raw state, but in cotton and woollens particularly the competition of foreign manufacturers in the actual finished products is very keen and keeps Canadian mills puzzled.

The most important Canadian imports are as follows. Over half our imports are in these items:

Coal	$ 77,600,000
Cottons	69,000,000
Woollens	45,700,000
Sugar	39,600,000
Oils	36,700,000
Rolling Mill products..	36,600,000
Autos	27,850,000
Fruits	26,400,000
Chemicals	25,800,000
Silks	21,200,000

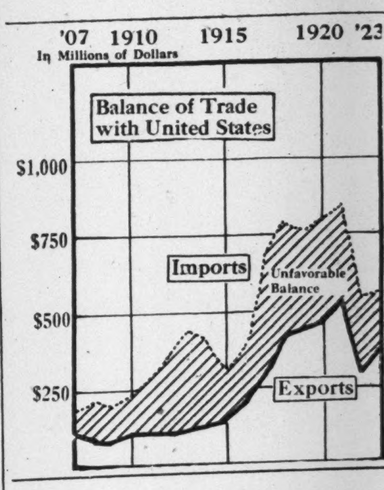
Our Important Customers

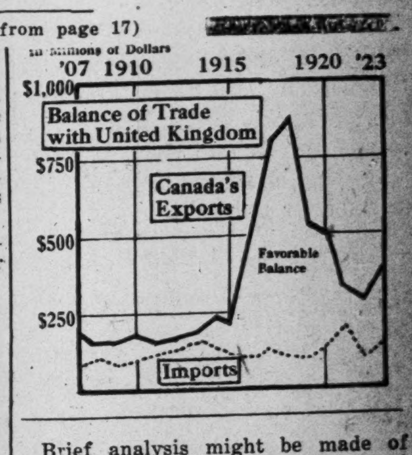
So much for the comparative value of the commodities shipped in and out of this country. How about customers? Canada has two big customers for her products—the United States and the United Kingdom. Of the $931,000,000 of goods we shipped out of this country during the 1923 fiscal year (ended March 31 last) just over 40 per cent. went to the United States and just under 40 per cent. to the United Kingdom. The percentage in each case was unchanged from the previous year.

A comparison also indicates that our British Empire market is somewhat less important as a whole than the sum total of our markets in other countries. The figures may be outlined as follows for a number of years back:

Where Canada Sells

12 mos. ended March 31	Percent. of total 1910	1921	1922	1923
to Gt. Britain ..	39%	27%	40%	40%
to U. S. A.	38%	46%	40%	39%
to Brit. Emp. ..	45%	34%	47%	47%
to For. Cntrs. ..	55%	66%	53%	53%





Brief analysis might be made of our trade with each of the important countries. We import from the United States twice as much as from all other countries put together, or $540,900,000 in the 1923 fiscal year. Some of the important individual commodities purchased from the United States were: coal; $66,300,000; automobiles and parts, $27,600,000; raw cotton, $28,300,000; cotton fabrics, $19,300,000; chemical products, including paint, dyes, soaps, etc., $18,300,000; electrical apparatus, $10,400,000; machinery, $22,600,000; petroleum and asphaltic products, $29,300,000; rolling mill products, $30,000,000; and a thousand other commodities. We sell the United States 40 per cent. of all our exported goods, and the most important items are as follows: paper, $70,100,000; wood pulp, $35,300,000; saw mill products, $69,600,000; wheat, $18,800,000; pulpwood, $10.800.000; coal. $10,100.000; furs, $12,000.000; fish. $8,500,000; wheat, $18,800,000; and many other kinds of goods.

British Isles Trade

Next in importance from a Canadian trade standpoint stands the British Isles, which buys 40 per cent. of our goods, valued this year at $379,900,000, and sells us 17.6 per cent. of what we import, valued at $141,300,000.

We sold the British Isles, $192,000,000 of wheat, $22,400,000 of bacon and hams, $27,200,000 of flour, $19,400,000 of cheese, $10,500,000 of cereals $16,900,000 of lumber and pulp, $13,600,000 of sugar, $10,100,000 of oats, as well as fisheries products, mineral products, and a certain amount of manufactured goods.

Our exports to Great Britain and the United States represent 80 per cent. of the total; our imports from these two countries represent 85 per cent. of our total purchases abroad. Among all the other countries in the world do we have to divide the balance of our export trade.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

	Total Exports from Canada	—Exports Classified as— Raw Materials	Partly Manufact'd	Fully or Chiefly Manufact'd
Total Exports (Canadian)..	$931,451,443	$416,278,028	$150,957,734	$364,215,681
Exports to British Empire..	439,625,892	241,449,166	25,523,105	172,653,621
Divided as follows:				
United Kingdom	379,067,455	237,415,271	21,382,268	120,269,906
Australia	18,783,766	180,689	1,804,690	16,798,387
British West Indies	9,533,068	473,732	304,348	8,754,988
Newfoundland	8,523,264	2,345,634	60,127	6,117,503
New Zealand	8,286,262	130,993	400,860	7,754,409
British South Africa	5,583,390	161,524	260,925	5,160,941
British Guiana	2,082,684	286,010	67,044	1,729,630
British India	2,027,317	10,935	30,838	1,985,544
Ceylon, Straits Settlements and other British East Indies	836,841	635	187,157	649,049
Other British Empire ..	2,958,047	404,055	150,806	2,403,186
Exports to Foreign Countr's.	$491,825,551	$174,828,862	$125,434,629	$191,562,060
Divided as follows:				
United States	369,080,218	120,092,090	113,466,691	135,521,437
Japan	14,510,133	4,667,099	6,092,367	3,750,667
France	14,118,577	5,307,806	1,956,447	6,854,324
Belgium	12,527,524	10,347,928	157,962	2,021,634
Italy	12,073,332	10,621,423	30,659	1,421,250
Netherlands	10,540,085	8,354,948	26,637	2,158,500
Germany	9,950,877	3,782,389	724,333	5,444,155
Greece	6,595,589	5,363,880	......	1,231,709
China	5,125,967	996,946	1,804,495	2,324,526
Cuba	5,069,166	1,251,429	58,569	3,759,168
Argentine Republic	4,445,041	11,512	617,355	3,816,174
Other Foreign Countries..	27,789,042	4,031,412	499,114	23,258,516

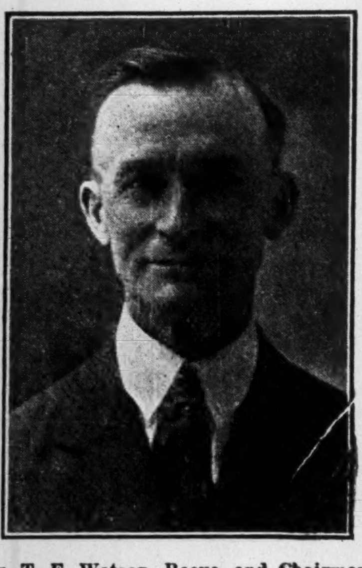
STAMFORD Ont. Canada

The Seat of Power of Western Ontario

Location

Surrounds the Falls

Historically it is famous. Thousands of tourists visit it yearly to see Lundy's Lane—the site of that famous battle of the war of 1812. The battle field can still be viewed; the Lane is a broad beautiful avenue. Famed Queenston Heights and Beaver dam are also in the township. Sir Pengine Maitland, Lt.-Gov. of Upper Canada in the forties laid out the beautiful village of Stamford along the quaint lines of the old English village. It still retains many of these features—the beautiful greens, the modern tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. Gen. Murray, who figured in the war of 1812, one of Wellington's old Brigadiers, laid out the City of the Falls which is now Niagara and parts of the township. In fact Gen. Murray was the first realtor of the district.



Dr. T. E. Watson, Reeve, and Chairman of Hydro-Electric Commission of Stamford.

Weigh Stamford's claims well before deciding on the location of your industry. You cannot afford to overlook the opportunities the township has to offer.

Uninterrupted Power Supply

No other municipal centre offering inducements to Industries can guarantee against loss of operation through storms, rain and sleet, tearing down the power lines. The township industries appreciated this a couple of winters ago when industry the province over was halted by the storm king—all but Stamford. Its industries drew its power through conduits right from the sub-station. They laughed at the storm.

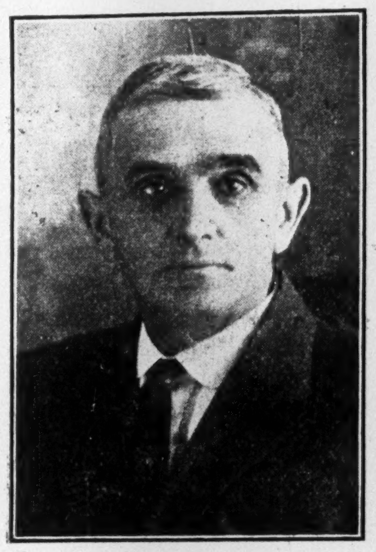
Home of Big Hydro Plants

It is said that the nearer a plant locates to the seat of power, the cheaper the power rate. Stamford provides a home for the big Chippawa development; the Ontario Power; the Electrical Development and the Independent Company, the Canadian Niagara. Here you have the benefit of power competition.

The daily power development in the township follows:

	Horse Power
Canadian Niagara	**145,000**
Ontario Power	**225,000**
Electrical Development	**185,000**
Chippawa	**350,000**
Park and River Road	**11,000**
Total	**916,000**

Stamford has its own substation and feeds many rural lines with power, in all 3,000 or 4,000 people. The township enjoys a flat rate and the yearly service charge falls below the monthly toll of nearby municipalities.



H. F. Garner, Deputy Reeve of Stamford.

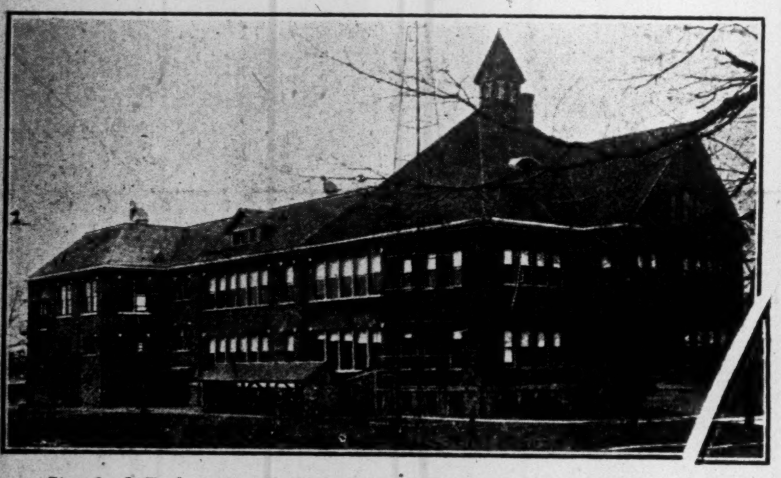
Stamford's many natural opportunities ensure her a great industrial future. Cheap power—sure power, good factory sites—cheap transportations are advantages not to be overlooked.

Transportation

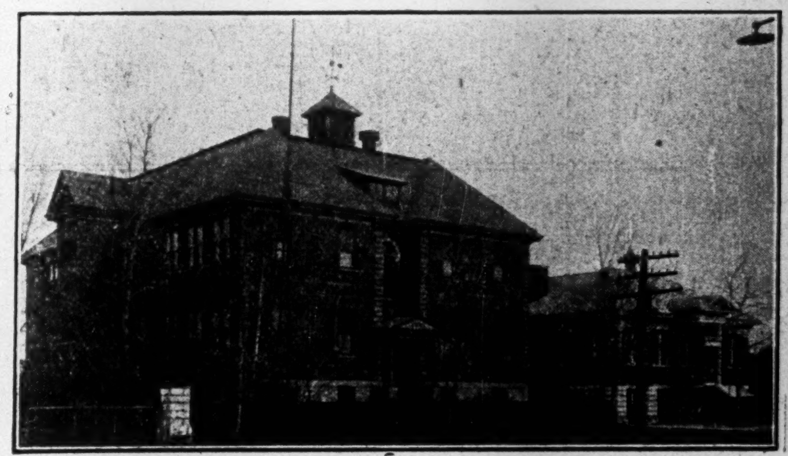
Blessed with Every Mode

Competition makes for cheap rail rates; water transportation provides a limited yet cheaper rate; motor truck transportation is rapidly coming into use where highways are good.

Stamford has all of these. It has six steam railways: T. H. & B., M.C.R., C.P.R., C.N.R., P.M.R., N.Y. Central and the National Radial with a network of interurban lines. The freight rate is Black Rock; Welland River part of the old canal, passes through the township, so that it has cheap water transportation at its doors; two main highways, one to Western Ontario and one to the East via Toronto, start from the township. It is also a network of excellent county and township roads.



Stamford Technical and High School. Prof. A. N. Myer, Principal.



Falls View Consolidated School, Stamford. James Morden, Principal.

Pure Water Supply from Subterranean Stream

Chippawa power development has been trying for the township in many ways. However, it conferred one blessing. Down some 60 or 70 feet in the limestone blasting operations in the canal opened up a fine stream of beautiful, clear spring water. Heretofore the township depended on artesian wells. Now it has abundance of water running through its mains from this subterranean stream.

Township Council

Reeve, Dr. T. Watson
Deputy Reeve, H. F. Garner

Councillors
James Morden
R. Booth
George Wallace

Officials
T. R. Stokes, Clerk
G. Munro, treasurer
M. F. Kerr, engineer

Stamford's High and Vocational School

One of the notable features of Stamford Township is its High and Vocational School.

Stamford High School, founded as it was in in 1857, under the name of the Drummondville Grammar School, may be regarded as one of Ontario's historic schools. For years it was the only Township High School in Ontario. The building in which it is at present housed was built in 1893, and, owing to rapid growth in attendance, enlarged during the past year.

The site is an ideal one on the crest of Drummond Hill, commanding a view of the countryside for miles in all directions. The building is an up-to-date structure, with a gymnasium and assembly hall superior to those found in the majority of Ontario's large collegiate institutes. The laboratories for science and household science are commodious and splendidly equipped. In fact the reports of the Department of Education of Ontario show that this school stands second among the high schools of Ontario in the value of its general equipment.

The staff consists of nine full time teachers, with special teachers for Household Science and Physical Culture. All the ordinary high school courses are taken up, including Upper School work. In addition, there are special courses in Agriculture, Household Science and Commercial work. During 1923 the Department of Education recognized the efficiency of the work in the Commercial classes by permitting them to be organized as a Vocational Department, thus qualifying the school to receive the Government's special vocational financial assistance.

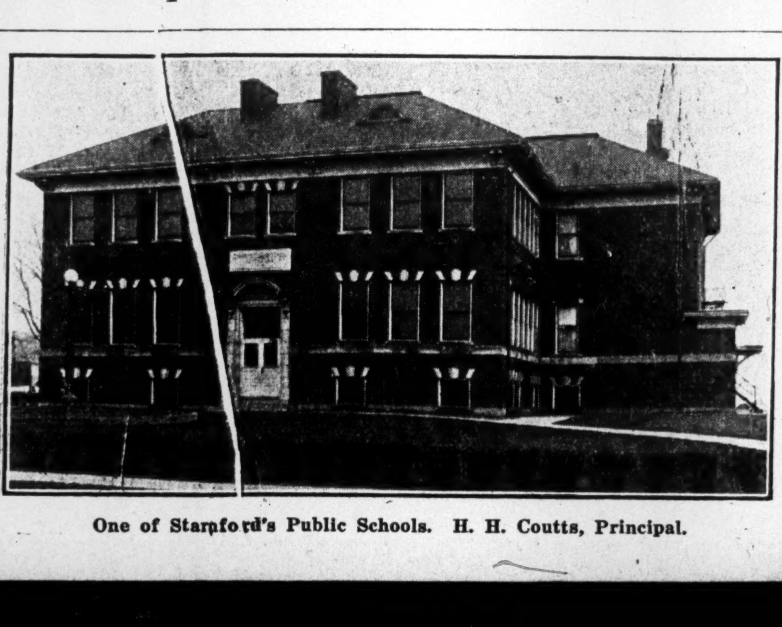
No one desiring a first-class secondary education for his children need hesitate to locate in Stamford Township. If any further proof is required it may be found in the fact that, according to the latest report of the Minister of Education, only 11 of Ontario's 168 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes were placed in Grade 1 of "Approved Schools." Stamford High School was one of the eleven.

Stamford Township's Many Industries

Norton Abrasive. This company has a model city of its own in the township. Employees 450.
Canadian Carborundum doubled the size of its plant in 1922, employs 300.
National Abrasive, recently re-organized, is now operating with 60 employees.
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., employs 30 hands.
Niagara Falls Wine and Grape Juice Co., handles 1,200 tons of grapes, mostly produced in the township, yearly. Employs 20.
Stamford Park Wine Co., uses about 1,000 tons of grapes annually. Employs 20.
Shredded Wheat Co. of Canada, employs 200.
American Can Co., employs 225.
American Cyamid produces fertilizer and nitrogeneous products, reputed to be the largest chemical plant in the British Empire. Employs 1,200.
Benson Patterson, gravel and moulding sand. Employs 45.
Canadian Rampolo Iron Works, 60 employees.
Dominion Insulator, 100 hands.
Hydro Construction, (permanent employees) 1,500.
Standard Gravel and H. H. Payne Co., 10 employees each.

Hundreds of Well Located Industrial Sites Available

Stamford has ten miles of railway siding and abutting this on each side are splendid industrial sites that can be purchased at reasonable prices. These are real sites, level and for the most part are adjacent to the various township services and power lines.



One of Stamford's Public Schools. H. H. Coutts, Principal.

Branch Plants from U.S.

Stamford has been found to be an ideal place for the location of branch plants of large United States concerns. Witness the fact that these companies have been building in the township quite rapidly. Cheap power and rapid transportation are important factors in the choosing of the township as the home of their Canadian plant. On the other hand the close proximity to the American border, is also a big consideration.

Stamford believes there are many opportunities in Canada for new concerns to come in. They believe that chemical plants would do well. Such plants require an abundance of cheap and uninterrupted power. They must then consider the claims of Stamford.

The same reason that many branch U. S. plants have located in Canada should lead others to follow. The enjoyment of the British Preference, which seems destined to become more important than ever in world trade in the near future, has caused many companies to cross the line. The superior claims of Stamford Township caused them to locate their plants in the township.

An Ideal Place for Home Life

Pleasant surroundings make for happy homes. Happy homes make for contented workers—then come to Stamford. The climate is ideal; taxes are low compared to the city yet all the conveniences of the city are available. Living cost is moderate. There is a good agricultural area surrounding making available reasonably priced produce, etc. On this page will be found illustrations of three of Stamford's public schools.

T. R. Stokes, Township Clerk, and Secretary Hydro Commission.

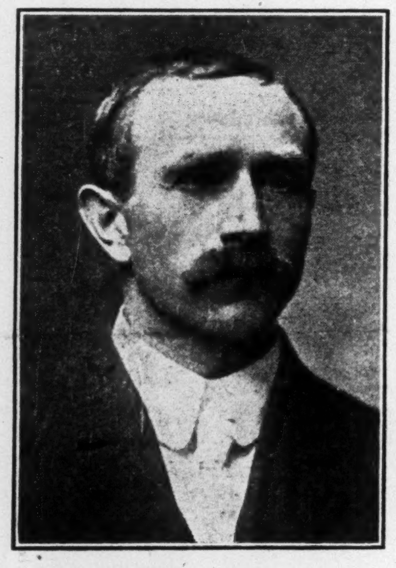
Stamford Township Hydro Electric System

819 FERRY ST., NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

THE WORLD'S greatest Power Development is in Stamford. We have fine Mammoth Power Plants, whose total development is well over a million Horse Power. This is why we can give uninterrupted service and unlimited Power, we sell Power at cost as the Hydro is owned by the people of Ontario. These advantages are backed up by unrivalled shipping facilities by rail or water.

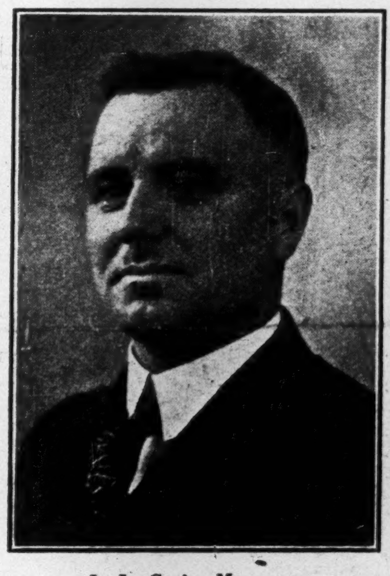
FACTS

We do everything Electrically in Stamford Township, milk the cows, pump the water, cook, washing, ironing, cleaning, refrigeration, electrically heated baths. During the winter months the hens in Stamford lay as many eggs as they do during the summer, *why?* Because the hen houses are lighted by Hydro.



G. E. Rysdale, Commissioner.

F. H. Gallinger, Commissioner.



L. L. Craig, Manager.

FACTS

Stamford Township is the Pioneer Township in the building of Electric Lines. All streets and roads are lighted by Hydro. We have 500 street lights, several miles of sidewalks and concrete highway; and a water works system throughout the township.

HISTORICAL

The famous Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park was first originated by Colonel Sidney Barnett, of Stamford, who gave Earl Dufferin the great idea of a free Niagara Falls Park.

The first electrical development at Niagara Falls was a monopoly. The sturdy residents and farmers of Stamford organized the Niagara Power league led by Wm. German, M.P., broke the monopoly and made the Ontario Hydro System possible.

Niagara Falls, the great producer of white coal.

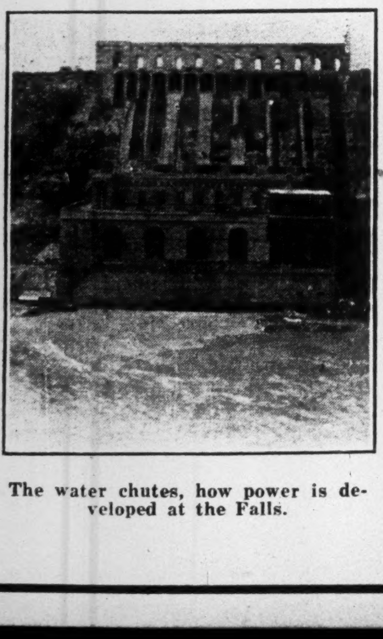
HISTORICAL

From the Great Power Centre of Stamford is distributed the electrical energy, that supplies all Western and Southern Ontario, that drives practically all the important industries of the Province.

We operate, an up-to-date electric shop at 819 Ferry St., Niagara Falls, where you can purchase anything in the way of electric appliances, motor lamps, etc. We are open to supply from a curling iron to a large factory taking thousands of horse power.

REMEMBER!

Power and Light at Cost is the Chief Aim of Hydro



The water chutes, how power is developed at the Falls.

Stamford Township Hydro Electric System

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO
CANADA

Stamford's Hydro Commission
Dr. L. E. Watson, Chairman
G. E. Rysdale
F. H. Gallinger

L. L. CRAIG
Manager

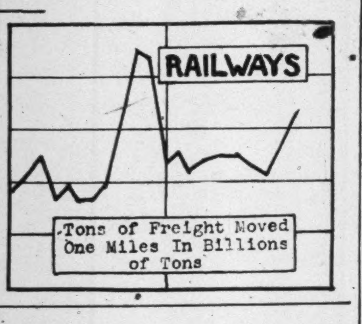
Chippawa—everyone has heard of it —a great engineering enterprise.

TRANSPORTATION—Year Been Fair One

Greater Movement of Trade Has Resulted in More Freight, Higher Earnings and Fair Margin of Profit Despite Maintenance of High Wage Level.

Larger sales and greater movements of freight have induced to more pronounced activity, and hence better earnings for the various companies engaged in transportation. From the investor's standpoint the important company is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has had a good share of the increased freight traffic and participated largely in the grain movement towards the end of the year. Railway rates are still unsatisfactory in many commodities that comprise a large bulk of the traffic, although it is certain that present rates or even lower would provide a fair margin of profit were railway wages reduced to a more reasonable level.

The traffic on the Great Lakes was also enlarged during the year, and the important factor in lake transportation, the Canada Steamships, was able to increase its earnings.



C. P. R.

Ever the most interesting Canadian investment, Canadian Pacific Railway has been just a little disappointing this year. Gross earnings have been increased, but it has not been possible—at least for the first three-quarters of the year—to bring about any marked reduction in the ratio of working expenses. As a result, C. P. R. at September 30 was behind 1922 in net earnings. This was on account of railway operations only. **Steamships, land sales, hotels, telegraphs, express, etc., come under a separate heading and must have been providing an excellent revenue during the past year. With a fair three months to close the year, C. P. R. should earn slightly better than in 1922 on its common stock. The large wheat crop is likely to mean a good improvement in gross earnings to close the year, but grain traffic, with all the recent cuts in rates on this class of business, is not as profitable as it might be, and the increased volume of business may not mean a corresponding increase in net earnings.**

C.P.R. demonstrated its wonderful liquid position a few months ago when it paid off $52,000,000 of note certificates without any new financing at all. Later in the year, though, $5,000,000 was added to the debenture indebtedness by an issue in New York.

The big investment interest in Canada in C. P. R. is, of course, in the common stock, of which $260,000,000 is outstanding, and of which $53,523,000 is held in Canada; $130,232,200 is held in Great Britain, and $65,353,200 in the United States, and the remainder abroad. This stock has paid dividends continuously since 1882 with the exception of one year, 1895. The rate has been 10 per cent. since 1912, and, perhaps, it might be well to recall here the fact that it has been customary to pay 7 per cent. of this out of railway earnings, and 3 per cent. out of the special account into which earnings of the railroad's numerous other activities are placed.

C. P. R. is a gigantic institution. Its total assets at the end of last year were $1,127,441,150, of which railway lines, equipment and steamships amounted to $665,000,000.

The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 80.55 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 82.28 per cent. in 1921. This indicates that the Canadian Pacific Railway is getting back to its old standard of one of the most economically-operated railroads in the world. For instance, the average operating ratio of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the ten years ending 1921, was 72.79 per cent. That of the other large railroad on the continent, the Pennsylvania system, was 82.12 per cent of the ten-year period, although such roads as Atchison and Union Pacific had operated at 69.27 per cent. and 62.99 per cent. respectively.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref, 4% N-cum.	*	$80,681,921
Com.	$335,000,000	260,000,000

* Preference stock is limited to 50 per cent. of common stock.

Funded Debt—
4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stocks interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, total outstanding $253,229,865. Also Algoma branch first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1937, interest payable 1st January and 1st of July, $3,650,000. Also equipment obligations, $14,670,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred payable 1st of April and **1st of October. Common payable 10 per cent. per annum, 1st of January,** April, July and October. Increased Jan. 1, 1907, from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent., payable half yearly; changed July 1, 1910, to 1¾ per cent. and ¼ per cent. quarterly; increased Oct. 1, 1910, 1¾ plus ¾ per cent. quarterly, or 2½ per cent. in all, as it is to-day.

Directors—
E. W. Beatty, K.C., president; Grant Hall, vice-president; Senator F. L. Beique, K.C.,; Sir Herbert Holt, C. R. Hosmer, Col. F. S. Meighen, C.M.G.; Sir Vincent Meredith, F. W. Molson, Sir Augustus M. Nanton, Sir Edmund B. Osler, J. K. L. Ross, Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.; Sir Thos. Skinner, Bart.; W. N. Tilley, K.C.

Profit and Loss—

	1921	1922
Net earnings ..	$34,201,704	$36,301,691
Fixed charges .	11,519,071	13,348,905
	$22,682,668	$22,952,785
Pension fund ..	500,000	500,000
	$22,182,668	$22,452,785
Pref. dividends	3,227,276	3,227,276
	$18,955,392	$19,225,509
Com. div. (7%)	18,200,000	18,200,000
Surp. on R'y op.	$ 755,392	$ 1,025,509
Special income	10,987,199	11,092,355
Com. div. (3%)	7,800,000	7,800,000
	$ 3,187,199	$ 3,292,355

Six Year Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917	$46,546,018	$21,427,276	$12,420,915
1918	34,502,287	21,427,276	2,203,621
1919	32,933,036	21,427,276	844,249
1920	33,153,044	21,427,276	450,358
1921	34,201,740	21,427,276	755,391
1922	36,301,691	21,427,276	1,025,539

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	141	114	151½	126	162¼	142

Canada S.S.

Holders of Canada Steamships' securities should not look forward to receiving a greatly improved annual statement covering this year's operations for any great improvement. The company is making decided progress, but it is not an easy process to tackle courageously practical reorganization and at the same time show substantial earnings on preferred and common shares.

Early in the grain carrying season rates were such as to provide substantial profit to the company, but the later entry of American boats reduced rates, and the company's prospective earnings in this field were cut. On the whole, the rates are reported to have been less satisfactory from the company's standpoint than the 1922 rates. Passenger traffic was again close to the peak, and there was a good traffic during the year for the package freighters running between Toronto and Montreal and elsewhere. Operating profits should be better, however, than the $429,911 shown in 1922.

During the year, further sales have been made of ocean boats. The losses have been taken into profit and loss. Last year depreciation amounted to $808,524, and another $1,424,647 was written off leases, contracts and good will. Quite likely similar important deductions will be made to the end of getting the company's assets written down to earning values.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7% cum.	$12,500,000	$12,500,000
Common	12,500,000	12,000,000

Funded Debt—
5 per cent. consol. first mortgage debenture stock, due Aug. 15, 1943, int. 15th February and August, $4,923,179; 7 per cent. 20-year sinking fund gold collateral trust bonds, due May 1, 1942, Canada and New York, $6,000,000; 7 per cent. first mortgage collateral bonds, 10-year serial, $26,400.

Dividend Record—
Preferred passed for first quarter of 1922 and not since paid; irregular from 1914 to 1917; arrears met on Dec. 31, 1917, and 7 per cent. paid from that date to end of 1921. Common, 1 per cent. paid 15th Mar., June, Sept. and Dec., 1919; then jumped to basis of 7 per cent., and 1¾ per cent. paid 15th March, June, September and December, 1920; none since.

Directors—
W. H. Coverdale, president; Robert Hobson, vice-president; J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director; A. J. Brown, K.C., Senator Casgrain, Geo. Caverhill, J. H. Fortier, D. B. Hanna, Frank Humphrey, F. W. Molson, G. H. Smithers, H. B. Smith, C. E. Taschereau, Senator Smeaton White, Sir H. W. Thornton.

Profit and Loss—

Dec. 31	1921	1922
Net earnings ..	$ 2,352,579	$ 2,040,748
Int. on bonds..	$ 80,838	$ 635,808
Int. on deb. ..	272,776	
Other int. res	348,987	141,505
Res. for deprec	787,128	808,524
Res. for taxes.	90,000	25,000
Profit for year	$ 772,850	$ 429,911
Pref div.	875,000	
Balance	*$ 102,150	$ 429,911

* Deficit.

Six Year Earnings—

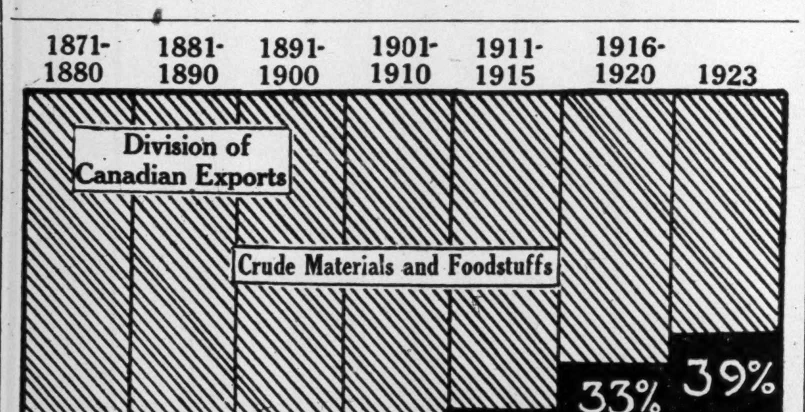
Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1917 ..	$4,023,864	$2,479,166	$2,374,754
1918 ..	4,338,079	875,000	5,009,630
1919 ..	4,580,272	1,355,000	6,764,910
1920 ..	4,028,274	1,715,000	8,611,147
1921 ..	2,352,579	875,000	3,610,719
1922 ..	2,040,748		2,902,685

Market Record—

	1921 H	1921 L	1922 H	1922 L	1923 H	1923 L
Com.	50¼	12¼	25	10	19	9¾
Pref.	73½	38	63½	36	56¾	40

SASK. COAL OUTPUT

REGINA, Sask.—A new record output was established by the coal mines of Saskatchewan last year when 382,437 tons were produced, according to figures compiled by the provincial bureau of labor and industries. The value of the output, however, was less than the values recorded for 1921 and 1919.



GETTING BEST OUT OF MOTOR DELIVERY

Manufacturers Can Save Much by Proper Supervision and Control of Trucks

The recent past witnessed rail freight embargoes, strikes of railway employees and curtailed service. Manufacturers suffered through inability to get goods out, and raw materials in. To solve their problem they chose the motor truck, and now it is an important factor in the transportation of manufactured products. The manufacturer has found that it not only fits into his business, but that it is a necessary means of rapidly transporting his products over short distances. Freight congestion has often held up shipments for weeks and months, thus curtailing production and preventing prompt delivery of the finished product.

More and more we see the motor truck replacing the railroad in inter-urban hauling. The freight situation has opened up an unbounded field of opportunity for this form of transportation, and motor trucks are rapidly being put to new and heretofore unthought of uses.

If a manufacturer is operating a large number of motor trucks, he should have a traffic manager whose sole duty it is to direct the truck movements.

Systematic supervision and routing of power equipment affords, besides protection for the trucks, also keeps every unit of the transportation scheme in constant, profitable motion.

Even with three or four motor vehicles, owners have attained higher standards of trucking efficiency by delegating the supervision of them to one individual.

The location of the plant will have an important bearing on the manufacturers' transportation problems. Traffic conditions to and from terminals will determine the profitability of the operation. Points to consider are:

Is your factory on a navigable waterway? How far is it from the railway freight house? What is the nature of railway facilities? Can your trucks proceed in a direct route to railway terminals without encountering congested traffic conditions?

These are factors which have a direct bearing on transportation costs.

The layout of the plant and the facilities for loading and dispatching motor trucks are just as important as location.

Tire Makers Lean to Merchandizing Field

A revelation is going on in the tire industry in the United States. Recently a Cleveland writer made a survey of the situation among the big tire plants at Akron, Ohio.

"About one man in six has been laid off, out of the 65,000 employed in the rubber factories. Tire production is much lower than that proportion would indicate, however, because the companies have been utilizing some men in other ways. They have been developing more and more varied lines of products partly to add to their trade and partly to put shock absorbers on the ups and downs of tire demand.

"Some officials believe the industry has an era of consolidation ahead of it—something like that through which the independent steel industry passed a year or two ago. The big plants are affiliated with separate banking syndicates, and surprising changes would have to be made before some of them could be united.

"Until now, the tire industry has been a manufacturing industry, but some of the officials believe it is becoming more and more a merchandising field, like the garment industry. Machinery and patents and floor space seem to count for less than they used to, while contracts for raw rubber and fabrics on the one hand and relations with dealers on the other have more to do with success or failure."

Industrial Bonds

Newman, Sweezey & Company
Limited
136 St. James Street
Montreal

The "Old Reliables"

The Ottawa Electric Co.
First Service Installed 1887.
Meters Installed 22,094.
Population Served 150,000.
Area Served 65 Square Miles.
Three Water Power Plants backed by Steam Reserve.

The Ottawa Gas Co.
Commenced Operations 1854.
Meters Installed 17,937.
Population Served 130,000.
Miles of Main 150.
Coal Gas Plant, daily capacity 1½ million cubic feet, with Oil Gas Auxiliary.

SOUND BUSINESS BUILT UPON SATISFACTORY SERVICE to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

STAMFORD WINE CO'S. plant has a capacity of 300,000 gallons. Office and Wineries at Stamford, Ont. Post-office address, Niagara Falls, Ont.

They are producers of Native Wines from Grapes grown in the famous Niagara Peninsula.

The management has been identified with the Wine industry from its inception in Canada.

All Wines are produced in a thoroughly scientific manner according to the most approved methods.

Under the O. T. A., Native Wines may be purchased by consumers in Ontario in quantities not less than five gallons in one container, or a case of twelve bottles for direct shipment from the place of manufacture to consumer only.

The STAMFORD PARK WINE COMPANY, LTD., also owning and operating the MARSH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY at Niagara Falls, Ont., producing Marsh's Grape Juice, which has a distribution throughout the Dominion of Canada and also England, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Cuba, South America and New Zealand.

THE STAMFORD PARK WINE COMPANY, LIMITED
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
FOUNDED 1898

OILS—Canadian Concerns are Expanding Rapidly

Escaped the Bitter War Which Raged in U.S. During the Past Year Due to Over-Production—Service Station Installation Goes on Apace.

Canadian oil companies have made progress during the year, while many companies in the United States were battling for existence. Across the line it was a case of over-production, and this developed into a battle for the survival of the fittest. Canada's producing companies were in no way worried with this oil war which resulted in the cutting of prices to below a profitable basis, other than, perhaps, the slight falling off in sales at border points, when autoists went over the border to buy the cheaper gas. In the meantime, the Canadian companies have continued to develop their service stations, and competition is steadily becoming more keen. There were two very important developments in the industry. One was the important strike of oil in a new formation in Western Ontario, and the other was the strike in Northern Alberta. Both of these discoveries are adding very materially to Canada's oil production and are bound to intensify the hunt for more oil. The end may be that the Dominion, in the not distant future, may produce enough petroleum to meet its requirements.

British American

British-American Oil has held its own in the drive for business in the past year. The company has over 250 service stations in the prairies and principal eastern cities. The company has a substantial oil lease acreage in Western Canada and operates a refinery at Toronto.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$5,500,000

No funded debt.

Dividend Record—

8% quarterly since 1906. Bonus of 2% was paid in 1922.

Directors—

S. R. Parsons, A. L. Ellsworth, C. L. Suhr, H. McSweeney, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Sir A. Nanton, T. H. Payne.

Canadian Oil

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., succeeded Canadian Oil Co., and has a refinery and works at Petrolia, and also maintains 39 oil distributing stations throughout the Dominion. The company has been expanding steadily by the establishment of branches in various cities.

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., was incorporated in Dec. 1908. Refineries and works are located at Petrolia, Ont., with 39 oil distributing stations throughout Canada.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com.	$1,600,000	$1,600,000
Pref.	2,000,000	2,000,000

The preferred which is 8% cumulative has preference as to assets.

Dividends Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. A common stock dividend of 5% was declared in preferred stock in May, 1920; Dec. 1920, 10% on pref. None in 1921 and 1922; Feb., 1923, 1% in cash.

Directors—

F. B. Fretter, president, E. S. Page, S. Dyment, Jas. Playfair, G. H. Muntz, F. H. Littlefield, W. D. Ross, F. C. West, W. H. Lamprecht.

Imperial

While the bulk of the oil production of the Imperial Oil comes from Central and Southern America, and while some important developments are being carried out in that section, there is from the Canadian view point a more important aspect to the concern's operations, its drilling in Alberta. Imperial Oil has spent more than $3,000,000 in its effort to find a domestic supply, and it is still spending. Recently it opened its large new refinery at Calgary. The most encouraging result so far achieved in the West came recently when a steady flowing well was struck near Edmonton. The Imperial has been operating in this section. It is almost certain that if the Imperial does not get a well itself it will at least get the first chance of buying up any production, because of the close proximity of its refinery.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common ..	$50,000,000	$39,822,425

Dividend Record—

1914, 10%; 1915, 12% and 100% in fully paid shares; 1916, and 1917, 8%; 1918, 16%; 1919, 12%, 1920, 18%; 1921 and 1922, 12%; Mar., 1923, 3% and 4% extra; June, 1923, 3%.

Directors—

C. O. Stillman, G. H. Smith, A. M. McQueen, V. Ross, A. S. Rogers, Sir E. B. Osler, C. R. Ewing, C. A. Eames, F. J. Wolfe.

Mutual Oil

Mutual Oil is still expanding. During the past year it continued absorbing small concerns, the most important of which were the Boston-Wyoming Salt Creek leases, Hamilton Oil and Merritt Oils. Its holdings in other companies are as follows:

Boston-Wyoming Oil, 92 per cent. of stock; Chappell Oil, 76 per cent.; Frantz Corporation, 92 per cent.; Hamilton Oil, 100 per cent.; Merritt Oil Corporation, 93 per cent.; Western Oil, 99 per cent. At the close of 1922 the gross production of the company and its affiliated companies was 17,374 barrels daily, the company's net interest being 10,713 barrels. By April of this year gross production was 23,000 barrels.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Common	$30,000,000	$......

Dividend Record—

10 per cent. paid from February 1, 1917, to Aug., 1921.

None thereafter until Sept., 1922, when a greater dividend of 2½% a share was declared Dec. 1922, Mar. and June, 1923, 2½% each.

Directors—

S. H. Keoughan, O. H. Williams, president; J. G. Stanley, H. P. Ferree, J. D. Cook, Martin Paskus.

Inter. Pete

International Petroleum Co. is the largest producer of crude oil in South America, and is a subsidiary of the Imperial Oil Co. The company has a light oil production of over 10,000 barrels daily in the Peruvian field, and operates a refinery at Talara and a fleet of tank steamers in conjunction with the Imperial Oil. It owns the capital stock of Tropical Oils, operating in Colombia, where it has acquired a 2,000,000 acre concession. Of late it has been purchasing much crude oil in California and reselling it in Chile.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outst'n'g
Common	$19,900,000	$7,123,544

No par value.

Pref.	500,000	500,000

Dividend Record—

Stocks share equally in earnings, 25c paid Jan., 1921-1922, 20th Nov., 1922, and 30th June, 1923.

Directors—

G. H. Smith, A. M. McQueen, V. Ross, Hon. W. Nesbitt, C. A. Eames, Sir E. Osler, Major A. Keswick, C. O. Stillman, G. W. Crawford, J. C. Trees, A. E. Burns.

North Star Oil

North Star Oil and Refinery acquired the business of Continental Oil Co., and is engaged in the distribution of refined oil and other petroleum products operating on the prairies. It has a 15,000-barrel refinery at Winnipeg.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Pref. 7% cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dividend Record—

Preferred paid quarterly. Common, none.

Directors—

S. Messer, C. W. Fillmore, T. N. Clayton, W. T. Gwyn, F. W. Deer.

More Than Billion U.S. Dollars Invested in Canadian Industry

(Continued from page 17)

This preference is in general about 33-1/3 per cent. lower than the normal rate. The United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Cyprus and Samoa, reciprocate.

Concessions in Return

The United Kingdom accords Canada a preference of one-third off the general tariff in the case of goods subject to ad valorem duties. These articles include clocks, watches, motor cars, (exclusive of trucks, which are exempt from duty), musical instruments, the spare parts and accessories of many of these articles. Cinematographic films subject to special duties are also included. These concessions from Great Britain are not of great importance to the Canadian manufacturer, but concessions from other British dominions and colonies are of considerable importance, and have been, to a great extent, responsible for the establishment in Canada of export units of American manufacturing firms.

This tariff has been responsible not only for the establishment in Canada of many branch factories of outside firms for the production of goods for consumption in Canada, but for the production as well of goods for export to other countries, particularly the British dominions.

The Americans' Attitude

Canada is for merchandising and marketing purposes considered a part of the field of distribution of the American manufacturer, although that manufacturer may not consider himself as in the export trade at all. But to compete in Canada with Canadian industries, that have been fostered by high tariff walls, many American manufacturers have had to establish plants in this country. Often these plants have been established by subsidiary Canadian companies in which Canadian capital has interested itself, and in a larger number of cases in which Canadian business men have taken an active directing interest. Many Canadian companies are a union of Canadian and American interests.

The automobile industry in Canada may be mentioned as one that has grown to its present proportions largely because of the preferential tariff. Since the General Motors Corporations acquired control of the McLaughlin group of companies at Oshawa the export trade manufacturing of the corporation for the countries which give Canada tariff concessions has been concentrated at its Canadian plants, and during the height of activity some 200 cars a day have been produced at the plant, a large proportion being for export.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, at Ford City, which was founded by a Canadian, and control of which is still in Canada, has a large share of the export trade of the Ford cars. For instance, during the first six months of 1922, cars to a value of $21,473,290 were produced at the plant, and exports from Canada during the same period amounted to $7,560,850.

Canada's Automobile Exports

The export of automobiles from Canada has grown so rapidly during the past few years that Canada now exports approximately 50 per cent. as many cars as the United States, although the annual production of automobiles in Canada is much smaller than in the United States. Comparative figures of automobile exports from Canada and the United States follows:

First 8 months, 1923

	Cars	Trucks	Combined
From United States—	85,176	16,329	101,505
From Canada—	37,848	6,850	44,702

What is the effect of these factors on the ownership of the automobile industry in Canada? According to latest government figures the securities of automobile companies in Canada have a par value of $21,148,141. Of this total, securities to a value of $16,298,600, or three-quarters of the total, are held in the United States.

A Favorable Trade Balance

To pursue further the study of the automobile industry to show the effect of the preferential tariff on capital in Canadian industry, we should consider the following export and import figures showing our favorable balance of trade in automobiles:

Automobiles Exported from Canada

	1921	1922	1923
Freight	4,290	1,296	3,720
Val.	$ 2,602,853	$ 611,185	$ 1,444,549
Pass.	15,620	13,428	45,108
Val.	$11,376,268	$7,421,619	$25,606,350
Parts, Val.	$ 4,262,325	$1,151,453	$ 2,355,066
Tot. V.	$18,241,446	$9,184,257	$29,405,965

Automobiles Imported into Canada

	1921	1922	1923
Freight	1,706	806	1,082
Val.	$ 3,578,938	$ 1,537,765	$ 1,889,105
Pass.	5,907	7,181	11,402
Val.	$ 8,399,537	$ 9,501,362	$11,857,165
Parts Val.	$11,760,367	$10,211,791	$14,134,874
Tot.	$23,738,842	$21,250,918	$27,881,144

This does not indicate the full extent of the growth of the industry under virtual American ownership, because it does not show the extent to which the domestic demand is met by domestic production. According to official returns the number of automobiles manufactured in Canada during 1922 exceeded all previous records and reached a total of 101,007 cars, or 7 per cent. more than the record figures of 1920 and 53 per cent. more than the output for 1921. The total value of the output was $81,956,429, or $14,906,220 greater than in the preceding year. The following summary of the growth of the automobile manufacturing industry will be of interest:

	No. of Plants	Capital	Value of Products
1917	11	$28,192,858	$ 54,466,273
1918	10	31,550,353	66,814,266
1919	11	34,949,739	80,619,846
1920	17	53,906,506	101,465,846
1921	14	40,080,269	67,050,209
1922	15	47,761,964	81,956,429

The securities outstanding of all Canadian manufacturing concerns with joint stock capital and the place of ownership was as follows, in 1921:

—Held in—	Canada	Gt. Britain
Stocks.	$2,020,733,788	$226,616,055
Bonds..	265,869,045	71,933,238
Other securities	80,143,615	11,710,221
Totals	$2,366,746,448	$310,259,514

—Held in—	United States	Other Countries
Stocks..	$ 956,294,176	$ 76,670,603
Bonds..	82,715,495	48,352,368
Other securities	45,869,237	6,449,974
Totals	$1,084,878,908	$131,472,945

	Total Par Value of Issued Securities
Stocks	$3,280,314,622
Bonds	468,870,146
Other securities	144,173,047
Total	$3,893,357,815

These figures represent securities outstanding. The actual amount of capital invested is somewhat larger. To arrive at a definite basis to indicate the investment of Americans or Britishers in Canadian industry it would be necessary to add to this total an allowance for the few branch factories not incorporated and to also take the proper percentage, not of securities outstanding but of capital invested. The net result is to indicate that the United States investors have invested in the manufacturing industry in Canada the sum of $1,100,000,000, while British investors have invested in industry in Canada the sum of $350,000,000.

The post-war investment of American capital in Canadian industry has been on a large scale. The United States for many years past has entered into the development of Canadian resources, supplying both capital and labor and establishing industries on the Canadian side of the border. The nickel and asbestos production of Canada is largely in the hands of American companies; many of her timber products and a proportion of pulp and paper production are also American. There are in all over 1,000 United States branch factories or subsidiaries in the Dominion, among which may be cited the International Nickel Company, the Montreal Locomotive Works, the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, the International Harvester Company, the Canadian General Electric Company, various subsidiaries of the International Paper Company, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, General Motors, and the Studebaker Corporation of Canada. Canada owes much to American initiative, capital, and immigration.

A short while ago, in appealing to British capital to interest itself in Canadian industry, the Department of Trade and Commerce said: "The present development of Canada is as little to the promise of the future. Her population is growing, vast resources are as yet untouched, and her growth and expansion bid fair to rival the remarkable record of the United States in the nineteenth century. The time is ripe for a closer industrial cooperation, and in Canada's future development British enterprise. British capital and British workmanship have their part to play." To which, H. R Pousette, director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, added the comment:

"For some years and in growing numbers United States manufacturers have been realizing that Canada presents favourable opportunities for the establishment of branch industries. The demonstration of this is that they have erected some six or seven hundred branch plants, and the erection of many more is projected. From these not only is the home market supplied, but in many instances commodities are exported to various parts of the Empire and to other countries. Thus United States capital is doing for Canada what in earlier years British capital did for the United States.

"Canadians welcome this influx of American capital, enterprise and energy. To all intents and purposes these branch industries are Canadian, and help to maintain the steady industrial progress so necessary to the prosperity of the Dominion. Yet contemplation of this addition to their national wealth contains within it a certain regret for Canadians, perhaps only now commencing to be felt; it is that manufacturers of the United Kingdom are taking so little part in the industrial development of the country. This regret does not spring from selfishness, for although it may seem over-confident to say so, there is little fear of a lack of new industries in the future. But Canada is British through and through and the hope of Canadians is that the Dominion may develop in the future as it has in the past, along British lines.

"British manufacturers have over a long period of years built up a magnificent reputation throughout the world for the quality of their goods, for their probity, for their business-like methods. It is felt (and here perhaps selfishly) that Canada would greatly benefit by the inclusion among her people of as many as possible of those who have built up such a splendid commercial fabric in the United Kingdom. So far the number of those who have established themselves is comparatively small; yet consultation with those who have taken the step may show that they consider their enterprise justified both by present results and by future prospects.

"Canadians do not presume to advise British manufacturers as to the best course to pursue; yet they venture to believe that many of them can find in this Dominion a profitable outlet for their enterprise, and a reward no less and perhaps greater than that which has accrued to their competitors from the United States. But certain it seems that if the former do not act, the latter will, and in constantly increasing numbers.

"There is one further point in connection with this subject that is worth careful consideration. The late war amply demonstrated the tremendous advantage to Great Britain of having comparatively close to her a part of the Empire industrially developed; even if but partially. Canada, after her resources had been fully mobilized, was able to supply enormous quantities of munitions to the allied armies."

BINDER TWINE PLANT AT HAMILTON

HAMILTON, ONT.—Preliminary arrangements are being made by the International Harvester Company for the construction of plant, which, it is expected, will be able to produce enough binder twine to meet all of Canada's requirements. The step has been taken in view of the large and growing demand for binder twine throughout the Dominion, especially in Western Canada.

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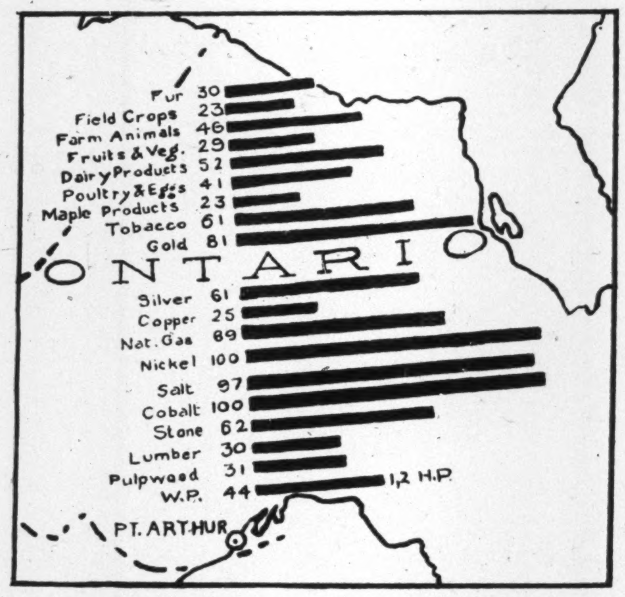
THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

The Province of Ontario

Whose Bonds Stand With Victories as Canada's Premier Investment

MOST important manufacturing province in Canada is Ontario. Production value of the manufacturing industries of this splendid province reaches over $2,010,484,334 annually. In Ontario is situated the capital city of Toronto second manufacturing city of Canada, and running the leading city for manufactures—Montreal—so close a race that a very small increase in business activity may easily place Toronto in the lead. Behind the manufacturing activity of Ontario there stands a wealth of natural resources, and power to develop them which places the province so far in the forefront that it well deserves its title of "Banner Province of the Dominion." An unforgettable factor in the making of Ontario's prosperity as an industrial province is the character and integrity of Ontario's people. Staunch, loyal, home-loving and industrious, they stand firmly for constitutional government.



Proportion of Ontario's Production in Relation to Dominion Production. The lines for Nickel and Cobalt representing 100 per cent.

Agriculture the Main Industry

Ontario is primarily an agricultural province, and possesses broad acres in many a rolling mile of fat, fertile land dotted with snug, modern farm houses and spacious outbuildings. Ontario's farms in 1922 yielded a production of $435,231,000. Mixed farming is followed in Ontario and the system places the province beyond the reach of trouble through crop failures. Indeed, any serious agricultural setback due to such failure is practically unknown in the history of Ontario farming. The province produces fifty per cent. of the dairy production of the Dominion, the value being in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 annually. Egg production of Ontario farms is prolific and produced in 1922 $20,305,720. Production of pork products is vast and increasing, five Toronto packing houses alone having an annual output of this product of some $60,000,000. With a beautiful climate which in summer rivals that of the Mediterranean coast, Ontario grows fruit, including peaches and grapes, to the value of $20,000,000 annually. Items such as 15,000 tons of grapes, and 12,000,000 bushels of apples are noteworthy in the fruit crop details.

Ontario Mines Are Making History

Premier mineral province of the Dominion is Ontario, and Ontario to-day bids fair to be one of the principal gold and silver producing territories of the world. During twelve years from 1910 to 1922 Ontario led the whole list of the provinces as regards mineral production, the figures being over $848,000,000 worth of mineral products. Since 1914 Ontario became by far the best gold producer in Canada, the remarkable increase being brought about by successful development of wonderfully productive areas in Northern Ontario, and extension of mining and milling facilities in these districts. Gold production of Ontario in 1922 amounted to 1,000,198 fine ounces valued at $20,674,109. For the first nine months of 1923 the figures were 705,183 ounces, worth $14,577,315. Ontario also dominates the world of mining production as regards nickel, and the great nickel mines of Northern Ontario showed in the first nine months of 1923 a production of $9,674,772 (copper $2,397,012, nickel $7,277,760). Total output of metalliferous ores in Ontario for the first nine months of 1923 was worth over $31,800,000, or some five million dollars better than the result of the first nine months' production in 1922. Mining in Ontario is evidently on the way to further increase of production.

Immense Variety of Manufactures

As the leading manufacturing province of Canada, Ontario turns out enormous quantities of articles of universal use and in immense variety. In 1919, 14,381 manufacturing establishments with $1,335,968,699 invested capital turned out goods worth $1,533,738,655, and paid in wages to 323,359 employees over $278,362,708. Industries which together turn out products to the value of over $20,000,000 annually, include flour and grist mills, meat packing plants, lumber mills, automobile plants, pulp and paper plants, dairying industries, implement factories, rolling mills and steel furnaces, smelting works, electrical equipment factories, knit goods, hosiery, and clothing factories, tanneries and leather works, sash, door, and planing mills, tinsmithing and plumbing works, furniture and upholstered products, bakery, biscuit, and confectionery plants, ship-building and repairs.

Ontario's Timber and Pulpwood

Almost incalculable wealth for Ontario is represented in the timber areas of the province, and the vast territory thickly grown with pulpwood, a proportion of which is already under development. Pulpwood output of Ontario runs to 850,000 tons of pulp if existing mills run at capacity, and around 700,000 tons of paper. There are tremendous areas of pulpwood still undeveloped, about 300,000,000 cords available without touching the district of Patricia, extending to 146,000 square miles very largely wooded. Lumber is also important in the wealth from Ontario's woods, and the cut in 1920 was valued at $43,147,777, including both soft and hard woods. White pine, spruce, red pine, hemlock, jack pine, maple and birch are among the principal woods cut.

Abundant Water Powers Available

Ontario is a vast land of river and lake resources, and from her fisheries the province derives an industrial revenue of some $3,000,000. Naturally there are abundant water powers where the rivers descend from higher levels towards the lakes, and development of these powers has done an immense amount for the benefit of Ontario's industrial growth. With some 5,000,000 H.P. still to develop, Ontario has harnessed about 1,212,650 H.P. There are great opportunities for the establishment of industry in the province, and particulars are obtainable from the Government Departments by application as under.

Ontario's Water-Power Resources

General outline of the distribution of Ontario's principal water-powers:—

Ottawa River and Tributaries, 688,000 h.p.

Great Lakes Tributaries, 446,000 h.p.

Hudson's Bay Slope, 250,000 h.p.

James Bay, 1,500,000 h.p.

International Boundary Rivers, 2,045,000 h.p.

Dominion Water Powers Branch Estimate of Ontario's developed water powers as at 1918, 789,500 h.p.

Dominion Water Powers Branch Rough Estimate of the Water-powers undeveloped in Ontario in 1918, 5,800,000 h.p.

A Few Significant Facts

The ANNUAL PRODUCT of Ontario's farms, mines, forests, industries, etc. (which under the tax power of the province secures all Ontario Government Bonds), would pay off the entire direct bonded debt of the Province 22 times, and do it each year.

	Ontario	All Canada
Value of Farm Products	$ 435,231,000	$1,452,000,000
Value of Mineral Output	65,000,000	173,000,000
Value of Timber Output	95,188,395	172,500,000
Value of Manufactures	2,010,484,334	3,505,000,000
	$2,605,903,729	$5,347,500,000

Assessed Value	$2,054,000,000	Areas Cleared	15,000,000 acres
Annual Production	1,535,000,000	Under Cultivation	14,000,000 acres
Uncultivated Farm Land	20,000,000 acres	Steam Railway Mileage	11,057 miles
Rural Area Assessed	25,000,000 acres	Electric Railways	767 miles

Ontario has 23 cities, 139 towns, 150 villages, and 553 townships.
One-half of the cheese produced in Canada is made in Ontario.
Ontario furnishes 45 per cent. of the mineral production of Canada.
The most valuable nickel mines in the world are in Ontario.

ESTIMATED ASSETS—RESOURCES

Pine Timber	$132,000,000.00	
Pulpwood Timber, Ties, Poles, Hardwood, etc.	225,000,000.00	
Mining Lands and Profits	100,000,000.00	
Agricultural Lands	15,000,000.00	
Water Powers	20,000,000.00	
Sand, Gravel, etc.	1,000,000.00	
District of Patricia, area of 146,000 miles, Timber, Fisheries, Furs and Mining Possibilities	10,000,000.00	
		$ 503,000,000.00
Taxable property in Ontario actually assessed by Municapilities, over		$2,000,000,000.00

Ontario's Pulpwood Resources

Total area of Ontario's Forest Lands (exclusive of Patricia), 125,000 square miles.

Extent of the District of Patricia, the pulpwood resources of which are unexplored, 146,000 square miles.

Area of Pulp Concessions granted, 33,325 square miles.

Capital Investment in Pulp and Paper Mills in Ontario in 1921, $140,000,000.00.

Production of Pulpwood in Ontario (average 1917 to 1921), 1,000,000 cords.

Value of Pulpwood produced in Ontario in 1921, $16,626,104.00.

Value of Product of Pulp and Paper Industry at place of preparation, including raw wood, pulp exported and paper made, $70,000,000.00.

For Further Information Write

Provincial Government Offices Toronto